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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

The Mysteries of Secrecy Where There's No Relief Negative Non-Intervention

¶ **Unsecret Agreement**—Of course Secretary Hull could answer "No" to rumors of the existence of a secret understanding between the United States and Great Britain. His letter to Senator Pittman, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, was an answer to the resolution Senator Johnson introduced requiring specific information on the subject of America's political commitments abroad—if any. Their absence is no guarantee that the United States would not find itself in a future major war that involved the British Commonwealth, however. What secret commitments existed in 1917? But similar outlook surely exists among Anglo-Saxons—not artificially conceived but existing as a result of decency but existing as a result of many parallel interests. These facts are recognized among the English-speaking peoples, who take them so much for granted that they usually neglect to impress them on the world as a whole. "No," Secretary Hull may have replied, "we have no secret agreement." He would not have denied an agreement so fundamental no secrecy could hide it.

¶ **Relief Predictions** — President Roosevelt turns again to relief, from which his administration has had little relief. In discussing the problem with three Administration officials and four Congressional leaders, estimates of funds needed reach from $250,000,000 to $500,000,000. After conferring with Treasury Secretary Morgenthau, Acting Budget Director Bell and Acting WPA Director Aubrey Williams, yesterday, the President now desires the opinion of Congressional leaders. Opinion on Capitol Hill is that Administration leaders having agreed on relief needs of the nation, they now seek concurrence in Congressional circles.

¶ **Over-Optimistic** — Postponement of the meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee on Spain which was scheduled for Friday is disappointing to those who had expected that steps might be taken in the near future toward justifying the Committee's name. But as G. B. Shaw would say, "What's one disappointment among so many?" It had been hoped that an agreement for removal of foreign legions from Iberia might actually materialize. Now the most that is hoped is that the Non-Intervention Committee may still meet a few days hence. The old Russo-Italian suspicions are dragged into the cables—though official circles wash their hands of the suggestion—to explain the latest set-back of the Committee. The expectations of the "hopefuls" are now admitted to have been over-optimistic.

¶ **Voting in Ireland**—Northern Ireland goes to the polls conscious that on its decision will rest the Eire-izing of all Ireland or the definite continuation of the entity of the northern counties. Conversations in London between Eire's Prime Minister Eamon de Valera and British Prime Minister Chamberlain prompted Belfast Prime Minister Craigavon to set the election several months ahead—to avoid, as he said, further danger to Northern Ireland. "Ulster shall remain a part of the United Kingdom without any further compromise or bargaining," he declares. The present election will prove whether he is correct.

¶ **"Vote Us Out"**—Sloan is a New York state village with a high tax rate. Its 3,500 inhabitants wanted to do something about it. So did local politicians. Ergo: When the voters next go to the polls they will be privileged to vote on two platforms, each of which includes the proposition that, if elected, the officials pledge themselves to call for the dissolution of the community as an incorporated village. Even the Mayor promises to help dispossess himself of a job. The plea is that if the town of Cheektowaga should take over the governmental functions of the village taxes therein would be reduced by 40 or 50 per cent.

¶ **Rumanian Coals of Fire**—Following conflict with the gendarmerie, when two members of their party were shot, the "All for Patherland" party withdraws from further electioneering. But Party Leader Codreanu explains that the party's readiness to restore order springs from its conviction of party loyalty. "Attack us," says he, "beat us, as you wish . . . We'll not return your blows . . . Rule in peace . . . But, remember, that in future you will try in vain to extend to us your bloody hand."

¶ **At the War Fronts**—War in the Orient grows louder as the Spanish conflict enjoys a comparative lull. After a four-day offensive the Spanish Insurgents now turn to consolidating gains. But Japan's brown legions aim for the heart of China in a new drive. The diplomatic sectors meanwhile keep seething with activity. In the Occident is the temporarily pessimistic question of non-intervention; in the Orient is the strategy of conquest to keep war undeclared.

Helium Export Is Licensed For Zeppelin's Use

First Shipment of Gas to Germany Is Approved

Safety Measure

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The State Department announced yesterday it had issued a license for the export of 2,600,000 cubic feet of helium to Germany, the first installment of an allotment of 17,900,000 cubic feet.

The gas is for the new German Zeppelin LZ-130, which is destined to start flying between Germany and the United States in June. Helium is being used to prevent a future explosion such as destroyed the Hindenburg last May 6.

The State Department also announced that permits for the export of $2,462,003 worth of war material to Argentina had been issued in January. This is made up almost entirely of airplanes. Argentina headed the list of January purchasers of American war goods.

War Exports to Far East

Japan and China were comparatively low in the list, the former buying $538,243 worth, the latter $380,091.

It was pointed out at the State Department today that certain conditions hedge the export of helium to Germany. These are:

It must be used solely for commercial airships; specifications regarding it and its route must be communicated in detail to the Arms Control Board of the State Department. The airship must have a terminal in the United States.

Some of the helium will be kept in this country to make up for leakage on the trips from Germany to the United States.

Two American naval officers have the right to passage on the airship on each voyage to acquire experience in airship operation.

The helium is sold Germany at a little over one cent per cubic foot.

Too Vulnerable in War

Military observers said that there was no chance of the helium being used for war purposes, since airships would be too vulnerable to attack from anti-aircraft guns and airplanes.

Certain opposition has risen in Congress to the export of helium on the ground that it might be used for war.

Three other licenses were issued for the export of helium, two to Great Britain, one to Canada, for medical use.

The Netherlands and Dutch Indies were the second largest January buyers of American war materials, taking $394,535 worth. Poland, Japan, Rumania, Soviet Russia and China followed in that order.

Cryptanalyst

Elizabeth Smith Friedman
She Is the Chief Decoder of Secret Messages in the United States Government

Canada Smashes Opium Ring With U. S. Woman's Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—By solving a Chinese code when she didn't know a word of Chinese, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Friedman, the Government's leading woman cryptanalyst, has just helped the Canadian Government break up an opium smuggling ring on the Pacific Coast.

Largely due to her skill, the Canadian authorities were able to imprison five wealthy Chinese who were found guilty of trading guns and ammunition for opium.

Mrs. Friedman, who has had an important finger in uncovering several million-dollar conspiracies to evade American laws, was loaned by the Coast Guard to the Canadian Government when it became evident that the solution of the opium smuggling problem depended upon the decoding of messages to which law enforcement authorities did not have the key.

On one trip to Vancouver last fall, Mrs. Friedman deciphered 27 code cablegrams from China that had been intercepted by Canadian authorities. On a second trip, from which she has just returned, she testified in the trial that led to the conviction of the five conspirators, whose leader is reputed to be one of the wealthiest Chinese in Vancouver. He had been suspected by the Canadian police for 15 years, but they had never before been able to implicate him.

Mrs. Friedman, who works quietly

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Green Opposes Union Violence; Calls It Futile

He, With Other Leaders, Sees Advance Only by Decency and Order

Points to Change

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 9 (AP)—Charges of incendiarism were added yesterday to the lengthy account of labor terrorism which has plagued northwestern Oregon for months past. Police accused one labor executive of employing three men to burn a picketed lumber yard at Salem, another of hiring three teamsters to destroy two fuel trucks here, and two others of inducing three men to hurl acid bombs into a Portland laundry.

Three arrests brought the total to 47 in the anti-terrorism campaign after more than 200 instances of violence had been reported.

The A. F. of L. Central Labor Council last night withdrew support from those of its members accused of attempted bombing of vessels.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Violence is thoroughly repudiated by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and other leaders as a strategy or policy of the labor movement.

"Organized labor abhors calculated violence," said Mr. Green in replying to a request from the Monitor for a statement on this sometimes disturbing issue.

"The best interests of the workers will never be served by tactics adopted from hoodlums and gangsters.

"The labor movement can advance permanently only through policies of decency and order. It has won its present eminence by right, accompanied by honesty and responsibility, and will continue to advance only through methods which deserve respect."

In disavowing violence as a labor policy, Mr. Green is backed by perhaps the most important labor event of the past year which, in the judgment of some of the best thinkers of the A. F. of L., makes the use of violence not only unjustifiable but "definitely and viciously wrong."

The new deterrent is the establishment of the law guaranteeing workers the right to organize without molestation by their employers, in short the validation of the Na-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Hoover Sets Out On Pilgrimage To Grateful Belgium

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Bound on a "sentimental journey," Former President Hoover is sailing for Europe today to revisit the scenes of his historic labors as director of the food administration in war-ravaged Belgium.

He was invited by the Belgian Government and various Belgian Universities to make the voyage for a round of ceremonies calculated to show the Belgian people's "unalterable attachment."

In those words, the invitation was tendered through Ambassador Robbert von der Straten-Ponthoz at Washington.

The program in Mr. Hoover's honor, it was stated, will signal the "twenty years after" gratitude of a nation which never has forgotten the dark days of the World War when the Hoover Commission fed millions of hungry inhabitants of the stricken little nation.

For five years, until July, 1919, Mr. Hoover directed a "kitchen empire" without parallel in history.

Amid the chaos of thundering guns, while governments struggled with the gigantic task of feeding their armies at the front, Mr. Hoover's organization functioned as an almost independent state.

It flew its own flag, issued its own passports, operated an ever-hurrying fleet of ships, barges, railroads, food factories and mills.

With dynamic efficiency, the American Samaritan supervised production and distribution of domestic crops, raised millions of dollars, and rationed the entire population. Mr. Hoover and his colleagues all served without pay.

When the war ended, a huge financial surplus was left, and in the summer of 1919 the Belgian Government officially entrusted to Mr. Hoover the disposal of the money. It was used in rebuilding famous universities at Brussels, Ghent, Liege and Louvain, and other educational and scientific institutions in Belgium.

In all, more than $90,000,000 has been expended from the relief fund residue, among other things financing a Belgian-American version of Rhodes Scholarship, which sent more than 500 Belgians and Americans across the ocean.

Prior to his departure on the United States Liner Washington, Mr. Hoover commented on reports that he would be decorated by the Belgian Government, saying he had never received a decoration from any foreign government and "there will be none this time."

New Roosevelt Book Venture Unprecedented in His Office

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Issuance of "The Public Papers and Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt," which will be published in five volumes in mid-March, is believed to be an unprecedented act for an American Chief Executive while still in office.

Moreover, prefaces to the five volumes as well as extensive notes, all written by the President himself, will be published in newspaper syndicate and magazine form. Newspaper rights were offered to the North American Newspaper Alliance, according to a copyright story published by that organization today, for $100,000, but were not accepted. Instead, newspaper distribution has been announced by the United Features Syndicate, and periodical publication by the magazine Liberty.

Of the $100,000 for newspaper rights, 10 per cent was to have gone to a New York literary agent, 35 per cent to Justice Samuel I. Rosenman of the New York Supreme Court, who edited the books, and presumably the remainder to President Roosevelt. When the White House Secretariat was asked if the proceeds would go to charity, the answer was in the negative, and a statement of the President's, at his press conference yesterday was said to cover the whole subject. The five volumes will, of course, be offered for public sale.

Not "Writing for Papers"

Asked yesterday if it was true that he had taken up "writing for the newspapers," President Roosevelt said it was not. He explained, however, that the five prefaces to his five volumes of public papers, as well as notes to the speeches, bills, messages, executive orders, and so on, which fill the volumes, would be offered for newspaper publication. The notes, Mr. Roosevelt said, were of some interest, and would be sold to the newspaper syndicates.

Publication of the state papers of most American Presidents has been deferred until after the completion of their terms of office. In this instance, the documents fall within Mr. Roosevelt's four years in Albany, and his first term in the White House.

Announcement of the publication was made about a year ago. Since that time, not only Justice Rosenman but secretaries and clerical assistants in the White House have been going through the extensive files. Naturally, they have unearthed much material of keen "human interest," as well as the more staid state papers, and some of the former will be published, too. Holograph notes and jottings of the President have been found in abundance, and doubtless he intends to make use of these in his annotations on the state papers.

Tradition Broken

Already President Roosevelt had broken tradition by publishing volumes while in the White House. In 1933 he issued "Looking Forward," and in 1934 "On Our Way," which consisted in the main of speeches and documents, with notes by the President. These volumes served to draw together and unify—for public consumption—the President's purposes and policies, but added little of new historic value.

The new publication is on a much more ambitious scale, intended for the library shelves, and a substantial income for the President seems indicated. Since it is well known that Mr. Roosevelt's personal fortune is not of large proportions, his desire to retain the proceeds from his literary labors is understood by observers here. He wrote for publication for many years before entering the White House. Both Presidents Hoover and Coolidge also wrote for publication—the latter specifically about his period in office and for substantial sums.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1938

A Colonial Woman's "Diary" 2
Radio Comment 3
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods 6
The Home Forum 7
"Pleasant places"
(With Spanish Translation)
Author! Author! 8
Boston and New England News 9-10-11
The Week in New Hampshire 9
Weather 9
Boston Events 9
Shopping 10
Radio Timetable 10
Arts and Theater Reviews 10
Sports Page 12
Financial Pages 13-14-15
Daily Features 17
Editorials 18

Weekly Magazine Section

Portugal's Corporate State 1-2
Lincoln: Man and Boy 3
Solving the Colonial Riddle 4
Playwrights Courageous 5
Labor Compacts: Promise or Problem? 6
A Little Bilmes: Magazine Editorial 7
Firing Cowboys of the Prairie 8-9
Books and Features 10-15

Bible Distribution Barred at Quebec

By the Canadian Press

Montreal, Feb. 9

Officers of the Grande Ligne Mission of Montreal have disclosed that permission to distribute copies of the Old Testament from door to door in Quebec City was refused by the Chief of Police there Nov. 30 last.

While declining to comment, Superintendent Henri Royal Gagnon of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in charge of reorganizing Quebec City's police force, said it was the general practice to refuse permission in such cases.

The mission society is a Baptist Church organization devoted particularly to French-Canadian Protestants. It operates the Feller Institute at Grande Ligne, near St. John's, Que.

Quebec's Padlock On Alleged Reds Awaits Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 9—The whole of Canada is awaiting with unusual interest the decision due from the Dominion Government on a petition for disallowance of the so-called Quebec "Padlock Law." This law was passed last November by the recently-formed regime of the Union Nationale Party under Premier Maurice Duplessis. Its avowed purpose was to combat the alleged activities of Communists in the Province. It has empowered the Government to padlock various buildings suspected of being used for Communistic purposes, to raid offices or private homes of alleged Communist workers and to confiscate literature and other property belonging to such suspected persons.

These operations of the Quebec Government, which have already involved 50 or more applications of the law are being regarded very generally throughout Canada as a disquieting innovation in the Dominion and a state of affairs more in keeping with an authoritarian country.

A number of organizations, both within Quebec and in the Dominion at large, considering the padlocking Act un-British and likely to lead to similar repressive moves against other "isms" that do not happen to suit the Government in power, have sent petitions to the Federal Government against the act.

Disallowance of the Act was requested in a submission to the Federal Government by the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and members of the Labor Party following a protest meeting held some time ago in Edmonton, Alberta.

Federal Reply Awaited

The Government's reply to the petition on disallowance is expected within the next few weeks, since it has to be considered before the end of March, the limit of the period in which the Dominion veto may be exercised.

Premier Duplessis declared in the Quebec Legislature recently that nothing would induce his Government to repeal the Padlock Law passed last year. He denied that there had been abuses in carrying out the law, and pointed out that not a single case of such abuse had been specified.

Meanwhile Ernest Lapointe, Dominion Minister of Justice, has stated that Ottawa does not want to trespass upon the rights of the Province of Quebec. Complaining of the insistent demands that were being made upon him to disallow the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Reich Watches Italo-British Negotiations

German Attitude Toward Austria Depends on Italy's Sanction

More Changes Due

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 9—The "clean-up" in military and diplomatic spheres is now semi-officially declared ended, but lesser changes in various individual Ministries by their new chiefs are due in the near future, according to well-informed circles here today.

Some more officers of lower rank are expected to leave the army soon, while the withdrawal of the four important Ambassadors to London, Vienna, Rome and Tokyo will also have repercussions throughout the diplomatic circles of the Reich.

That the new Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, will effect many changes among officials is certain. Among them will be the disappearance of the existing Press Section of the Foreign Office which has been in fact superfluous in the Third Reich. This will undoubtedly be absorbed in the Press Department of the Ministry of Propaganda which usurped its functions long ago.

The important problem is that of the absorption of permanent officials who are to be replaced. For some of the higher ones room will be found in the Foreign Service, but the younger ones are neither pensionable nor trained for other jobs.

Interested in British Move

Establishment of the new British Empire Publicity Department under Sir Robert Vansittart attracts much attention here. Due acknowledgment having been made as to the diplomatic experience of the new chief, the German press then speaks rather ironically of the enthusiastic welcome given in England to the new propaganda idea.

It is pointed out that when Germany established the Ministry of Propaganda and a Foreign Section of the National Socialist Party, England could only see therein the evidence of a so-called German menace.

If England has suddenly awakened to the importance of this idea of propaganda it should also remember, one paper adds, that the best enlightenment can always be given through deeds, and through the moral attitude behind such deeds.

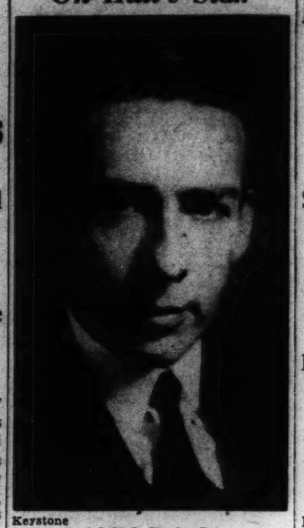
Alleged Unfairness to Franco

An example of this better enlightenment would appear to the German press to exist in the abandonment of England's "one-sided attacks" upon Gen. Francisco Franco in connection with Mediterranean piracy. If only England could be led to realize General Franco's important contribution to "the restoration of law and order" in Spain, it is argued here, and to appreciate his endeavors to establish good relations between Spain and other nations then it would be obvious that he would not want to sink two English ships.

References to Spain indicate that after German interests in that country had seemed spent, the Reich has suddenly re-awakened its Iberian interests—just at the time when Italy's relations with England and France in the Medi-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

On Hull's Staff



Keystone

Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
One of the Original Members of New Deal Brain Trust

Berle to Succeed Wilson as Aide In State Department

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—President Roosevelt reached back into the membership of his original pre-election brain trust today to select Prof. Adolf A. Berle, Jr., of New York to fill the last important vacancy at the State Department, an assistant secretaryship which was opened by the recent appointment of Hugh R. Wilson to be Ambassador to Germany.

Mr. Berle ranked with Raymond Moley and Charles W. Taussig as a member of the inner circle of the group of young lawyers and economists who helped plan the Roosevelt campaign and draft the original framework of the New Deal. He was used by the Roosevelt Administration in its early days, particularly in the readjustment of American relations with Cuba under the so-called "good neighbor" policy. But when Fiorello H. La Guardia decided to run for Mayor of New York, Professor Berle directed his interests to that campaign and became Chamberlain of the City of New York. Since that time his efforts have been applied primarily to New York City.

His experience with American foreign affairs goes back to 1918 when he was appointed a member of the American delegation which arranged the peace with Germany. His next active connection with foreign policy came in 1933 when he was named financial adviser to the American Embassy in Cuba.

When it was first rumored several weeks ago that he might be selected for the State Department vacancy it was said at the same time that his function would be to supervise publicity. His work, it was said, would be to develop "educational" relations with newspaper correspondents and undertake to explain to them individually and confidentially the background of American diplomacy. This device is employed widely by European Foreign Offices, but has never been used at the State Department in Washington.

The appointment is believed to have been on the initiative of the White House rather than of the State Department.

President Sees Need for More Jobless Relief

Special Message Is Due to Go to Congress on the Subject

Talks With Chiefs

Expected to Ask $250,000,000 to Last to June 30 and More for Next Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—President Roosevelt is sending to Congress in a day or two—"either today or tomorrow," in the words of Senator Alben W. Barkley, Majority Leader—a special message or a letter asking a deficiency appropriation for unemployment relief amounting perhaps to as much as $250,000,000.

The exact sum has not yet been hinted by responsible authority, but it is to cover emergency needs that have suddenly come to a head, and will be extended over the remaining four months of the fiscal year. For the next fiscal year, the President is expected also to revise his budget estimates of last month, asking for a substantially higher relief figure.

Swift action to replenish dwindling relief funds came to a head today when the President conferred with Senator Alben W. Barkley, the Majority Leader; Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee; Representative Sam Rayburn, Majority Leader; Representative Edward T. Taylor (D) of Colorado, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; Daniel W. Bell, Acting Director of the Budget; and Aubrey Williams, Acting Relief Administrator.

The group conferred for three-quarters of an hour with the President and when they emerged Senator Barkley announced that the relief message would go to Congress today or tomorrow. The conferees discussed not only immediate needs, but next year's requirements which are expected to be considerably more than was announced in the budget message last month.

Midwest Mayors Call

Likewise, the conferees are considering the Woodrum Amendment to last year's relief appropriation bill, which required allocation of relief sums on an equal month-to-month basis until June 30, instead of allowing it to be used as the emergency demands. If this amendment were repealed, it might be possible to do with a lesser sum of money for the immediate future.

An urgent delegation of Midwestern Mayors called on the President yesterday to explain the gravity of the relief situation. They included Mayors Edward J. Kelly of Chicago, Richard W. Reading of Detroit, Harold H. Burton of Cleveland, and B. F. Dickman of St. Louis.

Later in the day, the President talked to his fiscal and relief advisers, today called in the congressional group, and so prepared the way for a speedy message and—it is hoped—early action to meet pressing needs.

The Widwestern Mayors, laboring with severe conditions in their hard-hit industrial cities, asked for an immediate deficiency appropriation of $400,000,000. It is not expected that the President will ask for nearly as much as that, particularly since he and the Administration economists hope that business conditions will improve appreciably in the spring.

WPA Has Heavy Load

The WPA is now caring for 1,950,000 people. They know that this figure will have to be expanded greatly in the coming weeks, perhaps as high as 3,000,000. The size of the expansion depends on the decision of the President and Congress as to how many employables they will care for. The Work Progress Administration has on hand approximately $500,000,000 to spread out over the remaining months of the fiscal year. To care for the present totals requires about $120,000,000 a month.

A total of 3,000,000 on work relief would require about $180,000,000 a month. That so much would be needed for May and June is unlikely, but in any case the total for the next four months is expected to ap-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Economics in the News

Federal Reserve System—Proposal That Government Should Take Place of Private Ownership—A Distinction Without Much Difference

By H. B. E.

Several times in late years President Roosevelt has come out in favor of a Federal Reserve System wholly owned by the Federal Government. Every time he does so I receive a flock of supporting letters. I am on their side, but the change would not be the great reform that my correspondents seem to imagine. Indeed, it would cut very little ice.

For the Federal Reserve System is so organized that the ownership of its stock is really of the least importance. I know that that sounds peculiar. But the Federal Reserve System is a peculiar organization. The System, it is true, is owned by the commercial banks, but under the law the dividends on their stock are limited to 6 per cent. That makes the first qualification to private ownership. Then the law also provides that the policies of the System shall be directed toward the public welfare and not private gain. That is the second peculiarity. Think of these qualifications in the light of the conduct of any private enterprise and you will see that the Federal Reserve System might better be called a semi-government institution.

The best description of the Federal Reserve System is contained in a book called "The Reserve Banks and the Money Markets," by W. Randolph Burgess. It should be required reading in the hundreds of groups now studying bank reform. All I can do in the compass of a short article is to provide a sketchy outline.

* * *

The Federal Reserve System came into existence in 1913. Congress set it up for the purpose indicated by its title. It was intended to concentrate the bank reserves of the country into pools. The need for such pooled resources was shown in the money panic of 1907. Reform became so obviously necessary that the only argument lay in the details of reform.

Bankers pleaded for one pool, a National Reserve Association. Politicians, anxious to maintain decentralization of authority, preferred several pools. The politicians had the last word, and the Reserve System, as laid down by law, consisted of 12 systems, or pools.

They are located in the main financial centers of the country—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Richmond, Atlanta, Cleveland, St. Louis, Dallas, Kansas City, Chicago, Minneapolis, and San Francisco. They are knit together by various devices. One is the Board of Governors sitting in Washington. Another is the periodical meeting of the 12 Reserve Bank Governors. In general, however, the Reserve Banks are autonomous.

The public character of the 12 Reserve Banks is indicated by the character of their directorate. If they were purely private enterprises, the directors, obviously, would all be appointed by the stockholders. This is not the case. Each bank has nine directors. Three are appointed by the Board of Governors in Washington (which, in turn, is appointed by the President). The other six directors are elected by the stockholding banks.

Such an arrangement gives the preponderance to the stockholders, it is true, but there are additional safeguards in the public interest. First, a Washington appointee must be chairman. Secondly, of the six elective members of the board, three must be actively engaged in commerce, agriculture, or industry. I doubt whether a law vesting stock control in the Federal Government would make the slightest difference to the directorial set-up.

Nor would there be much change otherwise, I suggest. The System would be saved 6 per cent on its stock—but the Government would have to compensate the stockholders. Even the 6 per cent does not represent anything like the drain that it is sometimes purported to be.

* * *

I have just received, and was inspired to write this account by, the report for 1937. Gross earnings were $41,232,000; expenses, $28,800,000; leaving a balance of $12,432,000. Certain deductions had to be made from this balance. There was a final payment for the new Washington building of the Board of Governors; a contribution to the retirement fund for Federal Reserve officials; and a few miscellaneous items. After these deductions were made, the net balance was $10,801,000, out of which the stockholding banks got $7,942,000, or the statutory 6 per cent on their stock. The owner banks certainly did not get very fat on that sum.

Nevertheless, the Federal Reserve System, in my opinion, should be wholly a government institution.

In the Boston Section:

Webber of Utility Commission defends action in State refusing New Deal aid on farm lighting.

Tobin makes drastic cuts in salaries.

First Boston Symphony woman conductor says discipline is freedom.

Utility Commission riding the rails to check on elimination of stations.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

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Rumanian Iron Guard Fascists Decide to Drop Vote Drive

The News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 9—The Rumanian extreme Fascist "Iron Guard" Party has decided to withdrawn from carrying on any further election propaganda. This decision was made yesterday in the so-called "Council of Elders," under the Fascist leader, Cornelius Z. Codreanu. The Party, it appears, is anxious to avoid further possible difficulties with the Goga Government, such as those of last Sunday, when two of its members were shot in a clash with gendarmerie.

A party statement declares: "From now on neither open nor house-to-house electioneering is to be conducted by this Party. It trusts that its members will know their duty and decide that the present system can remain at the rudder only a short time longer."

In political circles this resolution aroused great interest. Mr. Codreanu in an address said that his Party has already proved its conviction and it is prepared to do so again in future. Today, he said, it will place something else under proof—its reason and its readiness for the preservation of order.

He continued: "From the beginning we have not wished to cause the first Nationalistic Government any trouble. Today we declare, attack us or beat us as you wish! You have nothing to fear that we shall answer you or return your blows. We are voluntarily clearing the field of conflict but we ask why all of this for a few months? Why all this for the possibility of six months or at most two years of rule? So rule in peace! But you must know that we always remember our fallen sacrificed ones and that you in the future will try in vain to extend to us your bloody hand."

The Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 9—Rumania is stirred by the announcement of the Iron Guard Party, only three weeks before the date of the elections, that it will be neutral at the polls. It is the first gleam of light in a political situation that has so far remained uncertain and confused.

The announcement is of particular interest in view of certain other developments of the past few days. About the same time that the Iron Guardists were engaged in the fatal clash with the Government authorities last Sunday—followed significantly by a banning of the attempted public funeral in honor of the victim—the six Leftist Parties were formulating a petition to King Carol asking his permission to form a bloc to oppose the Iron Guard.

In this bloc would come the powerful Liberal Party, which was in power under Premier George Tatarescu prior to the December election and which obtained 154 seats at the election, to which can be added the 17 seats of the former dissident Liberals under George Bratianu. And with the Liberals would come the National Peasant Party under Dr. Juliu Maniu, which at the election had raised its representation from 30 to 86.

Were these two parties to form an alignment and pool their interests, assisted by four smaller Leftist groups, a complete change in the political outlook of the country would at once become possible.

Maniu Softens Attitude

In view of this situation it is believed to be not without significance that Dinu Bratianu, leader of the main body of Liberals, is due to see the King today, while there are insistent rumors that Dr. Maniu has modified his stand against the Court clique sufficiently to meet the King, which he is said to have arranged to do.

If this movement of the Moderates has gained as much ground as it would appear, the decision of the Codreanu Fascists to hold their hand can be understood, since an open conflict with the mildly Fascist Goga Government at present could do little but weaken the whole Fascist cause and play into the hands of the anti-Fascists.

Meanwhile, with Premier Octavian Goga apparently uncertain how far he can count on the support of the King, whose favor alone can maintain him in power, and with evident signs of friction within the Government itself, over the attacks on the Jews, the Government is heading for an election in which it appears to have small prospect of attaining the 40 per cent representation that would under the law give it an outright majority.

Short Time for Action

To attain such a majority Premier Goga would either have to produce at the last moment some effective method of intimidating and coercing the electorate, or he would have to bring in some other party to form a coalition. Since the only party with a policy near enough to his own would be that of the anti-Jewish, pro-German Iron Guard, the present state of friction with that Party hardly points to a satisfactory understanding between them within the three weeks available.

Failing an understanding between the Liberals and the Peasant Party, political observers here have seen a strong possibility, in the event of the fall of the Goga Government, of the Premiership falling to Armand Calinescu, present Minister of the Interior, and a "King's man," with possibly a Ministry based on the Liberals. The silence of this party in face of the erratic legislation of Mr. Goga, with a dozen or so repressive measures against the Jews that have reduced the business interests of the Country to a condition bordering on chaos, is attributed to its hopes of taking over the reins of office at no distant date. The mildness of their protests at the hard-pressed Government's apparent dipping into a fund of $9,000,000 that the Liberals had accumulated when in power for a new road scheme is also considered to be not without significance.

Peasant Party Active

Meanwhile, the National Peasant Party has been showing exceptional activity. Dr. Maniu has been on the alert to counter any moves at coercion. Despite an order from Premier Goga banning all political armed guards, including the Premier's own, Dr. Maniu has proceeded to reorganize the Peasant Party's guard. It now appears decked in peasant costume, with shirts worn outside the trousers and an emblem consisting of a large cross bearing Dr. Maniu's initials.

The next move lies entirely with the Crown, which received an undoubted setback at the last election, and will naturally be anxious to appear in a better light at the voting on March 2.

Informed observers attribute the obvious desire of the League of Nations Council, at its meeting a fortnight ago, to go slow on petitions against Rumania's anti-Jewish legislation to the expectations that Mr. Goga will soon resign and give place to a different Ministry and a different policy.

Deflation of Dictator of Jadlovia Stirs Risibilities of Capital Officialdom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Capital officialdom laughed heartily last night at a dictator who ruled the imaginary country of Jadlovia with a hand of iron until he went so far as to ban waltzes and met a beautiful princess.

The dictator was a leading figure in the play "Save Me the Waltz" produced by Max Gordon that had its world première at the National Theater here.

Washingtonians were especially interested, first, because it was a timely political satire; second, because it was written by Katherine Dayton, co-author of "First Lady" who was for a number of years a newspaper correspondent here; and third, because the dictator part was taken by John Emery, husband of Tallulah Bankhead, whose father is Speaker of the House.

Other leading characters in the play were a dethroned king who found so much pleasure in his cows and Sears Roebuck catalogue that he flatly refused to take back the throne; a stately queen whose major aim was to stand once more on the palace balcony and hear the people's cheers; a charming young princess who ended the dictatorship by deflating the dictator; and a young prince whose fondness for waltzes put him on the throne in the end.

The play drew as brilliant a first night audience as the Capital has seen for a long time. Many Senators and Diplomats were among those who sat through more than three hours of it without flinching and overlooked its rough spots.

Included in the audience were Mrs. Alice Longworth who was supposed to have been the prototype for "First Lady"; Attorney-General and Mrs. Homer S. Cummings, inveterate "first nighters," Speaker and Mrs. Bankhead; Mrs. Woodrow Wilson; Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Henry A. Wallace; and other distinguished personages.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who has known Miss Dayton for some time and admired her satirical pieces about "Mrs. Dem and Mrs. Rep" in the Saturday Evening Post, has intimated that she will see the play later this week.

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Senate Group Approves Ban on 'Block-Booking'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee recommended today enactment of legislation to prohibit "compulsory block-booking" and "blind-selling" of motion picture films.

The Committee reported favorably a bill by Senator Neely (D) of West Virginia, which would make it illegal for film producers to require exhibitors to lease a group of films in order to obtain a single desired picture. It would also require that producers supply exhibitors with an accurate synopsis of all films before leasing them.

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Gerald Lascelles

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ETON, England—Eton College enrolled for the spring term Gerald Lascelles, who joins his elder brother, Viscount Lascelles, at this famous British institution of learning. In topper, frock coat and striped trousers, the traditional dress at Eton, Gerald, who is 13, has acquired the Eton stride and is quite ready to "fag" (fetch and carry) for one of the senior boys. Sandhurst College for military training will be their next step after graduating at Eton.

Church of England Striving For Uniformity in Services

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The chief question discussed this winter at "convocations" of governing groups of the Church of England which have been sitting simultaneously in London and York, is that of establishing greater uniformity than now exists in the religious services of the Anglican community.

No final decision has been reached, but a plan has been drawn up for further discussion next June.

Its main feature is the formulation of a pronouncement of all Church of England authorities, declaring that license for any clergyman to officiate will in the future depend upon a definite understanding that such clergyman will conform with any instructions given to him by the bishop of his diocese "acting in accordance with and subject to such regulations as may from time to time be enacted by the archbishops and bishops in their convocations."

This plan has been drawn by a highly authoritative church committee appointed by the two archbishops, the Most Rev. Cosmo G. Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Most Rev. William Temple, Archbishop of York.

Authority Questioned

The need for such a pronouncement arose in consequence of Parliament's having first in 1927 and again in 1928 decided against accepting amendment of the existing prayer book, proposed by the Archbishops and Bishops to facilitate their exercising efficient control over the administration of public worship.

Discussions in these last Convocations show that this proposal is highly controversial, there being a considerable minority among both the bishops and the clergy who would prefer to leave matters as they are.

Two of the four convening groups appertain to the Province of Canterbury—i. e., southern England, and two to that of York, i. e., northern England.

The Canterbury bodies met in London under the Archbishop of that province and those of York in the city of that name and presided over by the corresponding Archbishop. In each province separate "houses" are maintained, one for Bishops and the other for the clergy, but they meet jointly on some occasions, according to the nature of questions to be discussed. Resolutions discussed separately at the three-day sessions showed considerable similarity when decided upon.

"Effort of Conciliation"

The resolution to introduce greater uniformity in church services was described by the Rt. Rev. George K. A. Bell, Bishop of Chichester, in presenting it to the Upper House of Canterbury, as "a new and determined effort of conciliation and agreement," also as "an essential preliminary to new legislation on doctrine and worship."

Another important question was what to do about recommendations made by representatives of the Church of England and the Free Churches for promoting reunion among these great denominations. Here, resolutions passed were noncommittal. They simply commended the recommendations to the "careful attention of the church" to be studied "at once sympathetically and critically."

What About Deaconesses?

Another question discussed concerned the position to be occupied by deaconesses of the Church of England. In effect it raised the issue of the extent to which women should be recognized as "being in holy orders." That deaconesses should be so considered had been advised by committees of the Upper Houses of both provinces but the Lower Houses demurred. One resolution eventually carried declared that the order of deaconesses should not be regarded as belonging to "the three holy orders recognized by the Church" (Bishops, priests and deacons). In this connection the Lower House of York agreed that deaconesses might officiate at the churching of women.

Another resolution adopted was for the appointment of a committee to review questions concerning marriage. Here the chief point of issue is as to the attitude of the church toward parties to a divorce.

Another resolution supported friendly understanding between Great Britain and Germany, expressing, however, "grave concern" at the sufferings of the Evangelical and Christian churches in the latter country.

A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the seventeenth installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Boston
Monday, October 10th.

Not one moment these last days so much as to put my thoughts in order, let alone setting them fairly in my Journal.

Firstly, n'er would I have believed it was so exhausting to be limned on canvas. Truly Master Copley is a martinet! All is ever said most gently, but he does have his way! I did wish to smile out on the world, but he would not have it so. Therefore sit I demure—a very little Puritan—and I do flatter myself I am most forthcoming.

William did attend me three days on end, then vowed that never would he have offered the gift had he known it would be so wearisome in the producing. Which made but small compliment to me, though e'en must I admit that talking to order has in it little salt or savour. Howsoever that be, now there am I on canvas. 'Tis a marvel to see my very own gray eyes, my hair, the exact brown of life, and the funny way my eyebrows quirk up, and my mouth, alas, too wide even as it is! The pink taffety, and the rose be, done to a moral; and a most elegant portiere of velvet in a rich blue, which does make the pale pink gown a most heavenly hue. I am but a little thing yet I think I have achieved a proper matronly dignity.

But yesterday when I did appear I was overdone and doubtless looked a very rag, for Master Copley did send me home until I did regain my serenity and bloom.

Doright Surprises Hetty

'Twas most vexing, but mortal woman could stand no more. The night before, after I was abed, thought Henry was still abroad at the Caucus Club; from below did I hear Hetty shreik, then a man's voice, and such commotion as never was.

I did listen from the stairhead, in a dither of fear, but 'twas only a breath of time before I did discover that it was Doright Rogers! Such a to-do. Doright had escaped from his boat when they did touch Newport, and see Hetty he would, before he vanished into the wilderness. Hetty, and she had voice at all, vowed that she would go with him. There could be no marriage for them in Boston, for Doright would be caught.

On one thing was I set; that Henry should do naught to connive at this escape, with the authorities watching his actions, and all too ready to catch him in a snare.

But on promise from Doright that he would keep from Henry's eyes, I did offer to let him lie in our unused chamber that night, and did agree to speak to my brother William of their parlous case, for I do feel it be true love between them!

All's Well That Ends Well

Not one wink of sleep came to me, for I did lie and quake lest Doright be traced here, and I bring us all into this coil. And never before had I held aught secret from my dear husband, and it lay heavy on my heart.

Naught untoward occurred, which was a marvel for that clumsy Doright all but fell down the steps in the early morning, and why Henry waked not only Providence does know. William was aroused and I did find him in the kitchen clad in naught but his shift, and that naughty Hetty not a whit discountenanced thereby. How be it, William did covenant to take them with him when he leaves here.

In Concord, Hetty could go to my mother's house with some fair tale, while Doright lay perdu, then on into the wilderness where they would find a minister, God willing, before many days.

Doright still lies in our upper chamber.

My dear husband is of so honourable a mind that he might have sent Doright back to his ship until all could be accommodated legally, though justices lay not in it. 'Tis odd how men do so abide by law, but 'tis as they are made.

Adelaide Stedman

Puerto Rican Strike Peace

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

San Juan, Puerto Rico: Labor Commissioner Rivera Martinez announces that striking stevedores of all Puerto Rican ports have accepted arbitration proposals to end the maritime strike that has tied up all island shipping since Jan. 3. Termination of the strike is expected to hinge on acceptance of the arbitration proposal by the shipowners.

Gov. Blanton Winship suggested that the stevedores return to work on a 40-cent hourly wage scale pending arbitration of their wage and other demands by a three-man board. The strikers had asked increase of their 32-cent scale to 75 cents. During the long walkout, Puerto Rican food supplies have dwindled and the island Chambers of Commerce have expressed concern over a possible serious shortage.

Miami, Fla.: The American Federation of Labor called upon Congress last night to repeal or modify the undivided profits and capital gains taxes, as it closed its sessions here.

"Some representatives of industry as well as expert economists allege that the present (business) situation is largely psychological and is due to a lack of confidence," said a statement issued by the Federation's Executive Council at the conclusion of the mid-winter meeting.

"As a step toward the restoration of public confidence . . . the A. F. of L. suggests that Congress repeal or modify the undivided profits and capital gains taxes. . . .

"The Executive Council makes this suggestion in the interests of labor. It firmly believes that all must pull together—labor, industry and the Government—in order to break down and overcome a most serious and threatening unemployment situation."

The council called upon the Government to increase unemployment relief expenditures. It also protested "against demands which are being made by some employers in some lines of industry for reductions in wages."

Minneapolis, Minn.: Employees of the American Farm Machinery Company, who called a strike yesterday and barricaded themselves in the plant, were offered beds and mattresses by their employer to make them more comfortable.

"We can't agree on wages," Lloyd MacAloon, labor relations representative of the company, said, "but we can agree a man sleeps better on a mattress." He told leaders of the farm machinery division of Local 1140, United Electrical and Machine Workers, a C. I. O. affiliate, that he would provide "any comforts, whatsoever the men desire."

William Mauseth, C. I. O. organizer, said the strike was called after negotiations of a month over a closed shop, seniority rights, and higher wages broke down.

Big Navy Foes Seek Foreign Policy Views

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—A cabled report from London that the British Government had informed the United States of its support if this country became involved in any Far Eastern difficulties again revived suspicion of some secret arrangement between the two countries today as anti-big navy forces took their turn at the witness stand of the House Naval Affairs Committee.

The report came from Prof. Gilbert Murray, a private individual, but a man of sufficient prominence as an authority on foreign relations to stir up all over again a controversy which the Administration thought it had settled yesterday when President Roosevelt joined Secretary of State Cordell Hull in declaring that no understanding or agreement existed.

At his press conference this morning Secretary Hull considered the report sufficiently important to declare heartedly that there is not a vestige of an agreement or an understanding of any kind between the two Governments.

No Assurance From Britain

Secretary Hull also denied that he had even received any one-sided assurances from the British Government that they would support the United States.

But at the navy hearing a parade of witnesses demanded a clarification of American foreign policy before naval expansion is decided upon. All, harking back to President Roosevelt's use of the word "quarantine" in his Chicago speech of Oct. 5, indicated the suspicion in their minds that the bigger navy Congress is being asked to provide is intended for some purpose other than strictly national defense.

Bruce Bliven, an editor of the New Republic, said he opposed increasing the U. S. Navy at present "unless and until the American people know what lies behind the increase and what is our present policy."

He contended that Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, Secretary Hull and Walter Lippman, columnist, have made "contradictory" statements regarding defense aims.

Dr. Charles A. Beard, historian and economist, attacked President Roosevelt's "quarantine" policy.

Inquiry Demanded

"Now is the appointed time for Congress to probe to the very bottom the commitments of foreign policy authorized by the President's armament program," he said.

"What policies are possible? First of all there is the policy implicit and explicit in President Roosevelt's speech in Chicago last October, the policy of quarantine. Unless he was just talking thoughtlessly or was bluffing, he believes that the U. S. should pass judgment on all the quarrels in Europe and Asia, quarantine the 'wicked,' and employ the Army and Navy of the U. S. in making good the quarantine when it is defied.

"This policy calls for big battleships to be used in aggressive warfare in the far Pacific or the far Atlantic.

Alternate Policy

"The other foreign policy for the United States is that of abstaining from the quarrels of Europe and Asia, avoiding all gratuitous advice and insults to foreign governments, and defending the continental home of the U. S. and the adjacent waters. This policy calls for a different division of funds between the army and navy.

"The idea of Germany, Italy, or Japan sending a fleet of battleships conveying 500,000 soldiers across the seas in majestic array is simply fantastic—the kind of nightmare which a holder of shipbuilding stocks has when ordinary business is bad. Furthermore, despite all the emphasis on the utility of the navy for offensive wars in European or Asiatic waters, it is the army that will have to do the real fighting if anything is to be gained."

Stephen Raushenbush, former investigator for the Nye Munitions Committee, asked that a declaration of defense policy procede consideration of the $800,000,000 bigger navy program.

Among his reasons he listed the fact that President Roosevelt "departed from traditional American policy" in his famous Chicago "quarantine" speech; the lack of "convincing evidence that this nation can be attacked successfully;" the lack of a complementary coast defense program.

Miss Rankin Testifies

Janet Rankin, first woman member of Congress, protested "there is no assurance as to what the Government contemplates defending. The Navy Department has issued a statement of policy based on defense of 'national policies and commerce,' and 'control of the sea' in defense of the nation's interests." She continued, "The State Department proclaims as a fundamental interest—maintenance of 'orderly processes' in Asia.

"The President urges defense of the 'sanctity of treaties' and of 'democratic principles' wherever challenged. We submit that such policies are not in accord with the will of the people, with the Kellogg Pact, nor with the purpose of the neutrality legislation three times passed by Congress."

Members in Verbal Clash

Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee, attempted to shut off questioning by promptly excusing witnesses as soon as they finished their statements. A few members insisted on asking questions. Finally Representative Joseph B. Shannon (D) of Missouri protested.

"We have all been asked not to ask these witnesses questions," Mr. Shannon said. "That's the old method of suppression."

Mr. Vinson replied he he sought merely to speed the hearings.

Whether these persistent demands for a clarification of foreign policy will bear fruit continues to be uncertain. It seems evident that the Administration can, if it chooses, drive the naval expansion program through Congress without any such clarification. However, the demand persists, and the degre of the foreign policy debate which develops in the Senate over the naval bill will depend on the amount of clarification forthcoming.

The most delicate angle is this continued suspicion of some secret agreement with Britain. That such an understanding or agreement exists in tangible form is doubted by most informed observers. But that as a matter of fact the United States can expect support in case of trouble in the Far East is taken for granted as axiomatic in most diplomatic quarters, and has been for years.

Why some members of Congress should be so anxious to disavow any potential friends in time of need is somewhat of a puzzle at the State Department. The superficial answer is of course that Congress, generally speaking, is determined to avoid any commitments which would involve the United States in the quarrels of other nations. How the Administration can officially disavow such commitments any more than it already has is difficult to discover.

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Educators Work on Programs To Radiocast in New Channels

News in Radio

Now that United States educators have been granted 25 channels in the ultra-high-frequency band, they are preparing to demonstrate how to raise the public's mental level, having pleaded and harangued before federal authorities and commercial networks for years for facilities and time. Their programs will, of course, be entirely non-commercial under the new allotments.

The significance of this grant is perhaps not perceptible to even a great many educators who have previously fought vain battles for wave lengths. It means that almost every county or city, college, university or school that wants a wave length may, within certain restrictions, have one. In most cases ultra-high-frequency channels will provide local service so that they may be laid down more closely than the present medium-wave radiocasters. Separations as small as 25 miles may be allowable with due respect so that frequencies will not be duplicated at too close intervals.

Dr. Angell on Board

Educational radiocasting never before has reached such a peak. Commercial networks are taking a growing interest in it and have offered frequent and desirable periods during which educators could radiocast.

The National Broadcasting Company has appointed Dr. James Rowland Angell, former president of Yale, as Educational Counsellor on its Board of Directors. The NBC radiocasts a number of educational programs of which the Walter Damrosch concerts are perhaps the most notable.

The Columbia Broadcasting System is now directing its educational radiocasting for adults as well as children. The network recently named a board of 13 directors and publicists to draw up such programs for grownups. To be tested is a series dramatizing the processes of learning; an "American at Work" series depicting jobs of typical people; and a third series to be held open for a wide variety of suggested educational periods.

Three periods have been set aside a week for exclusive use of the adult education group, with Sterling Fisher, CBS Educational Director, in charge. Columbia's most notable present effort in education is its "School of the Air."

How to Finance Work?

Having been provided with channels the next problem of educators is to finance their stations and find capable personnel.

But a bigger problem than this is the tecnical one. Very few ultra-high-frequency receivers are in use at present except by amateurs working on that band. Most all-wave receivers do not go below 20 meters whereas the educational bands are located below 10 meters. The difficulty can be partly overcome by inducing manufacturers to equip new sets with coils and condensers to go to the ultra-highs and by arranging change-over devices in present sets. Also there will be the task of educating the listening public to tune there.

Dr. John W. Studebaker, Federal Commissioner of Education, hailing the allotment of the frequencies to education, stated that a "great challenge" has been presented. Results, he believes, will be just as revolutionary as the invention of the printing press. Dr. Studebaker is Chairman of the Federal Radio Education Committee, which was organized in 1936 after a series of hearings before the Federal Communications Commission.

The new educational frequencies, Dr. Studebaker said would be a great boon to isolated rural school districts since county or district supervisers will be able to keep in step with progress.

Opera Televised

The British Broadcasting Corporation made a bold experiment when it staged the second act of "Tristan and Isolde" for television. It was the least successful of their dramatic ventures. There were separate casts for singers and actors, so that one saw a young and handsome Tristan and a slim and beautiful Isolde, while the voice were provided by singers well versed in opera. The actors were insufficiently rehearsed, however, in co-ordinating the movements of their lips to the words being sung by the unseen singers. In the performance witnessed by the writer the lighting of the faces in the close-up scenes was too chalk-white.

Radio to Replace Phone?

Portable five-pound radiocasting and receiving sets may replace the present telephone networks in western national forests within the next few years, according to successful experiments with the tiny sets.

Tests in the Salmon and Idaho National Forests showed the sets eliminate lightning interference, a serious problem with the forest telephone lines, which are sometimes put out of commission when most needed to report lightning-caused forest fires. Easily carried by any forest fire lookout, the small radios can be set up and placed in operation in less than five minutes. Each set includes a nine-foot aerial which can be tossed over a tree branch.

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George VI Enters Dog In Annual Crufts Show

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—King George VI today again followed in his father's footsteps by exhibiting a dog for the first time in a public show.

His Labrador retriever, Sandringham Stream, was entered in four classes in the annual Crufts Dog Show. King George V was an enthusiastic exhibitor at Crufts. So were Edward VII and Queen Victoria, but the abdicated Edward VIII was not interested.

U. S. Army Planes to Fly To Argentine Inaugural

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—A group of three to six United States Army bombing planes will make a good-will flight to Buenos Aires for the inauguration of Roberto M. Ortiz as President of the Argentine Republic, Feb. 20, the Department of State announced today. The Department said the planes will follow the west coast route on the entire flight, making brief visits at Lima, Peru, and Santiago, Chile.

Alexander W. Weddell, American Ambassador to Argentina, will be President Roosevelt's official representative at the inauguration.

P. Rediadis

ATHENS, Greece, Feb. 9 (AP)—Finance Minister P. Rediadis, who passed on yesterday, was appointed Minister Jan. 21, 1937, when Premier John Metaxas reorganized the Greek Cabinet.

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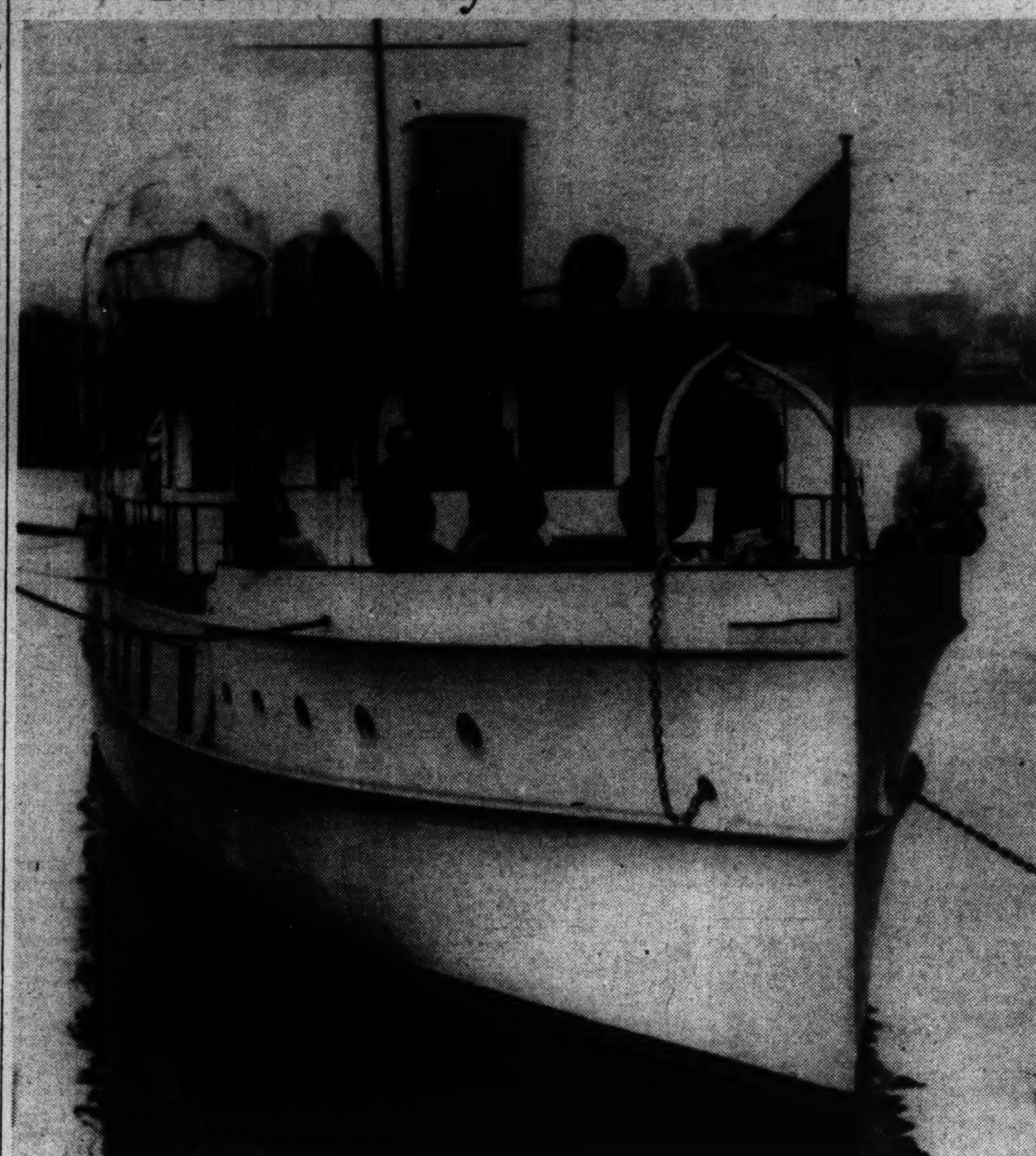
The Little Gray Home in the Water



East River Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Sparling of New York City

Mr. Sparling, Who Is the Proprietor of a Tiny Shipyard, Bought the Yacht Colleen for a Home When Dissatisfaction With Apartments Prompted Him to Find a Place Near His Work

New York Couple Hitch Their Home To Husband's Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Sylvester Sparling, proprietor of a tiny shipyard on the East River, is one New Yorker, at least, who intends to be right on top of his job most of the time, and to do this he maintains a comfortable home aboard the yacht Colleen right at his establishment.

Tied up directly across from some of New York City's most imposing skycrapers, the Colleen offers a residence which Mr. and Mrs. Sparling hold is worth more than all the luxuries of an ultra-modern apartment. They have even a better view of the city's skyline than all save the most fortunate Manhattan apartment dwellers, and at the same time miss a great many of the discomforts associated with urban living.

When Mr. Sparling goes to work after breakfast, for example, he doesn't have to worry about digging up nickels for the subway slot, or be crushed in the underground trains which millions of New Yorkers endure twice daily. Meanwhile Mrs. Sparling finds living aboard the Collen, with its compact equipement, quite an easy mode of housekeeping.

Dissatisfaction with apartments and growing piles of rent receipts led to the purchase of the yacht, which is 96 feet long. There are staterooms for five persons and crew quarters for six. This is fortunate for the Sparlings, who enjoy company and have lots of it. Friends apparently find entertainment aboard ship to be intriguing.

"Now and then we cast off our lines for a voyage on lovely Long Island Sound but most of the time we are content to lie snug and sheltered in our cove, watching the larger ships on their way to Boston and many pleasure craft plying the river," Mrs. Sparling told a Monitor reporter.

"Sometimes a stately yacht passes our way. Again there are fussy little tugboats piloting bulky charges up and down, struggling against ferocious tides and making swift passages when the current is right."

"We see the towers of Manhattan across the river as an endless panorama," Mrs. Sparling continued. "They are golden in the morning sunshine, misty with clouds at noon, sparkling with myriad lights at night. Sometimes the island seems very close to us in the clear air. Often it is distant and mysterious, a veritable dream city that might be Bagdad."

Pennsylvania to Mark Tercentenary in April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9—Rapid crystallization of plans for state-wide celebration of Forefather's Day on April 8 has been announced by Frank W. Melvin, chairman of the Pennsylvania 300th Anniversary Commission.

The observance will mark the landing, a few miles below Chester, on April 8, 1638, of the Swedes who later helped colonize present-day Pennsylvania.

Wollmar Filip Bostrom, Swedish Minister to the United States; U. S. Senator Joseph F. Guffey and Gov. George H. Earle, will speak at a banquet in Philadelphia as part of the celebration, Mr. Melvin said, with their addresses carrying Pennsylvania's 300th birthday greetings to the nation over a coast-to-coast radio hook-up.

Patriotic, civic, religious, fraternal and historical organizations in hundreds of other cities and towns throughout the State have also planned observances. April 8, 1938, was recently proclaimed a legal holiday by Governor Earle under authority granted by the last General Assembly.

Of All Things . . !

Big City, Little School

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's largest city, with its 1,250,000 school pupils, still has its "little red schoolhouses."

A resolution to close one of them is on the calendar of the Board of Education for action.

A three-room, gray clapboard building with a red shingle roof which has stood since 1895 on the far end of Staten Island, where the towers of lower Manhattan scarcely are visible on a dull day. The four pupils in the tiny school were transferred recently to a large consolidated school a mile and a half away.

Still, Emmanuel F. Van Dam, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, has disclosed, there are four other one-teacher schools left on Staten Island, which comprises the smallest of Greater New York's five boroughs.

Reliefless Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—J. X. Gardner, WPA Relief Director for northern Utah, believes that his native Pine Valley, is the ideal town as far as relief matters are concerned.

The reasons are these: It has never had a person on relief, there has never been any type of relief work in the town, a delinquent tax roll is a rarity, and few residents even have charge accounts. When federal rural rehabilitation workers started to plan a project in Pine Valley, the citizens held a protest meeting, told them "we don't want any relief" and obliged them to withdraw.

There are about 15 families in the community, most of them engaged in lumbering or stock raising. They are not wealthy, but "take a pride in making their own way," according to Mr. Gardner. Pine Valley is known for the high quality of its timber.

A Colorful College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Color has strange and varied effects on college students, at least it affects students at Oregon State College variously. The university colors are orange and black, but that is only a beginning.

In combination with those pigments, it is a tradition that freshmen students bedeck themselves in green headgear, the men daily, the women ribbons on Wednesday. Then someone noticed that Dr. George W. Peavy, president of the college, had a penchant for red neckties. Since he is also Dean of the School of Forestry the students of that school adopted red neckties as official regalia.

That was last year. This year someone started the fad of members of the Department of Fish, Game and Fur Animal Management wearing brilliant red hats on Thursdays.

Next the co-ed band decided to bedeck itself in new uniforms with pleated skirts of orange and black plaid material, orange neckerchiefs and Scotch highland caps.

But to all this there was not an objection to color, that is not until the Theta Chi fraternity decided to go in for color in house pets—and adopted black and white as the official combination—in the form of a skunk. But as a proof of the fact that students at college can stand a great deal, the skunk is a ranking favorite on fraternity row.

House Passes Farm Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—The real fight over the complex 1938 farm bill will come in the Senate. The House passed the bill today, 263 to 135, irrespective of the fact that the two biggest farm organizations — the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange—were split over the legislation, the first backing it, the second demanding that it be stripped of compulsory features.

In the House the parliamentary situation was so maneuvered that members had either to vote for the measure or against it, with none of that latitude for amendment and alteration which will arise in the Senate.

Debate Is Limited

The final debate in the House on the 121-page bill was limited to four hours. The mixed reception accorded the revised bill by the farm organizations indicated the division in the ranks of agriculture.

"We anticipate that revision will be required and we doubt that funds authorized to be appropriated are sufficient to fully justify the objectives of the measure," said the letter of the Farm Bureau Federation. But it added:

"However, it is our belief that this bill, if enacted into law, will provide for a program that will attract the maximum voluntary support of farmers and embodies the necessary provisions to constitute the basis for a sound and permanent national program for agriculture and should be passed by Congress."

The National Grange protested compulsory features, and the "gag rule" in the House.

Regimentation Charged

"The major provisions of the bill," it declared, "call for a degree of governmental control and regimentation that is wholly unnecessary and that is incompatible with all our best American ideals and traditions.

"This bill has been in conference for more than 30 days and it affects the rights and liberties of both producers and consumers. The printed report of the conference committee has been available but a few hours. "There certainly is no justification for attempting to pass this measure under gag rule."

Despite this the House by a standing vote agreed 186 to 98 to the four hour debate limitation, in a rule barring all amendment.

Objects of Bill

The bill was presented to Congress by Representative Marvin Jones (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, as an effort to compensate the farmer for his losses under tariff protection to industry.

The complicated report continued soil conservation benefits and added control machinery for five major crops, cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco and rice.

Marketing quotas are provided, on approval of farmers, when production passes surplus points. Parity payments are assured farmers, "if and when" funds are available. And a start is provided on government crop insurance, beginning with wheat.

Lewis Dines at White House

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—John L. Lewis, C. I. O. leader, dined at the White House last night. He and Mrs. Lewis were among 90 guests at a state dinner for the Speaker of the House and Mrs. Bankhead. William Green, President of the rival American Federation of Labor, attended a White House dinner about a month ago.

Violet Valentine Telegraphed
anywhere —any time
Penn the Florist

Lehman Gets Bill Insuring Jobless 'White Collar' Men

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9—With heavy calendars the order in both legislative chambers as party leaders seek to clear the way for March adjournment, Governor Lehman today had the first two of his 1938 program bills before him for signature. These extend the provisions of the State's Unemployment Insurance Act and implement low-cost housing projects.

Both measures had unanimous approval, although protracted debates preceded action in each house, with that on the jobless insurance amendment to include white-collar workers receiving $3,000 or more annually in unemployment benefits particularly focussing discussion.

Led by State Senator Thomas C. Desmond, Newburgh Republican, who initiated the move to amend the state law two years ago, the Republican minority questioned the sincerity of the changes which, they held, did not go far enough.

Mr. Desmond declared the State Administration had been "stupid, ignorant, and bigoted" in its refusal to accept amendments now in practice in 30 other states, including special rates for the steady employer as compared to the fly-by-night, who lays off employees periodically. He criticized the Department of Labor and Industry as "rotten, inefficient, and extravagant," asking what business was to do "with the wretched New Deal legislation in Washington and Albany."

"The difference between Republicans and Democrats," he continued, "is that we are not against social legislation, but against cock-eyed legislation which doesn't solve the problem.

"But the people see the gold brick you have sold them in the name of social legislation, and will choose a Republican Administration next fall here in Albany."

All this, to the Democrats defending the Lehman amendments, was only "an acceptance speech" by Mr. Desmond, who has been high in the list of his party's aspirants for the governorship nomination since 1932. The Governor was "a great humanitarian," it was declared, who undoubtedly would be drafted to run again this year, with Republicans and Democrats joined in his support.

The bill passed without dissent after State Senator Perley A. Pitcher, Minority Leader, remarked that he thought Republican Party principles should be left to the Republican State Convention.

The low-cost housing proposal, which would permit insurance firms to finance this type of construction, found its chief attackers in the American Labor Party bloc, whose spokesmen characterized the measure as a "joke" because it fixed no rent charge limitation. This faction stressed it would support the bill because it provided jobs, but was not "deluded into the belief that this was a low-cost housing measure," or had any purpose other than "to permit insurance companies to go into the real estate business."

Following a favoring Assembly vote of 90 to 46, the Senate has before it a bill amending the State Alcoholic Beverage Control Law to provide for local option in towns for summer hotel licenses. Assemblyman Fred S. Hollowell, Yates Republican, sponsored the bill on the premise that the Liquor Board had the power to issue such a license even though a town might vote dry.

Passengers to Fly Over South Atlantic

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Department of Commerce said today passenger air service would be started between Paris and South America this summer.

Information from the American commercial attaché at Buenos Aires indicates Air France Lines will conduct a weekly service over a 9,000-mile route extending from Paris to Buenos Aires and requiring about four days each trip. The seaplanes will be equipped to carry eight passengers and cruise at about 200 miles an hour. Mail service has been in operation for some time.

British-U. S. Talks To Omit Currency

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, said in the House of Commons yesterday that forthcoming Anglo-American trade negotiations would not consider the problems of international currency stabilization and of world price levels.

When a member asked Mr. Stanley if he thought a "mere agreement to reduce certain tariffs is going to be of any value" without some understanding on those problems, Mr. Stanley replied:

"I quite agree as to the importance of these other matters, but they are not necessarily appropriate matters for a trade agreement."

Guatemala Hails Flight Of 58 U. S. Army Planes

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, Feb. 9 (AP)—A fleet of 58 United States Army planes on a good will flight across Central America landed here yesterday from the Army's Canal Zone base.

A 21-gun salute was accorded the fliers as they arrived at the airport, where a tremendous crowd, including high Government officials, welcomed them. Besides social and official receptions, a review of the United States planes and Guatemalan soldiers will be held tomorrow.

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S.S.P. Assorted Chocolates —freshly packed . . . lb. $1
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Assorted Cream Hearts —1⅜" or ½" 60c
Small Chocolate Hearts
Strawberry Cream . . . 50c
Peppermint 70c, $1
Solid Chocolate, ½ lb. 50c
EACH
Valentine Lollypop . . 5c, 8c
Kiddie Box of Hearts . . 25c
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TABLE DECORATIONS
Place Cards, Score Cards, Nut Cups, Napkins, Table Covers, Plates, for Valentine atmosphere.
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Mail orders. Gifts sent near and far.
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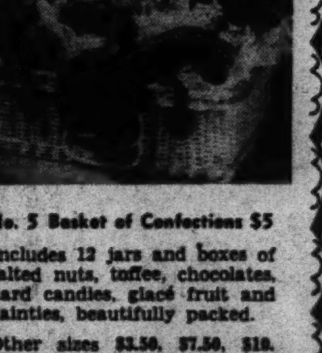
Ribbon-tied Red Satin Heart Box
Chocolates $2.85, $1.80, $1
Cream Hearts $1.50, 90c
Ribbon-tied Red Paper Heart Box
Chocolates $1.25, 75c, 45c, 25c
Cream Hearts . . . $1, 70c, 40c, 20c



No. 5 Basket of Confections $5
Includes 12 jars and boxes of salted nuts, toffee, chocolates, hard candies, glacé fruit and dainties, beautifully packed.
Other sizes $3.50, $7.50, $10.

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101 WEST 125th STREET
2821 THIRD AVENUE
254 E. FORDHAM ROAD
17 CORTLANDT STREET
100 DELANCEY STREET
BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVENUE
671 BROADWAY
350 FULTON STREET
55-45 MYRTLE AVENUE
1558 PITKIN AVENUE
1772 PITKIN AVENUE
JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SOUTH SALINA STREET
Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVENUE
Corner Griffith Street
NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET STREET
S. W. Cor. Washington Street
PHILADELPHIA
1215 MARKET STREET
1511 CHESTNUT STREET
PITTSBURGH
233 FIFTH AVENUE
Bet. Wood and Market
PROVIDENCE
200 WEYBOSSET STREET
Crown Hotel Building
BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT STREET
Near Scollay Square
605 WASHINGTON STREET
Bet. Avery and Boylston Streets
WORCESTER, MASS.
104 FRONT STREET
Corner Church
CHICAGO
220 SOUTH STATE STREET
Corner Quincy
Mail Orders
160 Jay Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Reich Watches Negotiations Of Great Britain and Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

terranean appear to be undergoing an important change.

The speed with which Italy accepted the recent Anglo-French anti-piracy proposals has to a large extent outweighed Premier Mussolini's congratulatory telegram for the Feb. 4 events here in the opinion of many Germans who see in the new Rome move toward the Western democracies and especially the renewal of attempts for an accord with Britain the Duce's unfavorable reaction to any idea of National Socialist activity in Austria.

Keeping Hands-Off on Spain

So-called moderate opinion here, especially in the Army, has always been opposed to any great German commitments in Spain. This view is considered still to hold true after the Feb. 4 changes.

Simultaneously future German action in Spain is considered vitally important to German-Italian relations and German Central European policy in the near future.

Italy cannot continue to render decisive aid to General Franco without strong German support and if this latter should be given to the extent considered necessary to end the "Bolshevik terror" in Spain it would involve far-reaching European repercussions; on the other hand strong German support for Italian intervention in Spain would simultaneously weaken the possibilites of Italian reaction to any German action in Austria and provide the opportunity, should the Third Reich desire, to pursue certain developments in that region. Hence it is not difficult to realize that the results of the coming meeting in London of the International Non-Intervention Committee are awaited with deep interest here.

Sales Tax Looms For Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9—Repassage of the vetoed 2 per cent retail sales tax for Philadelphia now appears almost inevitable, following the recent collapse of the substitute program offered by business men.

The supplementary plan appeared doomed when Mayor S. Davis Wilson and other city officials walked out of a budget conference after three hours of what one councilman described as "wrangling, wrangling, wrangling."

Although the conference, fifth in as many days, ended in more of a deadlock than ever, Albert M. Greenfield for the business men remained "hopeful," and said he would call more meetings. Councilmen said they were through, however, and would not attend.

Ring

(Continued from Page 1)

behind the scenes partly because of the nature of her work and partly because of an innate modesty, took up the work of code solving during the World War when there was a great need for experts to study intercepted messages which came in thick and fast. After the war was over there proved to be a steady demand for her services from other government offices. During the last few years she has been attached to the Intelligence Office of the Coast Guard aiding in the apprehension of smugglers.

A graduate of Wooster College, she became interested in code-solving while studying the bilateral code of Sir Francis Bacon, in which he is said by some to have concealed the fact that he had written the plays of Shakespeare.

During and since prohibition days, Mrs. Friedman has been instrumental in breaking up powerful liquor smuggling rings. She was a key witness in the "I'm Alone" case.

Government authorities here have long credited Mrs. Friedman with the saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars for the United States Government, but this is the first time they have allowed her services to be utilized by another government.

But every code message Mrs. Friedman breaks down does not reveal a million-dollar conspiracy or a breath-taking intrigue. Some times she will work for days on one only to find a simple statement from husband to wife that "all is well at home."

In This February Sale
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
FINE FURS
Drastically Reduced—Many at
HALF PRICE
A Wonderful Opportunity
Theo. J. Siefert
FURS OF THE BETTER GRADE
1714 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

20 Aristocrat Products

1. Certified Milk
2. Guernsey "AA" Milk
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4. Grade A Vitamin D Milk
5. Grade B Vitamin D Milk
6. Special B Milk
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9. Chocolate Drink
10. Cream Buttermilk
11. Light Cream
12. Medium Cream
13. Heavy Cream
14. Sour Cream
15. Sweet Butter
16. Salt Butter
17. Cheese
18. White Eggs
19. Brown Eggs
20. Acidophilus Milk

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HARD WATER SOAP!
36 cakes 1.75

This is the costliest hard water soap in the world to make. It has never been surpassed for rich, creamy lather in hard or soft water. It is kind to the most delicate skin. This soap has been imitated many times—but imitations are poor substitutes! So order your year's supply now and know the joy of using a fine soap at an amazingly low price. 5c a cake . . . family box of 36 cakes, 1.75.

Gross box of 144 cakes, $7

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Cakes	Weight	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	4 lbs.	12	12	15	21	27	33	41	48
24	8 lbs.	16	16	23	35	49	61	77	92
36	12 lbs.	21	21	31	49	70	89	1.13	1.36
144	45 lbs.	57	57	(Inquire for rates above 2nd zone for 1 gross and over)					

FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS ORDER BLANK

JOHN WANAMAKER, Philadelphia:
Send me ..... "Family Boxes" (36 cakes) at 1.75 each — 10 assorted odors ☐ all one odor ☐
Send me ..... "Gross Boxes" (144 cakes of one odor) at $7 each
Send me ..... Cartons of 12 cakes of one odor at 60¢ each
Send me ..... Cakes of Philadelphia Hard Water Soap at 5¢ each
Send me ..... "Colossal Cakes" (double regular size) at 10¢ each
Send me ..... Glass Jars Soap Flakes at $1 each
Check odors desired: ....Pine ....Almond....Lemon Verbena....Vert Bouquet ....Rose ....Cold Cream....Unscented....Lavender ....Violet ....Gardenia
Soap Flakes in these odors: Rose, Vert Bouquet, Lavender, Unscented.
Name .....
Address .....
Check enclosed ..... Charge my account .....

John Wanamaker
Philadelphia

A Parliamentary Capital Since 927 A. D.

Newman From Wide World

Reykjavik, Iceland, Seat of the Oldest Legislature

General View of the City Looking Toward the Harbor — The Althing Building

Quebec's Red Padlock Tested; Blue Shirts Use Propaganda

(Continued from Page 1)

"padlock law," before he had even considered the matter, he announced that he would not receive any delegations on the subject, and warned that continuance of pressure upon him would be of no avail.

Premier Duplessis, who is also Attorney General of the Province, began his operations under the "Padlock Law" Nov. 9 when on his instructions the police raided the offices of the Montreal weekly newspaper La Clarté (The Light), a Communist paper, but, according to Communists, not the official organ of the Party. Having seized all records, back numbers and other literature the police padlocked the building, making no arrests.

The same day the Civil Liberties Union announced its intention of challenging the Government's action in the Courts. Under the leadership of R. L. Calder, it appealed for invalidation of the new law, contending that it was no more valid than Alberta's bill to license the banks of the Province, a measure which had been disallowed by the Federal Government.

Other moves under the "Padlock Law" were the seizure of 700 copies of the Communist daily the Clarion, published in Toronto, the capture of 800 books in a raid on headquarters of the Canadian Labor Circle, raids on a number of homes of Communists and others toward the middle of last month and a raid on a school carried on by the Ukrainian Labor Farmer Temple Association. The school was padlocked.

Commenting on this last raid, John Chitrensky, Secretary to the Ukrainian organization, denied that the Association was Communistic, or that it maintained a Communistic school.

On Jan. 21, an automobile, owned by James Gauld, used for distributing La Clarté and the Clarion, was seized while Mr. Gauld was sitting in it, taken to police station and "detained," though no charges were made. Legal proceedings are being instituted in an attempt to regain ownership of the car.

The "Padlock Law" has already been the subject of debate in the Federal Parliament when, at the beginning of this month, J. S. Woodsworth, C. C. F. leader made a strong appeal to the Federal Parliament to protect the rights of the citizens. On the other hand Premier Duplessis, who has generally received the support of Roman Catholic Church leaders in the State, has had the backing of the Federation of (Roman) Catholic Workers of Canada, who have urged the Federal Government to stop foreign labor organizers at the border and to outlaw the Canadian Communist Party.

The unpadlocking of one padlocked building was allowed by Mr. Justice Decary, but only on condition that a bond of $2000 be deposited as guarantee that no Communist activities be carried on there. The proprietor said he was unaware of Communistic activities being engaged in on his premises and that he had already broken the lease with the tenant involved.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Feb. 9—While the effect of the "padlock" measures of Premier Duplessis of Quebec appears to be to spread a measure of disquiet through the Dominion, the increasing claims and pretentions of a rising "Blue Shirt" organization centering mainly in Quebec are not adding to Canada's sense of security.

There are reports, however, that the Federal Government is considering an inquiry into the Fascist organization to determine whether its activities transcend a legal limit.

The Blue Shirts, who claim to have no affiliation, or even sympathy, with foreign Fascist states, and who at present correspond rather to Sir Oswald Mosley's not very flourishing "Fascist" organization in England, nevertheless contend that they have a membership of 80,000 in all parts of Canada. They are understood to be actively drilling and building up discipline on a Fascist pattern, though so far unarmed.

Extensive Propaganda Used

This active organization, which in Quebec goes by the name of the National Social Christian Party, and in the West, the Canadian Nationalist Party, is not without that most vital requisite to aggressive Fascism — a vigorous propaganda chief. This editor-in-chief, Adrien Arcand, is also head of the organization. He is tireless in issuing accounts of details of the Corporate State his group will introduce into the Dominion after the economic crash which he has prescribed for 1940.

The group that will bring this millennium to Canada professes to be Christian, pro-Canadian, loyal to the King and hostile to the Jews. At the moment the group is achieving a measure of publicity by sending a letter to Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King demanding the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into "charges of political corruption"—in elections and other matters.

Assurances by Premiers

Premier Duplessis of Quebec, possibly alarmed at the zeal of the new group as inclined to play into the hands of those who see Fascism in his padlocking activities, has issued a statement to the effect that there is no danger from Fascism in the state.

Similar reassurances have come from Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario, another anti-red champion, who has felt it necessary to appease widely expressed apprehensions in the State regarding the growth of Fascism by a statement that any extensive Fascist organization in Ontario was "mythical" and that the police were capable of dealing with any illegal drilling or other undesirable activities as a matter of routine.

Nevertheless the constant propaganda of this more or less underground organization, with its hints at mysteriously large numbers, at an approaching "march on Ottawa," with its complete military organization and discipline and presumably a considerable transport fleet at its disposal, has aroused outspoken apprehensions throughout the Dominion and a desire that the Provincial Governments should show themselves properly alive to incipient menaces to the peace and good order of the nation.

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Popular Front Move Spreads On to Iceland

REYKJAVIK, Iceland (AP)—The "Popular Front" movement in Iceland's 1,011-year-old Parliament, the Althing, is gaining ground.

Feeling in favor of a union among the three Communist deputies in the Althing, the world's oldest legislature, and the eight Social Democrats again has developed. The project was first brought up in protracted discussions after last June's elections.

Iceland has no political problems calling for such an alliance, but the new political trends have affected this father of parliaments, which came into being this way:

At the dawn of the tenth century, one Ulfljótr, a dissatisfied Viking from what is now Norway, sailed northward with others to find a new home. He landed on an uninhabited, icebound land today known as the Independent Kingdom of Iceland, under the sovereignty of the King of Denmark and Iceland. Ulfljótr, deciding his fellow colonists should have a parliament, revisited his homeland, Norway, to obtain a set of rules.

Site Found by Brother

Meanwhile, his brother, Grimr Geitskór, journeyed all around Iceland till he found a site for the parliament, which he called the Althing meaning "general assembly." He found a sheltered spot near modern Reykjavik, the capital, which he called the "Thingvellir," or parliament valley.

The first session of the Althing, held in the open air, took place in the Thingvellir in 927 A. D. All the members, at that time virtually all the colonists, were compelled to be present, on pain of incurring severe penalties.

This compulsory attendance has been a feature of the practically continuous sessions of the Althing since 927. In addition, every free peasant owning more than a fixed sum of money had to attend the sessions or pay the traveling expenses of a substitute. Thus in 1100, there were 4560 peasants who were obliged to be in the Thingvellir forum when the Althing met.

Sessions originally were held once yearly, and soon became festival occasions which all Iceland's inhabitants attended either as members or spectators.

In 999, parliamentary procedure was elaborated on constitutional lines still modern today. Each yearly session began, according to these rules, on the first day, at that time a Thursday, in the eleventh "summerweek," a date invariably falling between June 18 and June 24. Sessions were in the open air and lasted two weeks.

A "Law Teller"

A "Lögsögumadr" or speaker, literally "law teller," was elected for a three-year term. His duties during each session, apart from conducting debates, included reading out all parliamentary regulations and all existing legislation. He it was who announced all bills passed by the Althing from the "law hill" above the Thingvellir.

Originally composed of 36 "godar"—lords of manors—it was enlarged in 963 to a membership of 48, only one less than its maximum membership today.

The Althing had juridical as well as legislative functions. Thirty-six of its members formed the "Allthingisdómur," a supreme court divided into four sections and superseded in 1005 by a new court, the "fimtidómr" or fifth court. From then on, the Althing functioned almost continually until 1800, when its sittings were suspended for 45 years.

Several times, its membership and the scope of its power changed. Often it became a tool in the hand of one of Iceland's rulers, the Kings of Norway from 1262 to 1814 and the Kings of Denmark since 1814. It was finally rehabilitated in 1918 when Iceland was recognized as an independent kingdom under the sovereignty of the King of Denmark.

Capt. Hoover to Command U. S. Aircraft Carrier

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Navy Department announced yesterday the assignment of Capt. John H. Hoover, now Commanding Officer of the Norfolk, Va., Naval Air Station, to command the aircraft carrier Lexington. The change will be effective in May or June.

He will succeed Capt. Leigh Noyes. Neither Captain Noyes' new assignment nor Captain Hoover's successor at Norfolk has been announced.

Northern Ireland Vote Dominated By Fusion Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Feb. 9—Northern Ireland goes to the polls today without any reasonable doubt that the country as a whole will decisively support the continued separation of the northern counties from Eire, the former Irish Free State.

The election has been brought forward several months as a result of the Anglo-Eire conversations in London last month. Viscount Craigavon, Belfast Prime Minister, described these talks as a danger to Northern Ireland, seeing that one of the chief objectives of Eamon de Valera, Eire's Prime Minister, is to bring all of Ireland under one governmental roof.

Lord Craigavon has waged his pre-election campaign on the fusion issue, declaring that "Ulster shall remain a part of the United Kingdom without any further compromise or bargaining."

Pledges Loyalty to Empire

In one of his election speeches here, he explained:

"Some critics go so far as to say that we are raising a bogy in order to stampede the electorate and obtain a return to power on the plea of an imaginary danger which offers no real threat to our existence. To such criticism I reply with firm-rooted conviction—and in this I know that I have the whole-hearted support of the loyalists of Ulster—there are forces which have been and are unceasingly at work to deprive us of our birthright and to rob us of the fruits of our long-protracted struggle for the maintenance of the union with the Mother Country.

"Memories are short and our cause needs to be re-emphasized at a time like the present. The Ulster question is no new issue. It has come to the forefront at intervals for generations, and it continues to be our chief preoccupation. When, therefore, it reared its head again I decided that the time for renewal and effective action had arrived, and that our answer to Mr. de Valera's challenge should be given without delay. That answer will be heard on polling day, and I am confident that Ulster will once again declare her unalterable allegiance to the British Crown and Empire."

Critics of Lord Craigavon's regime hold that there is little excuse for the latest "Hands off Ulster" scare. They point to the fact that both the British Government and Mr. de Valera have declared that there will be no attempt to coerce Northern Ireland back into partnership with the former Irish Free State.

Defense Issue Affected

On the other hand here undoubtedly was some apprehension in Government circles in Belfast lest the British statesmen should make some gesture toward fusion of Ulster and Eire for the sake of obtaining agreement with Mr. de Valera on the defense and trade problems which are of considerable importance to Britain at the present time of rearmament.

But whether or not it was necessary to speed up the election, it cannot be denied that the call for loyalty to the mother country has rallied Unionist opinion throughout the six counties. This will do much to offset the losses which are natural to a Government which has been in power for 17 years.

[The term Unionist in Northern Ireland politics refers to the age-old issue of union with Great Britain, not the comparatively new issue of union between the Protestant North and Roman Catholic South of Ireland.]

Four of the five parties in the Ulster field are against union with Ireland.

Beneath this issue are numerous domestic questions on which all anti-government parties hope to end the 17-year rule of Lord Craigavon and his party. The Independent Union Party charged that the fusion question was only a sham. The Progressive Party, though differing with the Government on domestic issues, stand with it against fusion.

Demands Red Inquiry

MONTREAL, Feb. 9 (CP)—Demands for investigation into Communism and into party politics in Canada were made by resolution at a meeting of 700 persons addressed by Adrien Arcand, Chief of the Fascist Party in Canada.

About 125 of Mr. Arcand's black-shirted followers, in uniform, attended the meeting. Five plain-clothes officers of the Montreal Police were on hand, but took no action.

The Party Leader declared Canada was a rich country, and the Fascists intended to keep its riches for Canadians. It was the duty of every Canadian, he said, to put his weight behind the Fascist Party to accomplish the saving of the Dominion for its citizens.

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Green Repudiates Violence, As Do Other Union Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)

tional Labor Relations Act by decision of the United States Supreme Court.

As yet the unconscious brake which the act may put on violence has barely been recognized in the labor world. The significance is seen as this: If labor is going to depend more than ever on law, it must abide by and foster the law by which it chooses to prosper. Labor cannot both use and ignore law.

On the other hand, if the labor movement bends unreservedly toward law and order, it will naturally expect management to make the same contribution and refrain from violence.

"For the first time organized labor has gained the support of the statute law and been given a place in American society which makes the use of violence altogether unwarranted," comments a national labor leader who is one of the keenest on questions of the law and of labor's relations with the public.

"The fact is that we are now receiving more help and encouragement of the kind we have a right to from government than ever before in the history of the labor world. That's true, no matter how dubiously the Wagner Act is being administered.

"This Labor Board machinery we ought to use and keep in step with the public sympathy, rather than resort to tactics that might be justified only if labor were an outlaw movement with no other way possible of expressing itself. The contrary, however, is the case.

Organized Labor Protected

"Trade unions are today protected in their right to organize without interference from employer. Organized labor has now the best standing it ever had in the law. With this new place goes a new responsibility.

"Union labor has to proceed on the basis of good morals. As a matter of fact the trade union movement was built up on this foundation. It could never have gained its position in the supreme law if it hadn't. And it will not keep its present status unless it sticks to good morals.

"If any new men have come into unions out of a great sense of injustice, who think that because of their grievances anything they may do is O. K., they need to learn better.

"What's the use of trying to settle a thing by smashing the other fellow? There isn't anything in it. You merely get yourself and your movement in wrong. Such things should stop. They gain nothing. Violence backfires on the whole cause. It brings a terrific reaction in the public thought.

Does Not Call for Violence

"There is plenty of room for aggressive fight with employers that calls for all the ingenuity a labor leader can develop, but does not call for the gun, club or brick. Many of those, I've observed, who use violence are not capable of using the better and more effective methods. Violence has never produced a good leader.

"Everything I've learned in life, and it's been a long and active one in the labor movement, has pointed away from violence. I've never met a man who has profited from it. It's a flare. It may seem to produce results for a moment, but no lasting good comes of it.

"Personal injury and destruction of property are offenses against law and society. The public is less inclined to stand for them today than ever before. Meantime, if labor is heading toward higher standards of public order, as it is, labor demands an equal observance of law and abstention from violence on the part of employers.

"Without doubt organized labor has achieved this year its highest recognition in American law. It cannot pick and choose. Receiving new help from law, labor must give new help to law.

Good Morals, the Standard

"It all comes to this: the use of violence is contrary to good morals, and good morals must be the standard."

The influence of the National Labor Relations Act against violence is attested by another labor chief, the head of an international union which has more than doubled its membership the past year.

"Unions are less justified than ever in the use of violence under the Wagner Act," he observed. "Resort to force breaks down public sentiment for labor. It reacts in a disastrous manner on the union so far as public opinion is concerned.

"Violence always leads to violence, whether by employer or employee. You can't build a lasting trade union movement on violence. Those who live by the sword must perish by the sword."

The strategy of violence occasionally used for the anticipated benefit of a single union brings discredit to other unions, much to their distaste, it is pointed out by the president of an international organization of skilled mechanics. Commenting on window smashings and bombings in another city, he remarked:

"These things reflect on us. Unfortunately the public only knows what it sees. When it finds property damaged, it thinks that is what organized labor stands for.

"Adoption of bad tactics poisons the public thought against trade unions. It would be good for organized labor in general if such acts were discarded."

Dominion Assists Quebec's Eskimos; Are They Indians?

OTTAWA, Feb. 9 (CP) — While the Courts are endeavoring to decide whether Quebec Eskimos are Indians, as defined in Section 91 of the British North America Act, the Dominion is taking responsibility for their relief, it was disclosed by an Order in Council brought down in the House of Commons. All Indians are wards of the Dominion and Quebec claims their Eskimos are Indians under the act.

T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources, presented an Order in Council passed last week authorizing payment of $11,710 to cover emergency relief given Eskimos in Northern Quebec.

Since March 31, 1933, Quebec has refused to bear cost of relief among Eskimos made necessary by scarcity of game and low fur prices, the order stated. The Dominion has taken this responsibility without prejudice to its right to recover from the Province.

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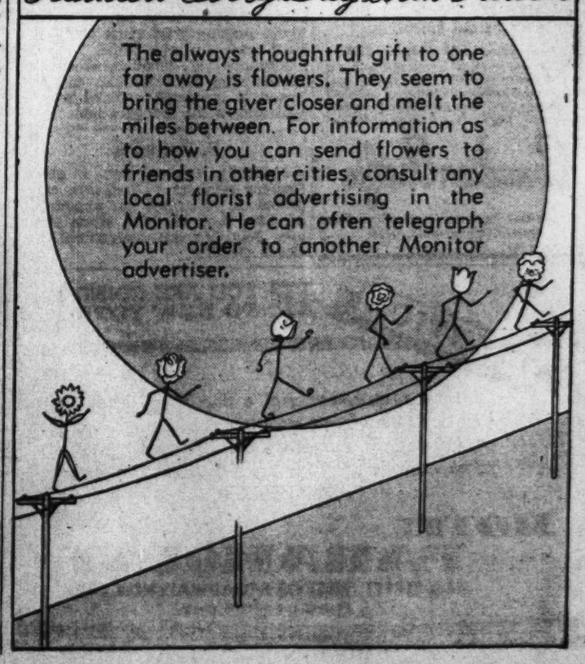

Japan Prepares Vise Against Chiang

Armies to Advance From Six Points in Long-Planned Campaign

By the Associated Press

SHANGHAI, Feb. 9 — Japanese armies were poised at six points on the Far East war map today for a co-ordinated campaign against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's legions in the heart of eastern China.

The details of the campaign which has been in the making since the first shot was fired seven months ago became apparent through new military movements.

Japanese military headquarters disclosed the zero hour was approaching in a communiqué which said:

"The troops, with rearranged positions and with morale growing stronger, are impatient for further operations."

The Japanese objective was to bottle up 400,000 Chinese troops along the Lung Hai Railway and conquer the corridor which has kept them from piecing together the Japanese occupied areas in North China and the Yangtze River Valley.

For weeks the Japanese have edged into position for the offensive in a series of victories attributed by the army to "the prestige and virtues of the Emperor and the loyalty and valor of Japanese forces."

But Chinese, facing a six-way attack on the corridor some 300 miles long and 180 to 200 miles wide, found cheer in these developments:

Their troops at the South Central fringe of the corridor have kept Japanese south of the Hwai River; persistent guerrilla attacks behind Japanese lines have hampered Nippon's movement of reinforcements and supplies; China's air force has grown; a steady stream of planes and war materials has reached Central China from the south.

The Lung Hai Railway runs from Haichow, on the Yellow Sea 375 miles north of Shanghai, through corn, bean and wheat fields to Sian, Shensi Province capital 600 miles to the west. Inland 125 miles it crosses the Tientsin-Pukow Railway at Suchow. At Chengchow, 300 miles from the coast, it crosses the Peiping-Hankow Railway. Midway between these points is Kweiteh.

Two Japanese columns were aimed at the southern border of the Lung Hai Corridor and four were in position on the north. Most of the Chinese force of 400,000 was said to be in the eastern half of the corridor.

The six Japanese columns, designated by their stepping-off places, were:

Hwai River—At Pengpu, 90 miles south of Suchow. Chinese in a series of bitter engagements have kept them south of the river.

Hwaiyuan—Just west of Pengpu, with Hwaiyuan as a base, the second Japanese southern column was striking northwest toward Kweiteh. Occupation of Kweiteh would cut off China's main armies from the interior.

Tsining—On the Grand Canal in Southern Shantung Province. This column was prepared for an overland drive southwest of Kweiteh.

Tsingtao—On the Shantung Province seacoast. With reinforcements and supplies direct from the mother country, the Tsingtao column headed southwest to sever the Lunghai Railway between Haichow and Suchow.

Tsowhsien— On the Tientsin-Pukow Railway north of Suchow, which was this column's objective.

Changteh—On the Peiping-Hankow Railway 100 miles north of Chengchow. A part of this column struck yesterday occupied the walled town of Nanlo, 125 miles northwest of Kweiteh. It was in position either to drive toward Chengchow, Kweiteh, or Kaifeng, betwen those two Lunghai points. The main column had reached Tangyin, 12 miles south of Changteh.

Foreign sources said Japanese were sending heavy reinforcements from Tientsin to the Changteh column. These reinforcements included "considerable drafts" of troops from Japanese-dominated Manchukuo.

American Fliers In Chinese 'Legion'

By the Associated Press

Peiping, Feb. 9

A Japanese Army spokesman declared today that 152 American volunteers, mostly aviators, were serving with the Chinese forces fighting Japan. He said 19 of the Americans were Negroes.

The spokesman listed a considerable "foreign legion" he said was fighting for China, among them 124 Frenchmen, 55 Britons and 315 citizens of Soviet Russia, including 200 naturalized Chinese. He declared his information came from "foreign sources" but would not say whether it was official.

Nearly all the foreigners were aviators, he said.

Tokyo's Reply to Notes on Navy Likely to Repeat Call for Equality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 9—Draft of the Japanese reply to the notes of inquiry on naval building crystallized today following a conference between Premier Fumimaro Konoye and Navy Minister Mitsumasa Yonai.

It is unofficially but reliably predicted that the reply emphasizes, first that Japan is not bound by any treaty or other obligation to convey the requested information; second, that Japan is willing to enter a naval disarmament conference if quantitative limitation is to be discussed.

Simultaneously the Government or Navy probably will issue a statement branding as an irresponsible rumor any report that Japan is building or planning 43-000-ton battleships and suggesting that other powers which start building such warships are themselves responsible for the undesired naval race.

So the Government will endeavor to have its cake and eat it too by withholding publicity on naval plans while trying to convince its own people that the responsibility for any naval competitive building lies elsewhere.

The suggestion of naval disarmament on a basis of quantitative limitation, which Japan takes to mean parity with England and America, recalls the hopeless deadlock at the last London Naval Conference. The indications are that the replies to the naval notes and the answer to the American note of last month, protesting depredations on American property at Nanking, will be delivered in the very near future.

U. S. Intent Queried

TOKYO, Feb. 9 (AP)—Tatsuo Kawai, a Foreign Office spokesman, said today in a statement of personal opinion that Japan fails to see the need of American naval expansion if the United States "lacks the intention to quarantine or police foreign waters."

[The United States, Britain and France had asked in formal notes that Japan inform them by Feb. 20 of any plans to build battleships exceeding the 35,000-ton limit set by the 1936 Naval Treaty among the three Powers. Failure of Japan to give assurances she would ahere to the treaty she refused to sign, the notes said, would force the Powers to invoke clauses permitting them to compete with any other nation.]

Mr. Kawai, in his statement which he emphasized was not to be regarded as the Government attitude, stressed carefully the word "quarantine." (President Roosevelt, in an address at Chicago Oct. 5 suggested a "quarantine" of aggressor nations.)

"Lying between the two oceans," Mr. Kawai said, "America occupies a highly favorable position strategically. No nation menaces her. Moreover, vast industrial strength supports her naval strength.

"Therefore, we are unable to understand the necessity for her naval expansion if she does not have the intention to quarantine or police foreign waters.

"We do not see why America regards Japan as a threat."

Fascist 'Volunteer' Curb Seen

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in the House of Commons today indicated his belief that Premier Mussolini would send no more Fascist "volunteers" to Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco in Spain.

It was understood that the Foreign Secretary was planning to preside over the next meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee on the Spanish War.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 9—Postponement until next week of the Spanish non-intervention meeting which had provisionally been set for Friday is regarded as a hopeful augury in diplomatic circles here.

The reason for the delay is understood to be that efforts are going on behind the scenes to iron out differences of opinion as to the exact stage during the evacuation of volunteers at which a grant of belligerent rights would be justified.

The Earl of Plymouth, Chairman of the Non-Intervention Committee, saw Charles Corbin, the French Ambassador; Ivan Maisky, the Russian Envoy, and Count Dino Grandi, the Italian Ambassador, on this subject yesterday. Count Grandi is understood to have proposed that the commission which is to supervise the evacuation should itself fix the moment when belligerency should be recognized. Some objections were raised, but it is hoped that with certain adjustments and safeguards, the scheme may be made acceptable. In this case the withdrawal commission would be in Spain before the end of March unless new delays arise.

Not everybody, however, is convinced yet that the Duce really means to withdraw from Spain, despite irrefutable evidence that such a move would be extremely popular in Italy as well as outside. Some observers feel that the object of the present Italian moves is to show Chancellor Hitler that Italy has other possibilities open to her besides the Rome-Berlin axis. But the British are inclined to keep their eyes closed to possible ulterior motives, and will give Signor Mussolini the benefit of the doubt in the hope of getting something done.

Japanese Disciplined

SHANGHAI, Feb. 9 (AP)—Shinrokuro Hidaka, ranking Japanese diplomat in China, announced today that "more than 10 Japanese soldiers have been court-martialed and punished for breaches of military discipline" at Nanking.

Conditions at the conquered Chinese Capital had brought protests from the United States Government. The most recent protest came after John M. Allison, in charge of the United States Embassy at Nanking, was slapped by a Japanese soldier.

Mr. Hidaka, Charge d'Affaires at Shanghai who returned today from an investigation at Nanking, said he had conferred with Mr. Allison and found pleasant relations prevailing between Japanese Army officials and the American diplomat.

General conditions at Nanking, where foreigners had complained that unruly Japanese soldiers had seized foreign property and shown disrespect to foreign nationals, were described by Mr. Hidaka as improved.

It Signs for the Boss

Electric Fountain Pen

Musa Garrett, Detroit Secretary, Tests the New Signature Writer

Glenn W. Watson

Inventor of the Signature Writer, Which Will Sign Papers for Busy Executives

Busy Executives Promised Relief By Electric Pen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 8 — An electric signature pen, capable of reproducing actual signatures with the fountain pen, was introduced to businessmen of Detroit recently by Glenn W. Watson, inventor, who gained international recognition not long ago for his development of the radio typewriter. This earlier device was successfully used in radiotyping reports from Admiral Byrd in the Antarctic to America.

The new electric pen works on an entirely new system of reproduction, which insures a perfect copy of a signature, even to registering the correct pressure on the pen of the original writer. It is constructed so that signatures may be copied at high speed, for bond or formal paper signing, or for signing correspondence in the absence of executives.

Signatures to be copied by the electric writer may be prepared in permanent form for reproduction at will or made up each day as a safeguard. In making the original signature the written lines are transferred to two tracks on either paper or celluloid, depending on the permanence desired. These tracks are made by a series of straight lines, yet operate in such a manner as to faithfully write all curves and whirls of the signature.

The two rollers carrying the tracks are termed reading rollers and operate back and forth at an angle of 90 degrees to each other. Thus straight lines on the tracks are able to reproduce curves or whirls as the pen follows the line intersections.

Governmental agencies are likely to find an invaluable aid in the new electric writer since millions of tax papers, executive orders, transfers, and other records require official signatures. Another field which the writer would aid is that of animated cartoons. In this case the machine could draw the thousands of background sketches required after the one original had been drawn.

Masonic Days for Fair

Masonic Days at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition are being planned.

U.S. Seeks to End Landlord Role In Housing Projects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Seeking to retire from its job as landlord to private tenants, the Federal Government has pushed 14 of its PWA-built housing projects off its hands by leasing them to city authorities, reports the National Association of Housing Officials.

This decentralization of management, made possible under the Housing Act of 1937, is being brought about slowly. The U. S. Housing Authority, which inherited 51 lowrent housing projects from PWA, still has 37 projects to dispose of. It takes time to get necessary state legislation to permit cities to establish housing authorities, and to get cities to set up local authorities, and finally, for cities to make certain that they have the financial resources necessary for taking over the responsibility.

Chicago was the first city to qualify under the terms of the 1937 Act, and it did not complete negotiations until last November, although its Housing Authority was appointed by the Mayor with approval of the State Housing Board 11 months before. Delay was occasioned here chiefly by difficulties in determining how much the projects should pay the city for services, such as street lighting and police protection, in lieu of taxes from which Federal buildings are exempt.

But not all cities can set up housing authorities and finance them even if they want to, as yet. Only 30 states have passed necessary legislation for this purpose so far, the Housing Officials report. In short, it's easier to recommend decentralization than to bring it to pass.

But 10 cities have qualified and are now managing the Federal projects turned over to them. They are: Omaha, Neb., Buffalo, N. Y., Memphis, Tenn., Birmingham, Ala., New York, Chicago, Louisville, Ky., Boston, Cambridge, Mass., and Toledo, Ohio. Chicago has four projects, New York two. In all, the federally built homes now under local management are valued at $58,960,000.

Warning Coin Is Proposed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Rep. Alfred F. Beiter (D) of New York proposed yesterday that the Government issue three-cent coins warning the public against the danger of automobile accidents. Besides reducing the number of accidents, he said, the coins would be handy in buying newspapers and paying state sales taxes.

Reich Picks Attorney for Niemöller

BERLIN, Feb. 9 (AP)—The National Socialist State today named an attorney of its own choice to defend the Rev. Dr. Martin Niemöller, militant Protestant leader on trial charged with inciting to disobedience and other offenses against the National Socialist regime.

The way was cleared for this turn of the trial when it developed that Dr. Niemöller had dismissed the three attorneys hitherto conducting his defense and withdrawn their mandates.

Secrecy surrounding the trial also cloaked the Pastor's motives but it was understood that Dr. Niemöller, who had hoped to defend himself in full publicity, was gravely disappointed by failure to keep the courtroom open to the public.

He was reported to have told friends that if he was to be judged in secret he would act like Jesus before Pilate and make no reply to the accusations.

The State declared the trial in suspension until the official defense attorney, whose name was not disclosed, could study the case. Two sessions already had been held, with Dr. Niemöller protesting against secrecy, and the next had been scheduled for Feb. 11.

The Special Court trying Dr. Niemöller, who was jailed last July 1, said "it is considered of prime importance that the trial be conducted in accordance with the rules of legal procedure."

The Pastor's attitude was not announced, but his friends believed he would ignore the State-chosen attorney.

Secrecy surrounding the trial has been made more complete through the barring of three church leaders as unofficial witnesses.

Forty-two witnesses were summoned in the first two days of the case contributing testimony which was disclosed to have emphasized the defendant's contention that he always has been a patriot.

His service as commander of a submarine during the World War, his early fight against Communism in Germany and his vote for the National Socialist ticket as early as 1924 were cited in his support.

The Church leaders barred from the courtroom today had been permitted to remain as witnesses yesterday when other spectators were cleared out. Only court attachés and representatives of the Propaganda, Church and Justice Ministries will witness the remainder of the proceedings.

Anti-Drought Plans Weighed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Construction of small irrigation and water conservation projects is a better method to combat drought in Saskatchewan than any large and costly plan, in the opinion of the Association of Professional Engineers of Saskatchewan.

In a study of the various plans put forward to cope with dry conditions in western Canada, the engineers point to the costly irrigation system constructed in Alberta, which, they say, have never justified the expense through the earnings of the irrigated land.

The criticism of the engineers also is directed at recent claims that a huge area of 30,000,000 acres in Alberta and Saskatchewan, now drought-stricken, can be economically irrigated, using the Saskatchewan River as the source of water.

"Proposals made to correct this situation (drought) very naturally attract interest and raise hopes, but when examined from past experience or by physical laws, are not always substantiated," the engineers stated.

Physical features in Saskatchewan, they say, are not as favorable as those cited in Alberta and large irrigation works would on this account be more expensive in Saskatchewan owing to the high cost to bring land under irrigation.

The engineers hold that the better policy under present conditions is to develop to a maximum extent comparatively small projects where the works can be constructed at little cost, rather than initiating large scale schemes where capital costs would be high.

This places emphasis on the value of the work now being accomplished under the Federal Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. Millions of dollars are being spent in the western Canadian drought area for the construction of dams, dug-outs and small irrigation systems.

Copper to Be Salvaged From Niagara Bridge

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Feb. 9 (CP)—A contract has been let to Jesse L. Baugh, who had charge of wrecking the fallen Falls View Bridge, to salvage 50,000 pounds of copper cable attached to the span.

In spite of weakening of the ice bridge and extension of open water below the wreckage, debris of the span is still sprawled across the gorge. Rivermen believed the steel may remain for a week or a month before settling into the river. Dynamite completed cutting the bridge into six pieces which will enable the bridge to sink into about 175 feet of water when the ice has melted.

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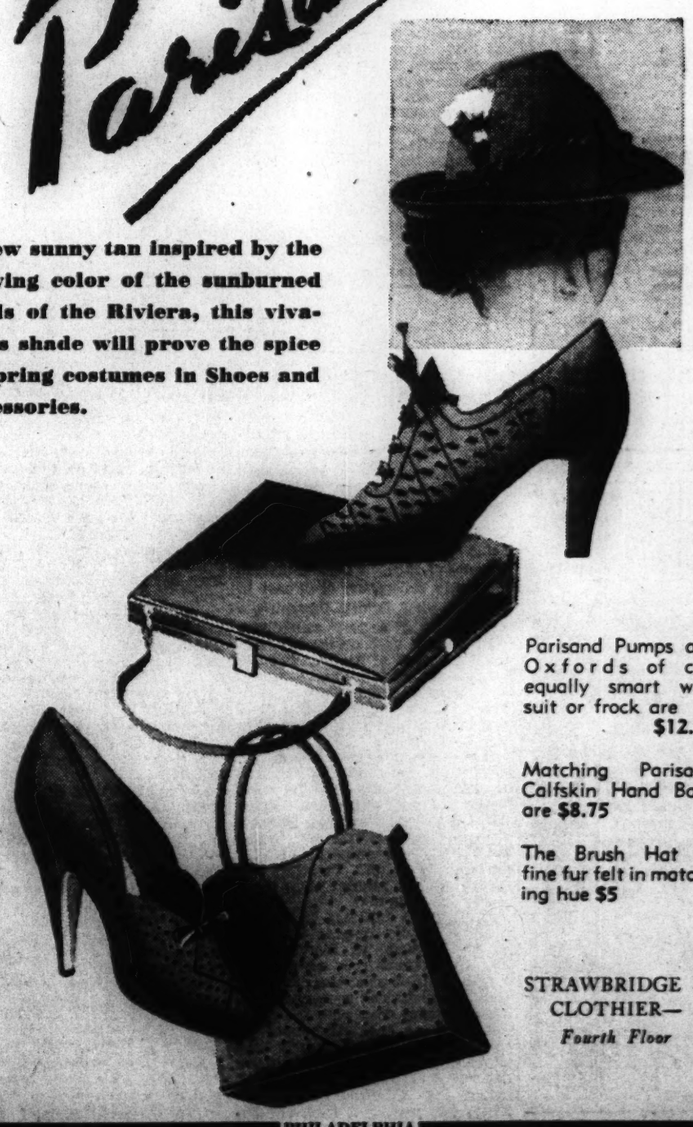

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Writing to Children—A Heart-Warming Privilege

Corresponding With a Child Adds to One's Treasure

While One Joins the Dear Folk Who Did It, Like Lewis Carroll, Theodore Roosevelt and the Alcotts

The Personal Letter—5

By Alice Myers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Blessed be letters," wrote Donald Grant Mitchell; "they are the monitors, they are also the comforters, and they are the only true heart-talkers." And he captured in a sentence the essence of all that is best in those letters we particularly cherish. Have you, too, perchance, three wonderful letters from a grandfather you loved, letters he wrote to you when you were eight and ten? And do you treasure the memory, if not the originals, of the weekly letters your parents wrote when you were away at school? Then you will know why these words appealed at once as a fitting characterization of "letters to children"—which is the subject of this fifth article on the personal letter.

Highly prized among the many volumes of published correspondence are those comparatively few collections of letters to children. Theodore Roosevelt's, for instance: to Ethel and Kermit, Archie and Ted and Quentin. Precious missives, gay with humor, radiant with affection and comradeship, tender with understanding. Blessed letters, indeed; no wonder they were preserved by those who received them. And now we can enjoy them as delightful bits of literature; or we can read them to become acquainted with the man who was twenty-sixth President of the United States; or—we can study them to improve our own letters to children.

Home Relationship

The letters a mother or dad writes may prove to be the very cement of a happy home relationship. They are frequently the means of keeping the individuals in a family from drifting apart in thought, if not actually in distance; and they can preserve the unity of the family circle no matter what the miles that lie between its members. Must you be away from your children? They need not feel any relaxation of your love and interest, however eager they may be to have you back again. Theodore Roosevelt wrote regularly to each of his youngsters whenever he was separated from them. Even before they were old enough to read he sent what they called "picture letters." These were full of crude drawings—such as many of us have had fun with—designed to illustrate the text. He wrote to his children as equals and there is about his letters a friendly give-and-take that bespeaks true comradeship. Although he did not talk down to his small correspondents, he carefully chose for discussion or description those things he knew would particularly interest each child. Certainly his children could never have felt crowded out of their father's thought by "more important" demands on his attention.

To the child away at school or camp, letters from home are more often than not the most looked-forward-to event of the week. Rich indeed are the boys and girls who can count on dad or mother to write at least once each week the kind of letter that sets them more firmly on their feet with renewed inspiration to go ahead and make the most of their opportunities for work and play. And wise the parents who seize this priceless opportunity to draw closer to their boys and girls.

Meeting the Needs of the Child

Theirs are the letters that know how to keep alive the love of home while at the same time rejoicing in the children's present experiences away from home. Their letters are deep-hearted attempts to meet the spoken and unspoken needs of the child, whether it be for encouragement in studies, for advice in regard to social relationships, or any of the countless things on which boys and girls need their parents' counsel and mental support.

Writing to children away from home should be a study in helping them toward a wholesome mental attitude. To this end the writer's pen must be guided with care, for the words that trickle from its point may be the key to Harold's or Cynthia's happiness throughout the summer months or the school year. No mother wants her child to be homesick, for instance. Perhaps she does miss her daughter very much, but to pour out her longing in her letters will only make the daughter unhappy and will not help the mother. The unselfish parent at least curbs her pen even though she may not succeed in curbing her feelings. She does not, on the other hand, go to the other extreme which may make Cynthia feel that her presence or absence is entirely immaterial to the family.

Cheerful and Attractive

No one, of course, can tell another how to write to her child, but those who know how to do it all say, "Know your child, and write accordingly." Cheerful letters, they point out, should be the general rule; and an expression of confidence in each child's ability, an abiding interest in their every success or failure. Letters have the power to draw children closer or—to send them elsewhere in search of the comfort and companionship their parents' letters have failed to convey. Whether or not your child will feel free and eager to turn to you in time of need, may depend more than you realize on the character of the letters you habitually write them.

But perhaps you and your children have never had occasion to be separated. We hope this does not mean you have foregone the pleasure of sharing your thoughts with each other by letter. One mother we know of makes a point of writing to her small daughter each week. These "Saturday night" letters are hidden in the child's room to be found before she goes to bed. These and her daughter's in reply have been the channels for many a confidence that might not have been so easily exchanged in talking.

Mother and Son

Another mother has found letters a great boon in bringing up her son. For years the small boy worked at odd jobs during all his spare time out of school. There seemed to be little time when they could get together for any heart-to-heart talks. Letters frequently served instead, and their correspondence meant much to mother and son. There are advantages, too, in the written word. More carefully thought out, it avoids what is sometimes spoken in haste and afterwards regretted. And it may be read and re-read at one's leisure, making deeper its impression than does the spoken word.

In Louisa May Alcott's "Life, Letters and Journals" are some of the most touching examples of this kind of letter. Mrs. Alcott, you may remember, had the habit of writing little notes to her girls when she wished to call their attention to any fault or peculiarity. In Louisa's youthful struggle to curb an impetuous nature and a refractory temper, her mother's letters were her greatest help and inspiration. Here are two of them:

My Dear Louisa,—Your note gave me so much delight that I cannot close my eyes without first thanking you, dear, for making me so happy, and blessing God who gave you this tender love for your mother.

I have observed all day your patience with baby, your obedience to me, and your kindness to all.

Go on "trying," my child; God will give you strength and courage, and help you fill each day with words and deeds of love. I shall lay this on your pillow, put a warm kiss on your lips, and say a little prayer over you in your sleep.

Mother.

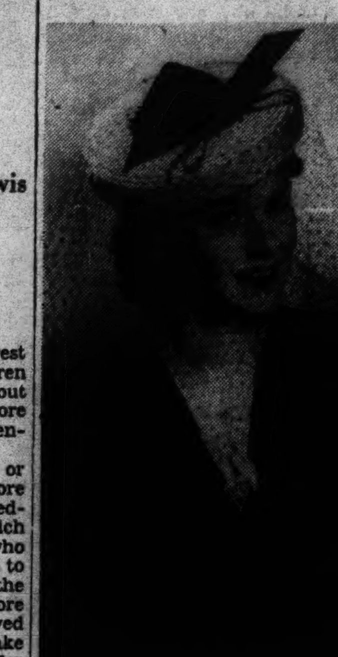
My Louy,—I was grieved at your selfish behavior this morning, but also greatly pleased to find you bore so meekly Father's reproof for it. That is the way, dear; if you find you are wrong, take the discipline sweetly, and do so no more. It is not to be expected that children should always do right; but oh, how lovely to see a child penitent and patient when the passion is over.

I thought a little prayer as I looked at you, and said in my heart, "Dear God, sustain my child in this moment of trial, that no hasty word, no cruel look, no angry action may add to her fault." And you were helped. I know that you will have a happy day after the storm and the gentle shower; keep quiet, read, walk, but do not talk much till all is peace again.

Mother.

Lest you think we have granted to parents a monopoly on letters to children, we hasten to assure you that no one could delight, as do we, in the "Letters of Lewis Carroll to His Child-Friends," and entertain such a notion. Besides there are all those letters we used to enjoy from our own grown-up friends. Not to mention the fact that we now like to write such letters ourselves. It is an enriching experience to correspond with small friends; your nieces and nephews, perhaps, or your Sunday School pupils. It may be that the balance of the correspondence remains on your side, but no matter. The joy, the affection, the humor that goes into your missives makes you the happier for sharing it. One secret of inviting a reply is to ask questions that will make it easier for very young writers to jump the hurdle labeled, "I haven't anything to tell Aunt Jean about." So, here's to more letters to children!

The final article in this series will run next Wednesday.



"Tuscan Bolero" Is the Name Given This Model by G. Howard Hodge. The Padded Disc of Straw of a Burnt-Wheat Color, Is Trimmed With a Miniature Peaked Crown of Brown Belting Material, and Flat Bows. The Flowing Veil Is Reminiscent of the Gay Nineties

Hats for Spring

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

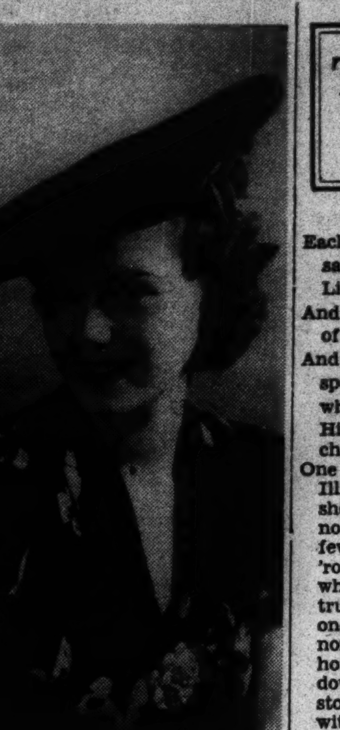
Felt and straw hat bodies are being featured for spring and in southern resorts, in black, blue, brown and white, accented by facings and trimmings in high shades characteristic of the ancient Aztec crafts.

G. Howard Hodge, importer and designer of millinery at wholesale, shows a variety of silhouettes. For town, crowns are high and brims turned up obliquely on the left side or rippled into soft outlines. For the south the off-the-face hat is sponsored. Very striking are the models that wear large halo brims, faced with bright colors, set on a front bandeau which may combine several shades in its crisscross folds. Crowns in this type of hat are low and contrasted in color with the facing of the brim, and many have an all-over trimming of flowers, lace, net or veiling.

An off-the-face beret is another silhouette. It is really a tam set on a front bandeau, and, again, placed far back.

Shapes showing a "Marco Polo influence" slope without a break from a high peaked crown, Chinese fashion, into a wide, saucer brim; or else wear funny crowns of tiny circumference and immense altitude.

Very little applied, outstanding trimming is employed, interest being supplied in the main by colored facings, stitching, braiding and closely-set crown trimmings. However, grosgrain bands and bows often complement the basic scheme and quill-like ornaments cut from gourds rise dramatically on the fronts of a few models.



A Huge Double-Brimmed Plaque of Handwoven Black Paper Panama Forms "The Cake Plate." Its Unusual Edge Is Made of a Spiral of Tiny Silk Ribbon, Wired. The Lacquer Red Camelia With Its Green Leaves Adds a Touch of Brightness. The Hat Is Tied With a Hair-Ribbon Bow of Belting Ribbon. By G. Howard Hodge

Frocks Becoming More Ornate

Rich in Hand-Embroidery, Effective in Weave

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The rich hand-embroidery seen on garments this season reminds one of the time when ladies of leisure sat at their frames producing the skilled work now preserved behind glass in museums. Those ladies had little else to do. With them it was, to all intents and purposes, embroidery or nothing. How then, one asks, is similar work done today with fashions changing so quickly that one has hardly become accustomed to a new style before it is out of date? The elaborate embroidery seen in the shows of the moment is not merely effective; it is skilled work of a very high standard that only specialists could undertake. Who are these specialists? It would be interesting to know.

Panels composed entirely of embroidery form part of evening suits; sleeves may be heavily worked with designs carried out in metal thread; sash ends are weighted with deep embroidery; shoulders of dresses and coats are decorated with ornamental designs worked in padded sequins or soutache braid; velvet jackets have embroidery done in metal thread and jewels; the entire front of a bodice is worked in a silver design. Everything tends towards the ornate, with an increase in sharp, bright color contrasts. Where actual embroidery is not used, the weave of many materials is so rich as to give almost the same effect.

Colored sequins and spangles are increasingly used to produce a note of gaiety. An evening dress of silk lace, by Isobel, has sash ends solidly hand-embroidered in opalescent sequins producing a very lovely effect. Another gown in this collection, molded to the figure and frothing out below the knees into a wide flounce of silk net, is embroidered in small cartwheel design of sequins.

Jewels are also used in the form of small flowers for the shoulder straps and neck line of another evening dress and to enrich the accompanying gloves. Lace and tulle dresses have foundations embroidered with sequins, or made of gay material. Gowns, built up on net, are spangled all over; multi-colored spangles are also used for embroidery on dark dresses and for evening veils.

Vivid Colors on Black

Dark, or black material, as a background for color is seen everywhere. Simple tailored gowns of shining black satin are accompanied by wide sashes of vivid colored silk or may have brilliant lamé scarves folded into the neck. Dark afternoon frocks, cut on plain lines, are trimmed with bright braid, or may have slashings on the bodice or skirt showing color beneath. A black dress may have edgings of bright colored chenille; slim, dark dresses are accompanied by little jackets of gay brocade with embroidery carried out in gold, copper or vivid colorings, producing the fashionable brightness above the waist.

The brilliant note is also struck in accessories. Felt bags are embroidered to match scarves. Chiffon evening handkerchiefs are trimmed with sequins or metal thread. Belts are jewelled. Buttons are conspicuous. Schiaparelli puts glass buttons, like old-fashioned mille fleurs paper-weights, down the front of her little fitting jackets. She also features buttons in the form of tiny colored candles complete with candlesticks for party frocks, and coach-and-horse buttons for traveling coats.

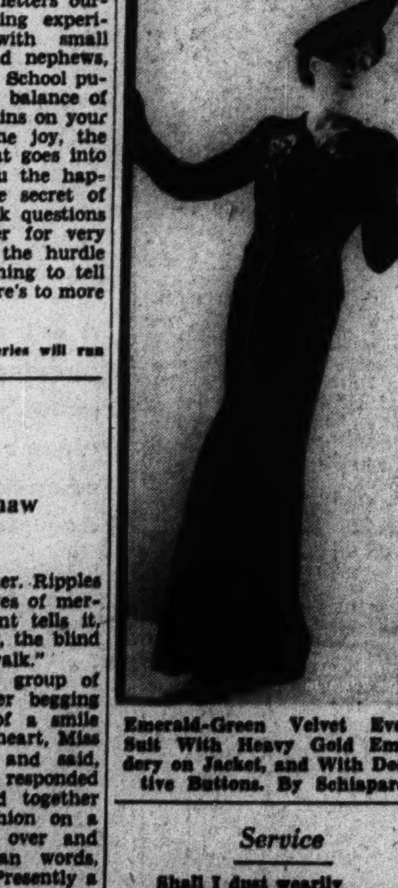
Headdresses Galore

A vast amount of attention is being paid to headdresses. In many cases these are made to accentuate the height of the wearer. Here, again, sequins are in evidence. Wired posies formed from sequin flowers are new, also little sequin bows worn at the side and fastened with hair clips. Silver and gold kid is used for gardenia sprays. The fashionable "top-knot" may be made of colored kid to match shoes and bag. Halos, worn far back on the head, are composed of stiffened lamé leaves backed with silk to match the dress and bordered with sequins. Velvet leaves, edged with diamenté, form wreathes. A high-fronted headdress is made of waxed satin. Turbans of twisted or plaited velvet and velvet lamé are easy to wear. Tiny ostrich tips, supported on velvet mounts dyed to match the dress, strike an old-world note.

Evening slippers and sandals may be of velvet, brocade or gold and silver kid. Some are lined with velvet matching the belt or scarf, others are studded with diamenté extending far up the instep. A novel slipper has one side composed of sequins and the other of satin. Colored kid with silver lacing is new.

Gloves Fancy Too

Gloves claim the attention. Many are embellished with perforated designs. Color is worn on all occasions exactly matching the dress. For day wear, the palm of the hand may be of kid and the back of suede. For evening, gloves are very long, extending well above the elbow, and may be finished with bright bands of colored ribbon. Long gloves accompany a black ensemble, the bolero and cap of which are covered with small, black wooden beads, cylindrical in shape and polished, the fronts of the gloves being ornamented in the same way. Sugar-pink gloves, in this collection, match the lining of the lamé jacket, and long, colored chiffon gloves, accompanying a lamé gown, are held up with bright velvet garters matching the little velvet necklet.



Emerald-Green Velvet Evening Suit With Heavy Gold Embroidery on Jacket, and With Decorative Buttons. By Schiaparelli

'Valentina'

Aunt Lucy's Anecdotes of Anna Howard Shaw

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Aunt Lucy tells delightful tales about Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, when I go to visit in Moylan, Pennsylvania. And, to be a guest in the very room which was Miss Shaw's for many happy years; to walk about "Alnwick Lodge," which expressed her lovely conception of home; to hear the wind sighing through the very "Forest of Arden," which Miss Shaw planted with evergreens from many countries of the world; these experiences tend to make stories about her very graphic indeed.

If you were a child and had learned what pleasant things were valentines, would you think of changing your name to "Valentina," just because your birthday came on February 14th? But, that is what the child Anna Shaw decided to do. When frustrated in this purpose, can you imagine how her young heart might determine to live the name so cherished? Certainly she gave heart and merriment to thousands who knew her!

Aunt Lucy's holidays in Europe with "the lady" have a charming air about them. In Florence one year, for instance, they went with a party to a little suburban church to see some paintings by Andrea del Sarto. As they drew near the place, they were at once surrounded by children and others begging and mumbling. In a moment Miss Shaw had pulled off her pretty little bonnet, and with mimicry and mumblings was passing it from one bewildered beggar to another. Ripples of laughter ran into waves of merriment, until, as my aunt tells it, "The deaf began to hear, the blind to see, and the lame to walk."

Another time, a little group of urchins sidled up to her begging pennies. With a flash of a smile from her loving mother-heart, Miss Shaw shook her head and said, "Nixie Jim." The boys responded like magic, and huddled together somewhat after the fashion on a football field, repeating over and again the new American words, "Nixie Jim, Nixie Jim." Presently a cry of delight sung into the startled air, and one swarthy, curly-headed youth shouted triumphantly after her, "Yankee Doodle, Yankee Doodle!"

If you have read of Miss Shaw's work as minister, lecturer, and champion of Women's Suffrage in her autobiography, "The Story of a Pioneer," there will be little doubt about her deserving the name of "Valentina." That is a delightful book. And did you know that a special edition for public schools has been published because it gives such a clear, vivid picture of American pioneer life?

H. B.

Kitchen Kink

Wear Longer

I find that kettles last considerably longer if emptied every night and left upside down to dry.

(Mrs.) F. P., England.

Service

Shall I dust wearily
With lagging feet,
Thinking of other days
I must repeat?
Or shall I lightly move,
With singing heart,
Grateful in helpfulness
To play my part?

Shall I prepare a meal,
Thinking the while
Just of the laboring,
Or shall I smile
As I sift flour—
For well I know
That unselfed love
Into cooking may go.

What if the task be small,
And commonplace,
In deeds of usefulness
There's inward grace.
May we sing hymns of praise
In all we do,
So more and more each day
Love will shine through.

Mary C. Reynolds

Through the Editor's Window

When the Twelfth of February Swings 'Round

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor *

Each year when the twelfth of February swings into the sky, and men say learned sayings of Lincoln the Emancipator, Lincoln the President, Lincoln the great Historical Figure . . .

And newspapers print highly organized articles along with a facsimile of one of his letters or a lesser known daguerreotype . . .

And Serious Politicians make speeches before Women's Clubs while Famous Educators point out Historical Facts to high school children seated in rows . . .

One who once was a child of the Illinois Prairie muses upon what she would have missed had she not been born in Lincoln's town a few blocks from his old law office, 'round a few corners from his white frame house; had she not trudged along the streets that once saw him going and coming; nor spoken with neighbors whose houses were stored with hand-me-down tales, little homely intimate stories told half disparagingly but with affection for a home-town lawyer fellow who had gone out and got so famous that everybody claimed him.

(Have you seen a red sunset drip over one of my cornfields, the shore of night stars, the wave lines of dawn up a wheat valley?)

To a child of the Illinois Prairie, of the reedy banks of the Sangamon, to a girl of the westward bend of the sweeping Mississippi, it was Abe Lincoln the swapper of stories, Abe Lincoln the husband and Dad over on Jackson Street, Abe Lincoln the Circuit rider jogging along over roads to and from towns mentioned at the breakfast table or called out by train conductors.

"Yes, I knew Lincoln," old men would say, and tell over again, always in the same words and phrases, with the same laughs and the same tenderness, the simple, unimportant stories that the child ever kept in her heart.

This day belonging to Lincoln was always the greatest of holidays, a day ushered in by celebration, by poems and reverent speeches, a day when old men got out worn blue coats and passed around memories that a child could hear. As the years unrolled she was to learn that the children beyond her State border had no such school holiday, that other name days of the Country were written for them in richer colors. But they who were granted no holiday were those who did not know of Lincoln as a neighbor, Lincoln the long-limbed rangy lawyer who hung out his shingle just down the street. They had been given him later. They could not feel as felt a child of the prairies.

Into the stuff of her fervent childish patriotism were woven these stories of the home-town lawyer, stories shot through with memories from a child's experience—the black hair-cloth sofa like the one in her own parlor, the old rocker, and flowered rug, the carefree times when she clambered over broad steps, bronze statues and cannons on a high lonely tomb then little visited by a grateful people.

(Out of prairie-brown grass crossed with a streamer of wigwam smoke—out of a smoke pillar, a blue promise—out of wild ducks woven in greens and purples—
Here I saw a city rise and say to the peoples round world: Listen, I am strong, I know what I want.
Out of log houses and stumps—canoes stripped from tree-sides—flatboats coaxed with an ax from the timber claims—in the years when the red and the white men met—the houses and streets rose.)

Up in the land where the Pecatonica flows, where Black Hawk knew he had to give in, where the covered wagons in a long line once rumbled along to the sunset over the Galena Trail, the child used to sit at the feet of a gentle old lady. "Tell of the Lincoln-Douglas debate," the child would ask again, knowing the answers by heart, knowing the music of the words.

And so there came into her life the voice once heard by Great-Aunt Malvina—and the tall head and shoulders of a Lawyer Fellow from Down-State seen above the upturned faces of a crowd in the drizzling rain.

There came into the child's life the picture of a voice at first so high and strange that Great-Aunt Malvina, then a girl of the Sixties, a girl who had sewed up blue uniforms for the soldiers and written letters to her men-folk in southern prisons, had laughed with the others who were waiting in the rain to hear what the two would say. There had been torchlight processions for Douglas, a sight to remember forever; and for Lincoln a covered wagon, drawn by six white horses. The rain drizzled down; the grove was dismal with chill. Yet the thousands waited, neighbors and townsmen one knew, and those who had driven from far in buggies along muddy roads. Delay for a shorthand reporter. The girl, keeping her small space in the crowd, studied the two who were waiting—decided in favor of Douglas. But the tall sad-faced man was speaking. His voice had grown stronger. Men listened.

As the years passed she had remembered, remembered the voice and the bearing. And now to the child on the hassock, she would say, "I saw and heard Mr. Lincoln."

Stories, more stories, fitted together in part, like pieces of an old broken jug, the big segments missing. The rail they carried into the nominating convention—and the courtly old gentleman who loved to tell how he, as a small boy in Chicago, slid in through an open side door in time to see it borne in, amid cries for "Lincoln the Rail-Splitter." Just a lawyer fellow from Down-State. It was home-spun privilege to say it, to remember long ago when Abe Lincoln was one of the neighbors, just somebody with whom to pass the time of day.

(On the left- and right-hand side of the road,
Marching corn—
I saw it knee high weeks ago—now it is head high—tassels of red silk creep at the ends of the ears.)

On a table in a quiet room where the shades are drawn, lie a hat and umbrella. A tall hat that once knew reminders and records written on scraps and pieces of paper and tucked into its lining for safekeeping. A big black cotton umbrella, capacious and useful, with a handle easy for holding by a huge and generous hand. Near these and sundry possessions, lies another as poignantly treasured. A plain gray shawl with wool fringes.

Years had passed and the child had grown older, when first she stood, silent and grateful, before these quiet reminders, and wrote on the heart of her childhood, these three as a footnote to memory.

(Falltime and winter apples take on the smolder of the five-o'clock November sunset: falltime, leaves, bonfires, stubble, the old things go, and the earth is grizzled.
The land and the people hold memories . . . —they keep old things that never grow old.)

*Note: The quotations in small type are all from Carl Sandburg's poem "Prairie" in the collection called "Cornhuskers," published by Henry Holt.

A Wednesday Column

Shoes by Subtraction

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While diplomats have struggled, not altogether successfully, to achieve the aim of statesmen, policies "openly arrived at," shoe designers and master cobblers have carried to perfection the open theme. Diplomats may nurse solid, secretive designs, but shoemakers punch holes in their designs, slash them, subtract from their substance, and finally give to the public, so to speak, the hole in the doughnut.

Surrounding the hole there may be a group of disunited, perforated bands, then a barren unfenced waste of high-arched sole, and finally a swirling ankle strap delimiting a vacuum.

This description refers chiefly to evening sandals. They are being made of crepe, jersey, silk and India cotton prints, and some of them are draped rather than constructed, and adjusted to the foot by ends of the fabric that tie in kerchief knots. Formal afternoon shoes, however, also have peeping toes, but they are usually of suede. Street types of leather conceal the toes, but manage to get in a few slashes here and there.

Fronts are not as invariably high as they have been for a few seasons, but when they ascend it seems often to be for the sake of displaying a vivid lacing. For many, many years lacings have done strenuous work on footwear, but only now are their decorative potentialities realized and only now have they clad themselves in bright colors, contrasted with the shoe.

In beach and sports types, soles and heels are the buffoons of the show. Great clog soles of cork add a cubit to a woman's stature. Heels are aggressively big and awkward and even nicked and beveled in a mood of grotesquerie.

Hint From a Rumanian Home Dressmaker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bucharest, Rumania

Dear Friends:

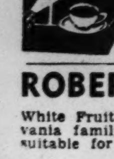
In the hope that it can be of use to other readers of the Women's Page, I wish to relate to you how, several years ago, I solved the problem of an autumn tailleur.

In that autumn our income was very small. It was quite impossible to provide for me new cloth, of which I was badly in need. At the same time my husband's wardrobe was nearly filled with rather worn-out costumes, some of which were of such nice colors. I looked at them with a sort of resentment. Nobody needed them; to sell them would not bring me enough money to buy a new costume, and I knew no one to whom I could give them.

Once I put on me one of the jackets and saw that it would be very easy to transform it into a jacket for myself. But the skirt! Without hesitation I ripped the seams of the trousers, and saw that the problem was most wonderfully solved: the trousers consisted of four pieces, which I joined together and turned upside down, thus making a long, formless skirt. To fit it on me was the work of half of an hour. The jacket was arranged by a tailor. Now every season I have a new costume. I always carefully consider the knees of the trousers—if they are already thin, then it is impossible to make the skirt. As to the elbows, they can be easily repaired.

The old silk shirts provide me with new blouses. My husband is taller than I and rather slender. My experience shows that nearly any woman can, if in need, transform her husband's old costumes, achieving by that a considerable economy as well as a new suit for herself.

(Mrs.) O. L. M.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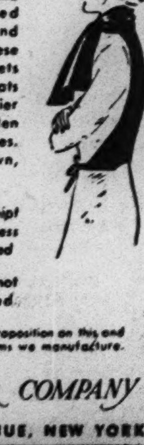
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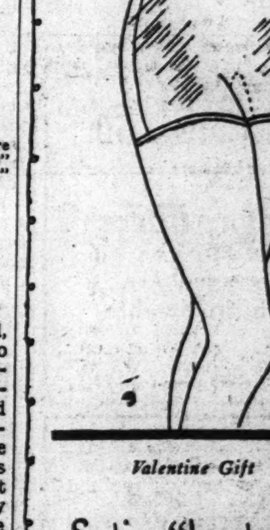
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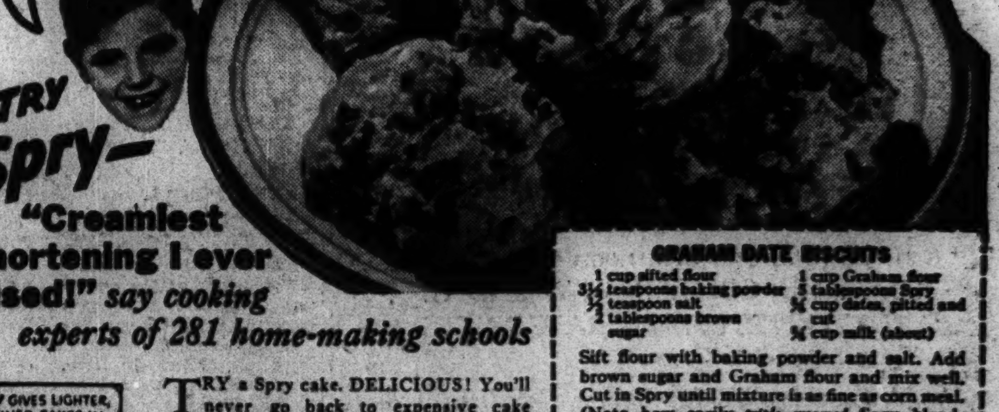

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½ teaspoon salt
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1 cup Graham flour
5 tablespoons Spry
¾ cup dates, pitted and cut
¾ cup milk (about)
Sift flour with baking powder and salt. Add brown sugar and Graham flour and mix well. Cut in Spry until mixture is as fine as corn meal. (Note how easily triple-creamed Spry blends with your other ingredients.) Add dates and mix.
With a fork, stir in milk enough to make a soft, sticky dough. Drop from teaspoon on baking sheet greased with Spry, allowing about 2 inches between biscuits. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Makes 1 dozen, beautifully light, tender and fine-grained, thanks to Spry.
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Mr. Maploony Branches Out

MR. MAPLOONY is not one to criticize the weather unduly. A born farmer, although he has yet to own as much as a radish-patch, he takes what nature hands him and enjoys it. So, when he had made his second slighting remark about the sky, I wondered what else might be bothering him. The week had been dull, I admit, with six or seven days of compact, unmoving cloud of a general asphalt color.

"It looks just like Pennsylvania Avenue upside down," Mr. Maploony exclaimed.

"But without the taxis," I pointed out. "That's something."

"It's bad enough to have perpetual pavement underfoot, let alone overhead. Let's visit South America for a while."

I hadn't a notion what he was talking about, but that should never hinder conversation. "Then there's New Zealand if we get bored," I suggested.

"Idiot," I think he said. We had been taking our daily constitutional—on Constitution Avenue—and had arrived at Seventeenth Street. With a twitch of my elbow, he propelled me up the marble steps and into the handsome building of the Pan American Union.

THIS IS ONE of Washington's advantages,—you can have any environment you please, for a little habit-breaking. I had walked past this edifice with its portal-guarding pylons by Borglum and Konti, its bronze gates and inviting tile roof, some hundreds of times without adventuring in. Now, by a mere pressure on a door, I was swallowed up in South America. I was surrounded by palms and parrots. I heard water tinkling and a macaw clearing its throat. I was wafted jungleward by gigantic ferns and orchids suspended in the air. I saw humming-birds with breasts like the corsages of movie stars. I began to yield to the equatorial ennui. The illusion was so perfect that one expected to have to brush away the tarantulas before one sat down. It was wonderful to step in from a six-day contemplation of a world colored gray and recline beneath a papaya (if the label had been correctly affixed).

Mr. Maploony and I enjoyed the grilles and balconied windows and tried to guess which of the twenty-one flags belonged to which republic. I was particularly entranced by the relief map of our sister continent and should almost certainly have taken a plane for the upper Amazon, had the bank not been closed. But my companion still seemed uneasy; and, once more back in the luxuriant patio, he cleared his throat like the macaw and said: "I've got to write an essay."

"SPLENDID," I SAID, concealing my surprise. "Nothing like branching out. Who's making you do it?"

"A literary society, a small one just in our department. I've been voted in and I'm supposed to write an essay. I thought maybe you'd let me talk it over with you. I'm doing mine on Robert Frost."

"Frost?" This amused me a little. "As farmer, or as poet?"

"Neither. I thought I'd take the thing I like best in him; if I can, that is. It would be just my own view of it, of course."

"You're already an accomplished essayist, Maploony," I said, "if you can isolate the thing you like best and give your own version of it. Addison could do no more. What's the thing?"

"His humor," Mr. Maploony said. "Though I'm not sure that it should be called humor precisely. It isn't anything that makes you laugh. For instance, in his poem *The Wood-Pile*, a snowbird is flitting ahead of the poet, careful to put a tree between them when he lights, thinking the poet is after him for a feather. And the bird goes behind a wood-pile 'to make his last stand.' That's the sort of thing I mean, and his poems are as full of it as life is, or maybe a little fuller, while other poets seem mostly unable to see it."

"I AGREE WITH YOU," I said. "Other poets either are definitely funny or whimsical or they cut with ironic humor. Frost's humor is as blended with beauty and wisdom and sadness as the blue and orange flames of a log-fire, and as warming to the heart, too. Remember his praise of fireflies and how they

'Achieve at times a very star-like start.
Only, of course, they can't sustain the part.'"

"It's delicious," said Mr. Maploony. "And then, almost best of all is the humor that Frost allows you to create for yourself. For instance, in *Mending Wall*, where he's talking to the unimaginative farmer—

'He is all pine and I am apple orchard.
My apple trees will never get across
And eat the cones under his pines, I tell him.'

"The look on that farmer's face! Can't you see it? But perhaps the thing I mean comes out strongest in the lines farther on—

'Something there is that doesn't love a wall,
That wants it down. I could say "Elves" to him,
But it's not elves exactly.'"

"That's it," I said. "And there is no word for it. Humor is too clumsy a word. The exquisiteness of that *exactly* is beyond communication, really. If a person can't feel that overtone, you can't help him much by giving it a name. In fact, I don't fancy very much the thing you're setting out to do, Maploony. Are you going through Frost and cull out the humorous lines? I don't like it. They lose too much bloom in the handling. It's too reminiscent of that case of tropical butterflies we were looking at—humor on a pin."

"I DON'T GO IN much for pinned butterflies myself," Mr. Maploony said. "But they do remind us of what we might see if we went to Brazil and Venezuela, don't they? They might induce someone to go enjoy the fluttering reality for himself. In that case, they haven't been exhibited in vain."

"It's a point," I admitted without enthusiasm. "And it won't hurt Frost, not as much as the butterflies, anyway."

"It's this way," Mr. Maploony said. "There are about twenty men and women in our club. And what do they read mostly? Newspapers, magazines, the novels that get advertised. Being gathered for supposedly literary purposes, they are not expected to flinch or look vague when I mention a poet. But how many read Frost, do you imagine? Read him regularly, I mean."

"Two or three," I said magnanimously.

"I doubt it," Mr. Maploony said. "As long as I've been in Washington, nobody has ever mentioned Frost to me. They ask me if I've seen Shirley Temple or heard Charlie McCarthy or read *Gone With The Wind*, but nobody has remotely suggested that I had better look into *A Further Range*, say. And yet here, working up on his Vermont farm, perhaps writing another masterpiece for all literary time, maybe this very minute, is the greatest poet America has ever had.

"The greatest?" I halted him. "That is a very large word, my friend. You wouldn't be forgetting Emerson and Thoreau and Emily Dickinson and Walt Whitman and the best of Longfellow?"

"I'M NOT GOING into that," Mr. Maploony said with rare good sense. "I'm not interested in scoreboards, in putting Frost over Emerson, or Thoreau over Frost. All I am saying is that, just now, he seems to be the poet that touches me deepest, and, just now, the most reassuring. He makes me feel that I am worth while and that the nature and the beauty I love are worth while, too. Eternally worth while, I mean. He makes me feel that there is a great fund of human kindness in people, in spite of the evidence to the contrary. And of course there's his absolute mastery of speaking. Could anything be lovelier than his nature? 'O hushed October morning mild' is a picture and an interpretation in twenty lines, such as other October-lovers could not achieve in twenty years. Then there's *A Hillside Thaw*. Exquisite, unique. But now I'm getting back to his humor again. What I started to say is, Frost hits me so because I love the things he loves and like to have them put before me in finished form forever. I also feel the things he feels, even if he has to show me that I do. And my point is this, there must be a lot of people who don't know Frost, except as a name, who would be hit by him in the same way."

"You're undoubtedly right there," I said.

"THEN DON'T YOU think I'm right in beginning with his humor?" Mr. Maploony asked. "If I read to the club members some of the deeper poems like *The Lovely Shall Be Choosers*, or even *The Sound of the Trees* or *Two Look at Two*, I mightn't strike everybody. But everybody likes humor, or says they do, and so I'm going to get them interested by picking out the light poems, even *Brown's Descent* or *Wind and Window Flower*, and then go on to the places where the humor is more subtle, where it's so tender it makes you smile with your memory. Don't you think that's a good idea?"

"They ought to thank you for it," I said.

"Oh, I wouldn't care about that," Mr. Maploony said.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Sea Wall

I AM the sea wall
And my arms flung wide
Gather unto themselves
The hungry tide.

I stem the danger
Leaping from the sea
Whose foam-spiked fingers
Lay rough hold on me.

Above me beauty
Moves on moon-gold feet
When night and sea and far
Horizons meet.

I am the sea wall—
Proud and strong am I
Who hold the waves, yet kneel
Before the sky.

VELMA HITCHCOCK

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TOWER BRIDGE FROM LONDON POOL: *A Drawing by Lawrence Walker*

LONDON, with a modesty which becomes her majesty, conceals many of her greatest glories behind gray walls and smoke-laden air. Passing down narrow, congested Fleet Street, no one could guess he was approaching Wren's magnificent cathedral until a portion of its massive façade appears behind an old iron railway bridge. Neither do many Londoners have any idea that theirs is the world's greatest port. A few barges, tugs and police boats may be all they ever see on the Thames; for few of them ever venture down the river below Tower Bridge, to witness an assemblage of ships belonging to every seagoing nation in the world. Some, proceeding by train to the southeastern suburbs, may have been amazed to see a liner's funnels protruding out of a sea of chimneys; but the vast maze of docks and wharves remains unrevealed.

Into the reach of the Thames known as the "Pool" cargo vessels, grimy or spruce, some flying flags of countries on the other side of the world, enter with slow dignity and come to rest almost unnoticed amid London's infinite activity. Some of the never-failing wonder of this sight has been captured in Mr. Walker's sensitive drawing.

The Spanish Guitar

WE WERE taking a siesta when the sound of thrumming roused us from the half sleep which the afternoon gives.

Jan exclaimed: "That music sounds quite near."

He jumped up and looked out of the window. On a narrow ledge of flat rock at the foot of the wall three men were sitting in the shadow of the house. Two had guitars, and all along the wall of the garden a number of goats were lying down or were browsing on the small weeds which sprouted between the rocks. . . .

We slipped on our clothes, and crawling out by the garden door, the opening of which was only about four feet high, we joined the goatherds in their patch of shadow.

"Bueños dias," said Jan. "I, too, love the guitar."

"Si, Señor," answered one of the herds, "through the windows we have heard you playing." . . .

Thrum, thrum, thrum, went the guitars, while across the deeper chords the little guitarron, with its strange tuning, threaded a shrill pattern of monotonous arpeggios. The music of Spain has something fundamental about it. It has a hint of the heart-beat of the universe. The rich, pulsating rhythm of it seems to set the air flowing in waves like those in a disturbed pool. It seems to speak of something ideally simple, to create an harmonious forgetfulness. A girl sitting amongst us threw back her head and sang. . . .

What a wonderful instrument the guitar is! The simplest of all instruments for the learner, a few days' practice makes him so that he can play as do the generality of the herdmen. . . . But if one wishes to go further, the range and variety of the guitar is inexhaustible. It has as many moods as nature and is as difficult to conquer. Sarasate, they say, gave up the guitar because it was so difficult. But the guitar in the hands of the master is the finest of all instruments. Of single portable instruments it alone is complete; it alone is fully satisfying. We English do not know the guitar. Outside of Spain it has never been played. . . . There is no native music in Europe which has the range, the variety, and the depth of feeling possessed by that of Spain.—From "Two Vagabonds in Spain," by JAN and CORA GORDON. (New York: McBride.)

"Pleasant places"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO does not wish to find the "green pastures, . . . the still waters" (Psalms 23:2), about which the Psalmist wrote so many centuries ago! "The Lord is the portion of mine inheritance," he declared (Psalms 16:5), adding, "The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage."

To inherit is to come into possession of that which belongs to one by gift and by law. Happiness and harmony, health, success, and progress are spiritual, and belong to us as God's gifts, through divine law. If we do not consciously possess them, it is because we are allowing some form of evil to deprive us of our God-bestowed heritage.

Is there, in reality, anything that is able to rob us of the divine good which God has given to us? Error claims to do so, but in the light of Christian Science this ancient illusion, this false belief, is uncovered and denied any place or power. Christian Science explains that inharmony of every sort arises from false or material thinking. It logically explains that sin, disease, poverty, accident, fear, sorrow are false human beliefs, and not any part of man's true individuality.

When we discover that evil thinking is the only foundation for painful human experiences, we are better able to take the steps toward spiritual thinking. The life which reflects Life, God, is forever good, pleasant, harmonious, and this is the only true life. Man made in the image and likeness of God possesses all the "pleasant places" given to him by his Father-Mother God. This is the truth about the real man. Each one of us, wherever he finds himself can begin the demonstration of this truth today.

If worry, lack, sorrow, seem to darken our path, there is a way out by knowing God, Truth, through spiritual thinking, which reverses the false arguments of the physical senses. "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he" (Proverbs 23:7), is a well-known Biblical proverb. It is still a gauge by which we may test our own secret thoughts. Things, conditions, environments are thoughts made manifest. This shows us that the means of release lies in our claiming our divine heritage of spiritual, healthy, harmonious thoughts and ideas, which come from God. We have the God-given power to stand guard at the portal of our own consciousness, to refuse evil beliefs, and to choose the truth.

"Truth is the real; error is the unreal," writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science (Christian Healing, p. 10). She continues, "You will gather the importance of this saying, when sorrow seems to come, if you will look on the bright side; for sorrow endureth but for the night, and joy cometh with the light." In the light of Truth, which reveals man's indissoluble sonship with the tender, loving Father-Mother God, the dark dream of separation from God, from Life, from health, abundance, security, is dispelled. The understanding of our true spiritual inheritance, of our at-one-ment with divine Love, which meets our every human need by giving us divine ideas, lifts us above doubt, despondency, gloom.

Our fundamental need is to acknowledge the perfection of divine Mind, God. From this basis we learn to think spiritually in place of materially, to know health in place of disease, to know love and forgiveness in place of hate and revenge, to know abundance in place of lack; in brief, to think truly instead of erroneously. We carry with us the mental seeds of our thought garden, and according to the seeds sown is the harvest. It lies within the province of each and every one to select the seed for his own mental property, his own thought garden. In the harvest we reap the fruit of the seed we have sown. This is the divine law of multiplication, a law which cannot be annulled.

It does not always seem easy to stand still in the face of seeming danger, to declare and to realize the presence of God as the only power. Neither did examinations seem easy in school days. Yet through these tests the quality of our knowledge was revealed. Poor work, like poor thinking, deserves and receives no reward. Through tests we grow stronger in the understanding of God's love and care. We discover that we are indeed dwellers in "pleasant places," and that Love leads us to rest in "green pastures . . . beside the still waters." By resting calmly in the understanding of the presence and power of divine Love, we receive the ideas with which to meet each human need. Consciousness of the omnipotence, omniscience, omnipresence of God, gives us the tender assurance of His infinite protection.

Our work—a pleasant, not a toilsome task—is to awake from the sensuous dream of life in matter, awake to our heritage of spiritual blessedness. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 10), "If you wish to be happy, argue with yourself on the side of happiness; take the side you wish to carry, and be careful not to talk on both sides, or to argue stronger for sorrow than for joy." She concludes this passage with the reminder, "You are the attorney for the case, and will win or lose according to your plea."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"LUGARES DELEITOSOS"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

¿QUIÉN no desearía encontrar las "praderas verdes . . . las aguas de reposo" (Salmos, 23:2) de las cuales cantó el Salmista tantos siglos ha? "¡Jehová es la porción de mi herencia!" declaró (Salmos, 16:5), añadiendo: "El cordel cayó para mi en lugares deleitosos, y hermosa es la herencia que me ha tocado."

Heredar significa llegar a la posesión de lo que le pertenece a uno por medio de donación y por la ley. La felicidad y la armonía, la salud, el éxito y el progreso son espirituales y nos pertenecen como donaciones de Dios por medio de la ley divina. Si no estamos conscientemente en posesión de esas cosas, debe de ser porque permitimos que alguna forma de mal nos prive de una herencia que nos corresponde por disposición divina.

¿Qué puede haber en realidad que sea capaz de privarnos del bien divino que Dios nos ha dado? El error pretende que puede hacerlo, pero bajo la luz de la Ciencia Cristiana esta antigua ilusión se revela como una creencia errónea y se le niega lugar y poder. La Ciencia Cristiana explica que toda falta de armonía proviene de una manera de pensar errónea y material. Explica lógicamente que el pecado, la enfermedad, la pobreza, los accidentes, el miedo y el dolor son falsas creencias humanas, que no forman parte de la individualidad verdadera del hombre.

Cuando descubrimos que los pensamientos malos representan la única base para las experiencias dolorosas, estamos mejor equipados para tomar los pasos necesarios hacia una manera de pensar espiritualizada. La vida que refleja la Vida divina, Dios, es siempre buena, agradable, armoniosa; y ésta es la única vida verdadera. El hombre, hecho a la imagen y semejanza de Dios, posee todos los "lugares deleitosos" que su Padre-Madre Dios le ha dado. Esta es la verdad acerca del hombre verdadero. Cada uno de nosotros, en dondequiera que se encuentre, puede empezar la demostración de esta verdad, hoy en día.

Si el temor, la pobreza y el dolor parecen entenebrecer nuestro camino, hay una salida por medio del conocimiento de Dios, la Verdad, por medio del pensamiento espiritual que invierte los argumentos erróneos de los sentidos corporales. "Según piensa en su alma, así es" (Proverbios, 23:7), es un proverbio bíblico bien conocido, y es todavía una norma por la cual podemos medir nuestros propios pensamientos secretos. Las cosas, las condiciones y el ambiente son manifestaciones de pensamientos. Esto demuestra que nuestra redención consiste en que reclamemos nuestra herencia divina de pensamientos e ideas espirituales, saludables y armoniosos, que provienen de Dios. Tenemos el poder otorgado por Dios de guardar la entrada de nuestra propia conciencia, negando los pensamientos malos y eligiendo la verdad.

"La Verdad es real, el error es ficticio", escribe Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, en la página 10 de su obra CHRISTIAN HEALING (LA CURACION CRISTIANA). Luego añade: "Comprenderéis la importancia de esas palabras, cuando el dolor parece venir, si entonces miráis hacia el lado luminoso de las cosas; porque el dolor no dura más que por la noche, y la alegría viene con la luz." A la luz de la Verdad, que revela la filiación indisoluble del hombre con el tierno y amante Padre-Madre Dios, el sueño tenebroso de que somos separados de Dios, de la Vida, de la salud, de la abundancia y de la seguridad, se desvanece. El entendimiento de nuestra verdadera herencia espiritual, de nuestra unión con el Amor divino, que satisface todas nuestras necesidades humanas, dándonos ideas divinas, nos levanta por encima de la duda, la depresión y la melancolía.

Nuestra necesidad fundamental es que reconozcamos la perfección de la Mente divina, Dios. Partiendo de esta base, aprendemos a pensar de una manera espiritual más bien que de una manera material, a conocer la salud en lugar de la enfermedad, a conocer el amor y el perdón en lugar del resentimiento y de la venganza, a conocer la abundancia en lugar de la escasez, en fin, a pensar de una manera correcta en vez de pensar de una manera errónea. Llevamos con nosotros la simiente de los pensamientos para nuestro jardín mental; y la cosecha será de acuerdo con la simiente que se haya sembrado. Pertenece a cada uno de nosotros escoger las semillas que quiera sembrar en su propiedad mental, en su propio jardín de pensamientos. En la cosecha recogeremos el fruto de las semillas que hayamos sembrado. Esta es la ley divina de la multiplicación, una ley que no se puede anular.

No parece siempre fácil permanecer quietos declarando y realizando la presencia de Dios como el único poder cuando nos afrontan los peligros. Los exámenes que solíamos pasar en la escuela no parecían fáciles tampoco. Y sin embargo, estos exámenes eran necesarios para revelar la cualidad de nuestros conocimientos. El trabajo y los pensamientos de poco valor no merecen ni reciben recompensa. Por medio de las pruebas se fortifica nuestro entendimiento del amor de Dios y del cuidado que El tiene de nosotros. Descubrimos que en verdad moramos en "lugares deleitosos", y que el Amor divino nos lleva a descansar en "praderas verdes . . . junto a aguas de reposo". Descansando tranquilamente en el entendimiento de la presencia y del poder del Amor divino, recibimos las ideas con las cuales podemos satisfacer toda necesidad humana que sea lícita. La conciencia de la omnipotencia, omnisciencia y omnipresencia de Dios, nos da la seguridad de Su protección infinita.

Nuestra labor—un deber deleitoso y no penoso—consiste en despertar del sueño sensorio de la vida en la materia, despertar a nuestra herencia de bendiciones espirituales. Mary Baker Eddy escribe (ibidem, pág. 10): "Si deseas ser feliz, argumenta contigo mismo, inclinándote al lado de la felicidad; toma la parte del lado que quieras que salga ganando y ten cuidado de no hablar por las dos partes, ni argumentar más poderosamente en pro del dolor que de la alegría." Concluye este pasaje con la amonestación: "Tu eres el abogado del caso, y lo ganarás o perderás según la calidad de tus argumentos."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Gulls

THEIR wings have flashed with sails against the dawn
In harbors where the tottering wharves slid down
The still blue depths of time, and sails are gone
And silence blinks from some forgotten town.
Their breasts have dipped with new prows white and high
In all the thronging ports that we have known;
Their flashing arcs and circles on the sky
Survive against all tempests that have blown.

Though songless, like a song their flight can be
A thing remembered—though the clouds are gray—
Around some tower by an inland sea,
And dreams be lifted, once again away—
To treasure island and the blue lagoon
And headlands silvered by the rising moon.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

That Fabulous City in Maine

CASCO is a Spanish name, as is Campo Bello, and Saco, while the Bay of Fundy is merely a corruption or adaptation of the Spanish "Bahia Profundo." To many it may seem a puzzle as to why points along the coast of Maine should bear Spanish names. In 1525, Esteban Gomez, the Spanish voyager, explored the Maine coast, as did Simon Fernandino the Portuguese. They were seeking gold and precious gems, and, finding promise of neither in Maine, they sailed away never to return, leaving only the names they had bestowed as reminders of their visits.

It was gold, or rather the marvelous tale of a still more marvelous golden city, that lured the British to the coast of Maine. No one can positively say who invented the tale, but it was set down in "Ramusio's Voyages" published in 1539. According to the story, there was a great city called Norumbega situated at or near the mouth of a great river in Maine; a city inhabited by highly civilized people who were so fabulously rich they measured pearls by the quart and gems by the bushel; a city whose buildings, with towers and turreted walls, were covered with plates of gold and studded with precious stones. While Captain John Smith and Samuel de Champlain effectively put an end to the myth by thoroughly exploring the coast and rivers of Maine in 1605, their reports of rich "furres and peltryes" led many a voyager to Maine.—From "Along New England Shores," by A. HYATT VERRILL. (New York: Putnam.)

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The Literary Reception: A Quaint New York Custom

Here authors meet reviewers while publishers stand by and hope for the best—Themes range from American food through snakes in the desert to bombs in Barcelona.

Author! Author!

New York

It is not raining rain these days in Manhattan. Nor is it raining daffodils. The bright-colored bits that flutter in the slush and sleet are the spring catalogues of the publishers, not so bulky as the fall lists, but bulging nevertheless with the hopes and ambitions of many authors.

The writers themselves may be observed on nearly every corner, those from the country and those from Europe come to join the New Yorkers at a succession of receptions in their honor where the publishers wistfully introduce authors to reviewers and hope for the best.

The average day of the reviewer runs something like this. Breakfast with Mme. Haruko Ichikawa (ask her whether she is going to be kinder to American food than she was to English in "Japanese Lady in Europe" (Dutton); 3 o'clock, call on Nils and Dorothy Childs Hogner (find out why they bothered to catch that snake in the desert and then let it go); 5 o'clock, drop in at Charles Studin's party for Louis Fischer of The Nation (are the Spanish making their own ammunition now?).

Likes American Food

Mme. Ichikawa does like American food. "Delicious" is her word for it. But she is appalled at the large size of the portions. On this trip through the United States to gather material for her next book she has tried with traditional Japanese politeness to eat to show her appreciation. But the task has been too great. So she has found refuge in her collection of American slang.

Mme. Haruko Ichikawa
Whose Opinion of New York City Is Expressed in Her Best American Slang

"I am very tiny," she says. "I am a shrimp. And a shrimp has not a large stomach. I cannot eat so much."

She calls New York city "swell elegant." And she should know, for she has jammed her days with sightseeing. She likes the Automat, finds the rush hour in the subway "a difficult sport," has her shoes shined every morning by a Negro on the street, thinks the pickets and sandwich men are the "most amusing" sights she has seen, and in seven days has paid four visits to the Museum of Natural History, which is probably three more than most New Yorkers have done in all their days.

Nothing in America frightens Mme. Ichikawa except the telephone. She has "a great fear" of the bell because she is uncertain of her English.

Snake in the Desert

Dorothy Hogner, doing the writing, and Nils Hogner, the illustrating, have added "Westward High Low and Dry" (Dutton) to their travel books and juveniles. They caught that snake in the American desert because they are interested in reptiles. Nils wanted Dorothy to feel its muscles constrict on her arm and then he just unwound it and let it go. Dorothy liked it, but they didn't inquire into the feelings of the snake.

Nils is firmly of opinion that fear is the greatest danger from rattlesnake bites (this one was not a rattler).

Since their wanderings in the desert and the dust bowl, the Hogners have been through Canada to Labrador and are busy with a volume on that as well as another juvenile, this one with a New England background. Nils does none of the writing, but all of the drawing, which results in his confession of having read "Westward" four times.

The Hogners want more than anything else to visit the Arica desert in South America and have a look at its reptiles, feeling certain that they will find some hitherto unknown specimens.

Meet Mr. Fischer

Charles Studin is an inveterate party-giver and there are few weeks in the year when literary New York is not trooping up the steep steps of the house in East Tenth Street to meet the author of the moment.

The reception for Louis Fischer brought out people interested in loyalist Spain. Mr. Fischer thinks that he is too close to events to write a book just now, but he undoubtedly will do one later. Meanwhile he has been taking a few weeks out and then will return to Barcelona where the loyalists are making ammunition in the subways. As a matter of fact, said Mr. Fischer, the ammunition making of the government forces may be traced by the air bombs of the rebels. One follows the other, so to speak.

In the collection of letters written by foreigners in Spain, "From Spanish Trenches" (Modern Age Books), David Cook, an Englishman, tells of meeting Mr. Fischer on a train going to Valencia.

The letters from war-torn earth chronicle the same story that Mr. Fischer related in the lamp-lit drawing room, an account of bravery and determination and of people, women as well as men, raising their fists among falling bombs to swear that they will fight the harder.

The American Horse

And now a book on the American horse by Phil Stong for Stokes. According to the publishers, the book will be "definitive and comprehensive," and Mr. Stong says it will be "anecdotal, dramatic, authentic and documented." There will be illustrations of old prints and modern plates of famous horses and horse scenes.

Marjorie Shuler

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1938

Paris Sends Instructor To Radcliffe

Miss Boulanger Arrives to Teach Music Classes at Cambridge

For 'Discipline'

Praises Composer Fauré, Whose 'Requiem' She Will Conduct

The greatest need of the composer?

Discipline, said Mlle. Nadia Boulanger, France's famous musician and teacher, interviewed yesterday at Radcliffe College, where she was about to hold her first class in the United States. "It is always discipline," declared the first woman ever invited to conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra; "for freedom comes from discipline. What is often called freedom is only slavery." With a forthrightness which somewhat disarmed her press interrogators, she waived the question concerning the remarkable achievements of her girlhood, saying of the second Grand Prix de Rome, which she won at 20, "Ah! but what has that to do, now I am 50?"

As for the fact that she was a pioneer of her sex in wielding the conductor's baton, she spread her powerful, sensitive hands in a gesture plainly expressive of the Gallic "Chut!" and answered:

"When I stand up to conduct I do not think whether I am a man or a woman. I do my job. I was born so, and that does not astonish me."

Whatever Mademoiselle Boulanger may yet lack in English vocabulary will prove no serious handicap to the students who will have the advantage of attending her classes here, for her realness breaks through all linguistic limitations, and her hands—they need no tongue.

Teaching, she stated, "is a great privilege. I have taught for over 30 years, and I love teaching. It is a great thing to watch the development in ideas, to see people do what you have not done yourself." Concerning the use of the American jazz idiom by some European composers of today, she offered, with caution, the opinion that there was no objection, "if you find a means to employ it in the right way."

She would make no comparisons on the basis of merit between modern writers of music, saying:

"I would not consider such a question right. I cannot declare what is right or wrong. People have a tendency to learn only what they are used to. They consider a thing bad or good according to whether it means change or no change. One should not have prejudices. One must find what is true. Yes, of course, I have prejudices. I am full of them. Are you not? But I must keep my prejudices for me."

The slim, straight form gave a shrug of dismissal. There was work, work, work to be done. Enough of talking. But some one spoke of Gabriel Fauré, whose "Requiem" she is to conduct for the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Feb. 18 and 19. In London, in November, 1936, and there again this year, she conducted the "Requiem" for the Royal Philharmonic Society.

"They had not before known Fauré," she recalled. "What a deep impression his works made on them! His is the highest technique, the utmost in resource . . . and economy. Fauré was my master. We simply worshipped him."

Many well-known American composers have studied, in Paris, with Mademoiselle Boulanger, among them Aaron Copland, the organ part of whose "Symphony for Organ and Orchestra" she came to America, on her first visit, to play, at the request of Serge Koussevitsky, in Boston. Others are Ross Lee Finney, Roy Harris, Douglas Moore and Virgil Thomson. Still another is Walter Piston, Chairman of the Music Departments of Harvard and Radcliffe, who, with President Ada L. Comstock of Radcliffe, welcomed her yesterday to her office in Fay House. She has taught Lennox Berk-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably with light rain tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight, with lowest temperature in the upper 30's; considerably colder by Thursday night; moderate to fresh southwesterly winds, shifting to northwest Thursday night.

Maine: Cloudy probably snow in the interior and rain or snow on the coast tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Rain in the south and rain or snow in the north portion tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer in the south portion tonight, colder Thursday night.

Vermont: Rain in the south and rain or snow in the north portion tonight and Thursday; warmer in the extreme south portion tonight; colder Thursday afternoon and night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight, colder Thursday night.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest winds; weather somewhat overcast, occasional rain tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	30	Minneapolis	30	20
Bermuda	54	54	New Orleans	60	60
Chicago	52	50	New York	38	32
Denver	26	18	Norfolk	40	28
Helena	14	14	Philadelphia	38	34
Jacksonville	60	56	St. Louis	58	54
Los Angeles	58	50	St. Paul	30	26
Miami	70	68	San Francisco	62	60
			Washington	36	30

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 9.
B—Minimum, Feb. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 6:18 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet. Thursday, 6:44 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:21 p. m.

Modernist

Mlle. Nadia Boulanger
Visiting Professor of Composition and Orchestration

Wellesley Vote Hints a Shake-Up On School Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 9—Climaxing a long series of disputes over school questions resulting in the ouster of Dr. S. Monroe Graves as Superintendent of Schools, voters of this community hinted rather pointedly in Town Meeting here of their intention to call for a shake-up in the present School Committee.

In the results of the pre-primary nominations revealed today, there were two surprising upsets among the lists of nominees to public office, with particular emphasis placed by voters upon an apparent determination to inject new talent into the School Committee, which is responsible for the ousting of Dr. Graves. The former Superintendent was removed after 22 years in office.

Somewhat spectacular was the victory of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Hopkins, Wellesley school teacher, who placed her name on the nomination list for School Committee only one day before the Town Meeting. She defeated Mrs. Elizabeth L. Adams, incumbent, by the overwhelming margin of 606 to 323.

James D. Bresnahan, President of the John D. Hardy School's Parent-Teacher Association, who figured prominently in recent school disputes, was among the vanquished seeking nomination to the School Committee. He obtained only 227 votes, running third to Mrs. Hopkins and Mrs. Adams.

Graves Seeks Reinstatement

Disputes brought to a focus in Town Meeting nominations have revolved around the policies of the School Committee and former Superintendent of Schools Graves, who is now seeking reinstatement to office through the courts. Forced out of a position he had held for 22 years, Dr. Graves faced 12 charges on the part of the School Committee, holding that the Superintendent had made no effort to follow changes in the school system recommended by the Committee.

Dr. Graves' defense was that the changes had been brought to his

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Tobin Names Thompson Boston City Collector

In Boston Today

Thompson Named Boston Collector

Merritt Thompson, of Bay State Road, Boston, former general manager of the Shepard Shores was named City Collector today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. He will be paid $7,500 a. year.

At the same time, the Mayor appointed State Representative William F. Higgins, of Jamacia Plain, one of his stanchest supporters during the Mayoralty campaign, as a member of the Board of Street Commissioners at $5,000 a year.

The new City Collector succeeds John F. Doherty, an appointee of Former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield. His experience with the Shepard Stores, of which he was also a director, was cited by the Mayor's associates as qualifying him for the job of collecting city taxes. The Shepard Shores in Boston went out of business last Christmas Eve.

It is expected Representative Higgins will continue in his post in the Legislature as well as his new job for the city. He will be a useful aide to the Mayor in future legislative battles. His salary as a legislator is $2,000. He succeeds William C. S. Healey.

City Hospital Hearings Planned

Councilor John F. Dowd, whose order to instruct the trustees of Boston City Hospital to discontinue the positions of Superintendent of Nurses and her eight Assistant Directors was passed in a fiery session of City Council Monday afternoon, said today that hearings will be held next week to determine conditions at the institution by the Council Committee on Hospitals, of which he is Chairman.

Councilor Dowd's vigorous attack on Miss Laura A. Logan, Superintendent, who was brought here last summer from Chicago to fill the position, brought a rally to her support by the Trustees. Councilor Dowd charged Miss Logan had "imported" eight assistants from outside the State and that under her regime the morale of the nurses had broken down. He declared the positions of assistants were especially created for the incumbents.

The order adopted by Council specified that if the positions are found necessary they should be filled by Boston residents and graduates of the City Hospital.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has taken the stand that his sole interest in the situation is in keeping the hospital's budget down to last year's figures and that if there is any extravagance it should be corrected immediately. He has asked the trustees to make a report to him, answering Councilor Dowd. This report is expected Friday, it was learned today.

In defense of Miss Logan, John P. Manning, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, said the Trustees felt she was "doing a fine job." He said the Superintendent was a strict disciplinarian . . . "and there will always be people who object to discipline."

Utilities Board Turns Commuter

Three members of the Public Utilities Commission entered upon the role of commuters at 8:20 this morning, beginning a three-day survey of traffic conditions on the railroad lines on which the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has petitioned for the abandonment of 88 stations.

Today is being spent calculating passenger hauls, the number of passengers, and possibly scanning scenery outside the car windows on the way to Provincetown, by way of Brockton. The Commissioners will return at 3:50.

The Commissioners will spend Friday collecting further facts with which to weigh the protests expected from the army of residents at stations to be wiped out. On that day the Commissioners will go to New Bedford via Myricks, take in Fall River and return by way of Mansfield.

Next Tuesday the investigators will visit Plymouth via Whitman and return by way of the South Shore, arriving in Boston at 11:50 a. m. The party will leave immediately for Dorchester, Readville, Blackstone via Medfield Junction and back to West Roxbury at 3:05 p. m.

In the party today were J. Burke Sullivan, chairman of the commission; Leo H. Leary and Richard D. Grant. Commissioner Abraham C. Webber remained in Boston and the other Commissioner, John J. Curley, is in Florida. Several heads of the State Department of Public Utilities accompanied the Commissioners.

Hearings on the petitions of the railroad begin Feb. 23.

Hurley Appoints Two More Judges

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today appointed Abner S. McLaud, Greenfield, Mass., attorney, justice of the Franklin District Court to fill the vacancy left by the late Judge Philip H. Ball.

Judge McLaud was former Town Counsel of Greenfield and several other towns in Franklin County. The position pays $3100.

The Governor nominated John V. Sullivan, Middleboro attorney, as special justice of the Fourth District Court of Plymouth County. He is the son of Judge Dennis D. Sullivan, who resigned the position this morning after 38 years' service on an appointment by Governor Crane in February, 1900. The nominee has been engaged in the general practice of law for the past 10 years.

Police Radio Extension Urged

Extension of the two-way police radio system in use in Barnstable to 14 other towns in the county was urged by Sheriff Laughlin Crocker of Barnstable County before the Legislative Committee on Counties today.

The expense of installing additional transmitting and receiving facilities would be $7,000, he declared. Towns would equip their own police cars. The project, he added, had already been approved by the county commissioners.

Boston Seeks To Drop Tunnel

Boston's attempts to unburden itself of the heavy maintenance costs involved in the East Boston vehicular tunnel, now operating at a $500,000 deficit annually, focused upon Beacon Hill today where the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs heard proposals to transfer the tunnel from the city of Boston to the Metropolitan District Commission.

For every speaker arguing in sup-

Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Jobless Making Light Drain On the New Hampshire Fund

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 9—Payments of benefits by the New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation Fund last week, the first in which benefits were paid, were far below estimates and appeared certain to dispel rumors that the fund would be endangered if an improvement in unemployment conditions did not come about shortly.

During the first week, checks totaling approximately $50,000 were sent out to 5,400 unemployed. Earlier, the Unemployment Compensation Division had estimated $70,000 would be required for 9,000 persons, but at the close of the week it was announced that 3,600 eligible workers had failed to file their final claims.

Even if $70,000 a week were to be paid to 9,000 jobless persons during the maximum period of 16 weeks for which they can receive benefits, it is pointed out, only $1,120,000 would have to be paid in benefits. The fund had a surplus of more than $4,100,000 at the beginning of the present year and contributions to it by employers during 1938 are expected to be $2,000,000, which would indicate that the fund could care for 18,000 at the average benefit computed by the Division for the maximum period, without using much more than the income for the year. And there are only about 110,000 insured workers in the state.

Questions regarding the future of the fund are attributed to political opposition to Gov. Francis P. Murphy's successful move to end employes payments and reduce employers' contributions. In defense of Governor Murphy his associates say he took the stand that employees should be freed from payments as they are in many other states, and that employers' contributions should be put in line with those elsewhere.

Flood Information

In the flood of 1936 the public and interested industries were dependent upon a hit-or-miss method of determining the trend of the flood waters. While the dam of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company at Manchester was being endangered by the rising waters of the Merrimack, officials of that company were keeping in communication with the hydro-electric plants of the Public Service Company of New Hampshire, above Manchester on the Merrimack, to determine the increase of the river's flow and the time when the peak should be expected.

This year, the New Hampshire Water Resources Board is setting up a free flood advisory service which will serve as a clearing house for all information bearing on flood con-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Together on Municipal Pay Plan

By a Staff Photographer

Leaders in Boston Economy Move

Left to Right—City Collector Merritt Thompson, Mayor Maurice Tobin, Representative William F. Higgins

Walsh Praises Ohio Senator's Highways Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—The proposal for a transcontinental highway system of Senator Robert J. Bulkley, (D) of Ohio was endorsed today by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts who praised it as a means for reducing unemployment, aiding the capital goods industries, helping motorists and promoting national defense. Senator Walsh said:

"The business recession has caused hundreds of thousands of workers to lose their jobs. It is estimated that at the present time at least 10,000,000 employables are out of work.

"The Bulkley plan, aside from its practical value as a means of improving choked traffic conditions and serving in good stead as a matter of defense should the occasion ever arise, will, if placed in operation, not only place great numbers of jobs but will also reduce the WPA rolls to a large extent.

"The Bulkley proposal is not the plan to increase governmental expenditures because of its self-liquidating features through the payment of adequate but reasonable tolls. In fact it will decrease appropriations for relief.

"We know too that the capital goods industries are in need of support and this project will give it to them. As a defense proposition the huge highways would be of immeasurable value. Motorists too would welcome them as a means of traveling faster and safer to other cities near the route."

National Defense Week Proclaimed

Gov. Charles F. Hurley issuing a proclamation today establishing the period between Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, and Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, as National Defense Week, called upon all schools and uniformed units to take cognizance of it.

The Governor pointed out that the United States has no designs upon any other country in any part of the world.

"In these chaotic days," he wrote, "it does not matter that a nation may desire peace itself. War may be brought upon it by the action of some arrogant, selfish war-mad country. Under such conditions, the greatest insurance against war is a proper defense in the air, on the sea and on land."

Restaurant Men Elect

Paul Mack-Hale, Worcester restaurant operator, said to be the first American citizen to make a round trip in the Von Hindenburg, and who, although he has been in the restaurant business for more than 50 years, goes to Cornell Hotel School each summer for new ideas, is the new President of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association.

Tobin Salary Cuts Accepted By Heads of City Departments

Four city department heads, whose pay was slashed last night by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in a $74,000 economy move, voiced their approval today and promised hearty co-operation in the interests of economy.

The program, which these officials agreed to support, includes cuts for 31 city executives in the amount of $34,000, and elimination of more than $40,000 in last-minute wage rises granted city employees by former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield just before leaving office.

In addition to the four department heads, who put personal interests aside to back the economy move, two members of City Council announced their approval and said they would vote for the pay slashes when the order comes before that body next Monday night.

Not all executives were reduced in pay, Mr. Tobin explained today, the object being merely to eliminate salary increases granted "during the boom years around 1929" and restore all city executives to the levels obtaining in the "prosperous years of 1925-26."

The four department heads who endorsed this plan were: William Arthur Reilly, fire commissioner, cut from $7500 to $7000; Dr. Henry F. R. Watts, Health Commissioner, who was given a similar reduction; William A. Motley, chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners, cut from $7000 to $6000, and Samuel R. Goodman, superintendent of markets, reduced from $5000 to $4000.

Councilors Charles I. Taylor of ward 12, and Edward A. Hutchinson Jr. of Ward 13 gave their immediate support. Other Councilors expressed their approval "off the record."

The net result of former Mayor Mansfield's action in approving some 175 salary increases late in December was actually to increase Mayor Tobin's 1938 budget. But Mr. Tobin has checkmated the Mansfield order by refusing to sanction the Mansfield action. The Mayor's order now makes it possible to plan his 1938 budget on the basis of the 1937 budget, but without the additional last minute expenditures authorized by Mr. Mansfield.

His order, however, does not "debar the heads of departments from recommending merited increases," to be taken up in the consideration of this year's budget.

The 31 executive departmental positions to receive pay cuts if the City Council adopts Mayor Tobin's arrangement are as follows:

	Pres. Salary	Prop'd Salary
Two of Board of Assessors	$6,000	$5,000
Budget Commissioner	6,500	6,000
Building Commissioner	7,500	6,000
Election Commission—		
Chairman	7,000	6,000
3 other Commissioners	6,000	5,000
Fire Commissioner	7,500	7,000
Health Commissioner	7,500	7,000
Institutions Commissioner	7,500	7,000
Penal Inst. Commissioner	6,000	5,000
Pub. Wks. Commissioner	9,000	8,000
Six division heads	6,000	5,000
Soldiers Relief Commissioner	6,000	5,000
Statistics Dept. Chairman	4,000	3,500
Street Commission—		
Chairman	7,000	6,000
Two other Commissioners	6,000	5,000
Supt. of Markets	5,000	4,000
Supt. of Printing	7,500	6,000
Supt. of Supplies	7,500	7,000
Traffic Commissioner	7,500	6,000
Transit Commission—		
Chairman	9,000	7,500
Two other Commissioners	7,500	5,000

'Magazines at Auction Here!' Cries Post Office Auctioneer

For a half hour at noontime on the first or second Wednesdays of each month the central lobby of the Federal Building in Boston becomes a beehive of activity. Boston's Post Office Department holds its monthly magazine auction.

Hundreds of current magazines for which senders failed to provide return postage or from which wrappers have been torn so addresses are unknown are at these times sold for what they will bring. The magazines are tied up in bundles of six, and on the day appointed—notice of which can be obtained from the postal information desk in the Federal Building—the auction opens.

This week's sale began promptly at 12 noon, Wednesday. Standing on a table in the lobby behind a fortress of magazines, Charles J. Bankert, the Department's auctioneer asked for bids. Holding up a package of six current magazines for the crowd to see, he read off in a loud voice: "Harpers Bazaar, House Beautiful, Pictorial Review, Stage, Readers Digest, New Yorker. How much am I offered Did some one say '30'? 'Thirty five' over here. Forty? The man on my left said "45." Fifty? Going for 50. The lady gets it for 50."

Aided by two assistants who distribute the purchases and collect the money from the buyers, the auctioneer repeats this performance 75 times or more.

The crowd grows. There may be fifty at the start. Before the magazines are all sold, a hundred or more will be milling around. Some are satisfied with one bundle. Others stay most of the half hour the auction lasts and pick up several of the bundles. This week 75 separate bundles were sold.

The price received per package varies considerably. The bidding may start off at 25 cents. Think of getting six current magazines of the 25-cent and even 50-cent type for a quarter! The bids sometimes mount. They usually stop at 45 or 50 cents. But now and again the last bid reaches 70 or 75 cents.

Many who know of this gold mine of inexpensive current literature show up month after month to get their regular reading matter. Several buy two or three bundles. During the summer months many weekenders drop in to get a bundle or two to take to their summer cottages.

Mullins' Call For Aid Answered

Caught in its own net 135 miles east of Chatham, the New Bedford dragger Mary R. Mullins called for help today. With no radio transmitter of its own, the ship was forced to hail the passing vessel Annapolis and to ask the latter to request assistance from the Coast Guard.

In response to the call the cutter Algonquin put to sea at once.

The Mary R. Mullins was built in Friendship, Maine, in 1924. Her length is 84.7 feet and she carries a crew of nine men.

The propeller is inextricably entangled in the net.

British Railway Man To Speak at Harvard

Under the auspices of the Harvard Engineering Society, John A. McMullen, of the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company, will give a lecture on "American and British Railways" tomorrow night at 7:30 p. m. This lecture, which is open to the public as well as Harvard students, will be held at Pierce Hall on Oxford Street.

"European Imprints on West Africa" will be the topic of an illustrated lecture by Prof. D. S. Whittlesey, of Harvard, at the Harvard Institute of Geographical Exploration, Divinity Avenue, at 8 p. m.

Board Defends Stand on Rural Electrification

Webber Says Private Firms Hold 212 Miles of Country Power Lines

Answers Carmody

Declares REA Plan Was Rejected Because of Fiscal Dangers

The fact that private utility companies constructed 212 miles of rural electrification lines to serve 1,100 customers during 1937 constitutes the best possible answer to Federal criticism that the State Department of Public Utilities is thwarting efforts of farmers to obtain electricity, Abraham C. Webber, member of the commission, declared today.

The Webber statement was in reply to charges by John M. Carmody, Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, in his annual report at Washington, that the Massachusetts Commission's conservatism in refusing to approve an REA plan to lend $255,000 to western Massachusetts farmers to set up a co-operative power line was benefiting private power companies.

Mr. Webber, Chairman of the Massachusetts Commission at the time the REA co-operative plan was turned down, declared today the program was thrown out because of the financial dangers involved.

Commission's Viewpoint

The Commission's position, he said, was stated in the decision on the so-called Tri-County Electric Company Farmers Project, which read:

"The petition we dismiss without our authorization as the financial setup in our opinion, is not likely to bring about the continued and adequate service of electricity to residents of these various communities, a result desired by all. To approve an imaginative proposal under the conditions stated at the hearing would naturally, we believe in the end, result in failure and great dissatisfaction to all concerned, besides probable financial loss to innocent persons."

In another part of the decision, it was stated:

"We do not wish it to be construed that we are unsympathetic and not co-operative with any program to assist rural communities and the farmer by securing for them modern conveniences of electricity. But the Department cannot shut its eyes to facts and seek to please and be unmindful of its duty to safeguard the public interest in general. The investor here, who is the prospective customer of the new company, has a right to look to official and experienced action of the department as some assurance of financial safety of his investment. His money investment includes the cost of house wiring and appliances, and his ability to pay rates for electricity higher than other sections because of the lack of customer density may seriously limit and measure the future demand on the company for many years to come. The customer density in this territory is judged to be between two and three customers to the mile, which is unusually low for Massachusetts. Such conditions require an exceptionally high investment cost per customer."

Financial Difficulties

Mr. Webber pointed out the capital of $25,000 to be put up with the $255,000 Federal loan was only 10 per cent of the mortgage "which appeared to fall far short of the necessities of the situation."

Referring back to the private company construction of 212 miles of rural lines in 1937 (at a cost of $334,000), Mr. Webber said the 232 miles of line under the REA plan would have served at the most 700 customers, according to estimates, while the 212 miles of private lines are serving 1100 customers. Thus, he said, the Commission cannot be charged with failure to aid rural electrification. According to a survey made by Mr. Webber the private companies have formulated plans for electrification of several hundred more rural miles.

Meanwhile, the Commission member, who is a leader in the drive for public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway, pointed out that a private company serving 200 customers in the Charlemont area in Western Massachusetts was unable to maintain financial security selling electricity at 10 cents a killowatt hour and was forced to join with another company. Therefore, he said, the Commission would not envision financial success for the REA plan under which the most enthusiasts-backers claimed electricity would be sold at one cent a killowatt hour But, Mr. Webber averred, this group would not manufacture electricity. Therefore they would have to buy power at 2 cents a killowatt hour. Thus, he asked, how could the group sell electricity for one cent.

Ruling of Commission

Throughout his discussion of the case, Mr. Webber contended "there is no controversy in Massachusetts over the Tri-County case. It takes two sides to make a quarrel and we are not going to fight over the issue."

Massachusetts laws, he said, require that a company must present a reasonably sound financial basis before the Public Utilities Commission may authorize its establishment. The Commission could not approve the REA plan under these provisions, he said.

Power problems, in one form or another, have been frequent in the New Deal's relation with Massachusetts and all New England.

In Maine, the great Passama-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," comedy by Mark Reed, presented by Alfred deLiagre, Jr. Produced by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Featuring Lucile Watson, Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Colonial—
"Julius Caesar," Shakespeare's tragedy, produced by the New York Mercury Theater, Orson Welles, director. 8:45. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:45.

Wilbur—
"Wine of Choice," comedy by S. N. Behrman. Featuring Leslie Banks, Claudia Morgan and Alexander Woollcott. Presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Murder in the Cathedral," by T. S. Eliot. Presented by Gilbert Miller and Ashley Dukes. E. Martin Browne, director. Featuring Robert Speaight. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Fine Arts—
"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 1:20, 3:30, 5:35, 7:38, 9:40. Latest March of Time, "Inside Nazi Germany." 1:15, 3:10, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20.

Scollay and Modern—
"Toyarich," with Claudette Colbert, Charles Boyer, Isabel Jeans and others. Scollay: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:50, 9:40. Modern: 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. Also "Sergeant Murphy." Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:20, 2:15, 4:10, 6:05, 8:00, 9:55. Modern: 8, 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round," with Phil Regan, Leo Carillo and Ann Dvorak. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Boy of the Streets," with Jackie Cooper. 3:50, 6:50, 10:05.

Exeter—
Greta Garbo and Charles Boyer in "Conquest." 2:05, 5:20, 8:45. Also "Hawaiian Buckaroo," with Smith Ballew and Evalyn Knapp. 4:10, 7:35. Tomorrow: "She's Got Everything," featuring Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. Also "Navy Blue and Gold," with Lionel Barrymore and Robert Young.

Tremont—
"Romeo and Juliet," with Norma Shearer and Leslie Howard. Also "Green Light," with Errol Flynn and Anita Louise. Continuous from 9:30 to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Greta Garbo and Robert Taylor in "Camille." Also "Mr. Hobo," starring George Arliss.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Soldier and the Lady," with A. Walbrook and Elizabeth Allan. Also "Romance and Riches," with Cary Grant and Mary Brian. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30.

Keith's—
"International Settlement," featuring Dolores Del Rio and George Sanders. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:50. "Double Danger," with Preston Foster and Whitney Bourne. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:50. Previews tonight at 7:15 and 9:55 of "Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo," featuring Warner Oland.

Met—
Jackie Cooper in "Boy of the Streets." 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:15. Also "Three Smart Girls," with Deanna Durbin. 9:55 a. m., 12:15, 3:00, 5:50, 8:45.

State and Orpheum—
"The Last Gangster," starring Edward G. Robinson. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:05, 4:05, 7:30, 10:30. Also "You're Only Young Once," featuring Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney and Cecilia Parker. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:05.

Metropolitan—
Fredric March in "The Buccaneer." 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. Stage: "Pirates on Parade," Condos Bros. Rigoletto Bros., Aimee Sisters and others. Tomorrow: Jane Withers in "Checkers." Stage: "Here's Melody," revue featuring the Novelle Brothers and Sally, Betty Bruce, The Mayfields and Virginia.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Hollywood Hotel," with Benny Goodman, Dick Powell, Rosemary Lane and Hugh Herbert. Fenway: 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. Also "Invisible Menace," with Boris Karloff. Fenway: 2:45, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Tomorrow: Wayne Morris in "The Kid Comes Back." Also Hugh Herbert in "Shi the Octopus."

Keith Memorial—
Sonja Henie and Don Ameche in "Happy Landing." 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:00, 7. Stage: Marjorie Gainsworth, Cookie Bowers, Chuck & Chuckles. Previews tonight at 9:10 and 10:30 of "Snow White," Walt Disney's seven dwarfs in technicolor.

University—
Burgess Meredith in "Winterset." 2:30, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Dancing Lady," with Joan Crawford, Clark Gable and Fred Astaire. 1:35, 4:30, 8:05. Tomorrow: "The Firefly," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones. Also Glenda Farrell in "Adventures Blonde."

South Station—
"How to Start the Day," "Sport at West Point," Xavier Cugat and His Orchestra. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont Temple—
New England premiere of "Kathleen," with Tom Burke, Sally O'Neil, Jack Daly and Sara Allgood. 12, 2:05, 4:10, 6:15, 8:20, 10.

Strand (Huntington Avenue)—
"Perfect Specimen," with Errol Flynn and Joan Blondell. Also "White Bondage," with Jean Muir.

Uptown—
"Damsel in Distress," starring Fred Astaire and Joan Fontaine. 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Crashing Hollywood," with Lee Tracy. 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Frank Glazer, pianist. 8:30.

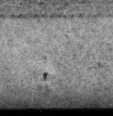
Other Events

Massachusetts School of Art—
Open meeting of the Alumni Association of the Mass. School of Art. Speaker, Charles H. Knapp, Subject, "The Creative Art of Czechoslovakia." 8, 364 Brookline Avenue, Boston.

Unitarian Club—
Dinner at 6:15. "If Japan Wins and If She Loses," a talk by Professor Olin D. Wannamaker. Hotel Somerset. 7:45.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture tour on Enjoyment of Design, by Mrs. Hayward. Huntington Avenue. 11.



Children's Museum—
Meeting of the Little Theater Group of Boroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 3-5.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Homage to John Singleton Copley

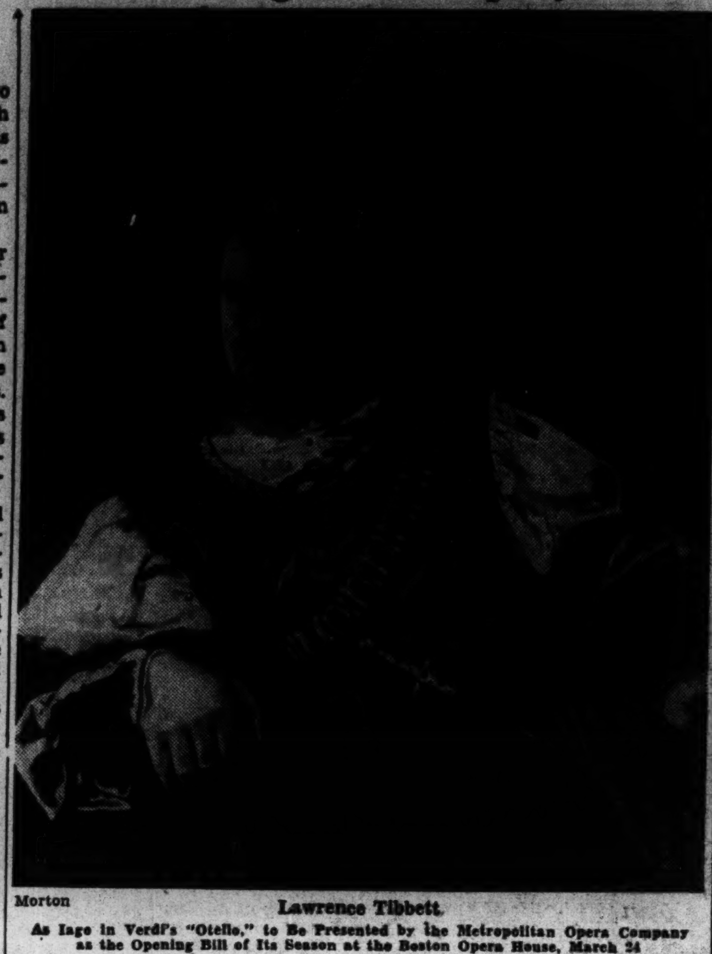
The Arts in Boston

In commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Singleton Copley, there is being shown an exhibition of pictures, including oil paintings, pastels, miniatures, and drawings, in the Museum of Fine Arts.

We of Boston are well familiar with the portrait style of the eminent Bostonian, Copley. At the Boston Museum and in buildings of Harvard University, as well as in private local collections, there are excellent examples of his portraits. There are even direct descendants living in our midst whose features show some resemblance to the likenesses of their forbears, so painstakingly depicted by Copley.

Until recently Copley was looked upon chiefly with antiquarian interest. The accustomed American attitude towards indigenous art was a humble or indifferent one. Even as Copley himself finally succumbed to foreign inspiration and to foreign domicile, Americans were guided in their taste by what had been dictated abroad.

The revaluation of Copley has come in the recent wave of nationalist emphasis in the arts. Happily, by coincidence, there have been anniversaries of painters like Winslow Homer and John Copley to focus interest more particularly upon their respective accomplishment. We may have been a shade too enthusiastic in acclaiming Winslow Homer; with Copley we do not seem to be enthusiastic enough.



Morton

Lawrence Tibbett

As Iago in Verdi's "Otello," to Be Presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company as the Opening Bill of Its Season at the Boston Opera House, March 24

This splendid exhibition in Boston, so well chosen and so well hung, speaks for itself. The artist has painted individuals and groups. He has described with powerful clarity personal characteristics, the pride, the humility, the aggressiveness, the grace or awkwardness of the Colonial forbears. He had a clear eye and an obedient and steady brush. While he was not controlled by consideration for facts, he could depict them in unmistakable qualification. The satins are soft and sleek, the laces, tenuous and elegant, the headdresses elegantly simple. The gallery seems alive with personalities of determined and positive character. It would take many chapters of prose to describe what Copley has recorded succinctly.

The outstanding feature of the exhibition to this reviewer is the apparent evolution of Copley's style, and shall we say with a note of skepticism, the devolution. When Copley was born, painting as an art was virtually unknown in America. There were journeymen portraitists who peddled their wares from house to house, and they executed their job in an efficiently provincial manner. Copley's earlier pictures, done in his late teens and very early twenties, bear the traits of provincialism, honest traits of style which show lack of schooling. We notice, for example, in the facial features a marked linear quality; the mouths are pinched and tight, eyes and nose, hands and ears lack fullness of form. Heads seem too large for telescoped bodies, the drawing of limbs is undecisive. In general, we find a failure in co-ordination of all factors, the lack of a sense of balance between proportions, no complete and harmonized organization. Such are the characteristics of artists who have not had good schooling.

But it took very few years for Copley to achieve fuller stature, harmonious coördination, and by the time he was 25, he was a full-fledged, mature portraitist. This era in the late 1760's and early 1770's finds him at the height of his form. He is interested in the types of character, in the costumes; he is concerned with the best manner in which to portray. Then, when he turned his back upon America and went to England to live, he lost his rigorous style, attained perhaps more freedom of brush stroke, more suavity in arrangement, but lost the strongest characteristic, a robust realism. In America, he stood first. In England, he fell to second rank and second rate.

Amongst the most interesting canvases shown are "Lady in a Blue Dress", which still bears traces of a wholesome provincialism; "Elizabeth Ross", exhibiting Copley at the height of American elegance; "Mrs. Benjamin Pickman", whose costume exhibits his superb craftsmanship in textures. To us the most beautiful female portrait is that of Mrs. Thomas Boylston. Here is a classic of American portraiture and it embodies the best of Copley's qualities. Of the male portraits, those of Isaac Royall, Eleazer Tyng, and Benjamin Pickman are amongst the most interesting.

Included also are some of the large compositions ambitiously undertaken in England by Copley, but they betray a dilution and diffusion of his talents. While he seemed to have slackened in his ability to make vigorous portraits, he did not gain in his capacity to compose vast rhetorical themes upon canvas. Leaving America, Copley demonstrated that an artist without a country loses the proper nourishment from a native environment which his genius requires.

D. A.

Judith Litante

Last night in Jordan Hall, Judith Litante, soprano, was heard for the first time in Boston in a recital of lieder from modern pens and miscellany from the older composers. Scarlatti and Johann Sebastian Bach were represented by a pair each of numbers, in Miss Litante's first group. For her second group she paired Hugo Wolf and Gustav Mahler in two songs each, and Debussy, Ravel and de Falla made the third group. A song by her accompanist, Celius Dougherty, opened the final group, which also included a song by Nicolas Slonimsky and three by Moussorgsky.

As arranged, the program gave promise of being out of the ordinary as well as interesting, and judging from information which preceded her, Miss Litante should have given her listeners an evening of unusual pleasure. She has had wide experience and has evidently accomplished a great deal by way of acquainting herself with vocal literature, yet last night she did not begin to reveal her powers until well into the third group.

One of the reasons lay in a restricted use of the voice. Miss Litante does not employ all the resources at her command. She has too little control of breath to attempt either the Scarlatti or the Bach, and this shortcoming led her into difficulty on her top notes, which were unresonant, except in isolated instances. On the interpretative side, the singer gave the impression that she was entirely apart from the song—that she had not made it her own. Intonation was correct, diction acceptable and phrasing, for the most part, deftly performed, but the spark which should have brought the songs alive was not there; the singer was too self-conscious, until she reached Ravel's "The Peacock." This song, and the one which followed, "Nana" by de Falla, gave this reviewer a satisfaction in her achievement which had hitherto been absent. The audience evidently sensed the change in her approach, as it demanded a repetition of "Nana."

"Pied Beauty" by Mr. Dougherty was evidently well sung, but we wish this most admirable of accompanists had not, in this particular instance, ventured into the field of composition, although in order to match the "pied" verses, it was perhaps necessary to employ the somewhat outmoded harmonic scheme of seemingly unrelated tonal phrases. Miss Litante was quick to give Mr. Dougherty his proper credit, as she was quick to single out Mr. Slonimsky from the rear of the hall after singing his entertaining song, which afforded Mr. Dougherty one more occasion for display of his unerring good judgment in the performance of accompaniments. A rather small audience gave Miss Litante close attention.

G. M. S.

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In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

port of the measure sponsored by Representative Thomas E. Barry of Boston, there were three to oppose it on the grounds that Boston was trying to get out from under a responsibility it undertook voluntarily. Representative Barry said the staggering financial burden under which Boston is laboring is too great for it to continue operating the tunnel.

"Now the city of Boston has adopted this white elephant," argued Joseph A. Milano of Melrose, "it wants to unload it on the state." Boston representatives did not deny this, declaring that state aid for the tunnel was an emergency measure.

Union Rivalry Delays Pier Work

Work on the new $1,250,000 Gloucester fish pier has been held up for more than a week by a jurisdictional squabble between two trade unions, William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, declared today.

A strike was called when members of the union of hoisting engineers discovered a man working for the sub-contractor for concrete who was a member of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union. "This," they exclaimed, "should not be. He should be a member of our union."

More than 100 men affiliated with building trade unions quit work in high dudgeon. Employers pondered what to do, called on Commissioner Callahan. Mr. Callahan called H. L. Hauser, chief contractor for the project, and obtained his permission to replace the chauffeur with a hoister.

The negotiations took time, however, and this afternoon the Commissioner said he still needed approval of the concrete sub-contractor before work could be resumed. The unions involved are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Panama-Mexico Airline Planned

Capt. Ernest A. Keiser, a Swiss-born ace in the French air service during the World War, who has been establishing commercial air services in Russia and the Orient since then, was one of 55 passengers for Boston and 115 for New York aboard the Cunard-White Star liner Samaria, when it docked this morning.

Captain Keiser, after ordering two Junkers planes in Germany, is on his way to Washington to endeavor to get mail contracts for a new airline from Panama to Mexico City, which he hopes to establish shortly. The German planes are on their way across the Atlantic on the Aquitania, he said.

His first venture after the war was to establish the Trans-Siberian air service, which was later taken over by the Soviet Government. He then went on to Manchuria to start a line between Hing Sing and Vladivostok, which is still in operation, in spite of the Japanese invasion of the country and the setting up of the state of Manchukuo.

Ten Douglas transport planes are used by nine other pilots—six American, two Swedish, and one French. Captain Keiser is still chief pilot of the line and holds a Major's commision in the Manchukuo reserve corps, he says.

He hopes to operate the Mexico City-Panama service in conjunction with Pan-American Airways.

New Gaeta Case Move Is Reported

Reports that additional indictments would be sought in the killing of Louis Gaeta, Revere gambling operator, last December, were circulated in Suffolk County courthouse today following a conference between Assistant District Attorney Garrett H. Byrne and State troopers and Revere police.

While no statements were made by any of these who met in the District Attorney's office, it is understood the conferees are seeking four witnesses linked to the crime and that they plan later to submit evidence against nine persons to the Grand Jury. With one man, James Preston, already indicted and charged with the murder, it was believed the nine others may have been associated with Preston either before or after the crime.

At the same time, police efforts to solve the fatal shooting of David J. Breen, Boston gambler, failed again as Mildred Shea, 24-year-old South Boston girl, seized yesterday, denied her previous stories that she knew the man who pointed out Breen to the murderer. In Boston Municipal Court, she was released in $1500 bail after pleading not guilty to a charge of carrying a concealed deadly weapon.

Firemen Put Out Ship Blaze

Members of the crew of the Swedish motorship Dalhem assisted Boston firemen as "longshoremen for a night" at the Army Base last night, discharging bales of wood pulp ahead of schedule to make room in the cargo holds for the firemen to reach a smoldering blaze. Gasmasks were used because of fumes. Firemen estimated damage at $2000.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Feb. 10

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Cloudy Weather With Light Rain

Cloudy, probably with light rains tonight and Thursday, and slightly warmer tonight, is the forecast for Boston and vicinity issued today by the local Weather Bureau. The "low" tonight will be in the upper 30's.

Rain or snow is scheduled for the northern portions of New Hampshire and Vermont; probably snow in the interior of Maine.

Hereabouts no snow is in sight, but as February is the month of greatest snowfall, there is still an opportunity to meet the normal of 13 inches. Last February is on record with a "trace." January has an 11.2 inch normal, but last month registered 29.6 inches. This is the second highest reading on record.

Cap Back Despite Mr. Gusty Wind

A month ago, while the trawler Harvard was in the grip of a gale 250 miles east of Boston, Radio Operator C. R. Meaney stepped out on deck for a moment. A gust of wind tweaked his uniform cap from his head, sent it sailing against Capt. Dan Har, the skipper, and then whisked it off to be lost among the Atlantic white-caps.

Today Mr. Meaney stepped down the gangplank on to the Fish Pier, wearing the very same official headgear. It had been cast upon the waters and it had returned to him after many days.

On the trawler's third trip out to Browns Banks since the loss, something odd was discerned among the shimmering fish brought up by the otter trawl after it had scraped the ocean floor. Closer inspection showed that it was the errant cap—covered with slime and fish scales, but nevertheless in good condition.

Perhaps, members of the crew remarked, it wasn't just the right size for "Davy Jones."

On the homeward trip Mr. Meaney did a thorough cleaning and blocking job on the cap, so that it shone in almost pristine whiteness as he strolled along the waterfront this morning.

Economy Plans Urged to Reduce Welfare Costs

A $2,500,000 annual saving in Massachusetts public welfare costs could be obtained through "purging of chisellers from the relief rolls" and elimination of investigatory duplication, the special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures reported to the Massachusetts Legislature last night.

This report is one of several the Commission is making as a result of nearly a year's study. Recently it filed recommendations for a 2 per cent sales tax to finance the $45,000,000 annual relief cost, after making a comprehensive survey of the public welfare problem and determining that at least 10 per cent of the State's population will be on relief for years to come.

Welfare Expenses

Regarding a reduction in welfare expense, the Commission stated:

"We find a real challenge to public welfare officials who are responsible for these activities to begin as soon as possible to correct the present situations. To this end, the Commission suggests that the State Department of Public Welfare take the leadership to effect the necessary improvements, and that, if necessary, outside consultants be employed to assist them in expediting the work.

"Likewise, the Commission encourages the welfare officials in the cities and towns of the State to reshape their organizations simultaneously to handle more efficiently the present welfare problems. This type of co-ordinated action is necessary to conserve State and local funds and to provide better and more adequate service to those needy persons who must depend upon the public for support."

Economy Program

As part of the economy program, the Commission recommended elimination of the settlement laws under which welfare officials frequently quarrel in regard to the legal settlement of particular welfare cases.

The Commission also proposed reorganization of the Tewksbury State Infirmary under which all indigent non-sick would be removed from the infirmary to other institutions and only indigent sick would be cared for in the institution which would be known as the State General Hospital.

Opposition to Salute Law

Abolition of the statute compelling school children to salute the national flag was urged before the Legislative Committee on Education yesterday, in the Gardner Auditorium, State House.

Members of the Massachusetts Civic League and the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee argued in favor of proposed legislation which would excuse school children from saluting the flag if it is against their religious scruples to do so.

"In time of war," Edward R. Collier, Chairman of the Education Committee of the Civic League, declared, "we exempt able-bodied men from bearing arms if they have religious scruples against doing so, yet in time of peace we compel children to salute the flag although their religious scruples forbid them to do so."

Albert C. Lane, former professor at Tufts College, recorded the Congregational Churches of the State in favor of the proposed legislation. "The issue," he said, "is whether the State should declare itself supreme over everything and even have authority to interfere between parents and their children."

Those in favor of the proposed legislation were the Rev. Donald G. Lothrop, Boston Community Church, James Shelton, professor at Boston University, representatives of the State Teachers Union, the Socialist Party, the Massachusetts Parent Teachers Association and others.

Patrick J. Shanahan, city solicitor of Lynn, representing Mayor J. Fred Manning, argued against the proposed measure and for the existing law. Mr. Shanahan cited a few cases they had in Lynn involving the salute law and said that the State Supreme Court held that the existing statute compelling children to salute the flag did not work against the religious scruples.

Others who spoke against the proposed legislation and for the law as it is were Representative Daniel J. Ronan, Winthrop (D), Raymond Fitzgerald, State Department of Education, and D. W. Burnstead, representing the Massachusetts Civic Alliance.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	"Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	"Stepmother"	The Singing Lad/	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	"Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	George Hall's Orch.	News comment	Top Hatters: orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Rhythm Revue	Music; Revelers	"Musical Rendesvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Barry Wood's Or	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orch.
7:00	"Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch
7:15	"Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Ray Keating's Orch	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"Hobby Lobby"	"Lum and Abner"	Songsmiths	Studio speaker	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45	Boake Carter	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	Vocalist; organist	"Melodic Tones"
8:00	Cavalcade of America: sketch	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family": dramatic sketch	U. S. Marine Band	"The Wordcaster"
8:15		"Midweek Function"		U. S. Marine Band	"Music of the Masters"
8:30	Eddie Cantor; Deanna Durbin; or.	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.; vocalists	Geo. Olsen's Orch	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:45		Jimmy Kemper and Co.		Geo. Olsen's Orch	Jack Ward
9:00	Lawrence Tibbett; comment; orch.	Lincoln Day talks	Fred Allen in "Town Hall Tonight"; quartet; Players; guest artists; orchestra	Charles Gaylord's Orch	Federal Theater: "Portraits in Oil"
9:15		Lincoln Day talks		Charles Gaylord's Orch	
9:30	Ben Bernie and All the Lads; soloists	Boy Scout Anniversary program		"Let's Visit": informal home interview	Vin Vincent's Orch.
9:45					Toby Harris' Orch.
10:00	"Gang Busters": dramatic sketch	General Johnson	"Your Hollywood Parade"; Rosemary Lane; choral group; orchestra; guest stars	Sammy Kaye's Orch	Symphonic Tones
10:15		Nola Day, contralto		Sammy Kaye's Orch	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30	Talk, Income Tax	Talk, Senator Wagner		Melodies from the Sky: vocal soloists; popular	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45	Network speaker	NBC Minstrel Show			"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night in Harlem": variety
11:15	Bob Crosby's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Billy Lossez's Orch	J. Livingston's Orch	
11:30	George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch	Michael Zarin's Orch	"Amateur Night in Harlem": variety
11:45	George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch	Michael Zarin's Orch	

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Morning Musicale	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Tunes"; music	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Houseboat Hannah	"Charm Mirror"	"Musical Timetable"
9:15	Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, news
9:30	"Road to Life"	"Breakfast Club"; popular orch.; soloists	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes: music
9:45	Bachelor's Children		"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Margo": sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Choir Loft": organist	Studio speaker
10:30	Talk, Emily Post	"Terry Regan": sketch	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Ma Perkins"	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poultry talk	Organ recital
11:15	Dramatic sketch	Dance Revue	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Fashion Congress"
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Home economist	Recorded orchestra	Charity news
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Mystery Chef"	Information Service	News commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; feature; weather report; music; stocks	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Edwin C. Hill, news		"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; reports;	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Betty and Bob"		News Service	Women's clubs' news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Hymn recital	Homesteaders' Orch.	"Joyce Jordan"	"Treasures in Melody"	Ad Club speakers
1:30	Grimm's Daughter	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Piano soloist	Ad Club speakers
1:45	Hollywood comment	Felix Knight, tenor	Marimba melodies	Voice of Experience	Ad Club speakers
2:00	"New Voices"	Vocal trio	"Way Down East"	George and Juanita	Federal Theater dramatization
2:15	"The O'Neills"	"Let's Talk It Over"	"Musical Roundup"	"Reveries": music	
2:30	American School of the Air	Songs and patter	"Musical Roundup"	Sport matinee	Syncopated music
2:45		Edward Davies, baritone	Household talk	Stage Door Memories	Syncopated music
3:00	News Service	Network program	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials; orchestra	Syncopated music
3:15	Community Bulletin	Eastman School of Music concert	"Ma Perkins"	Colonials; orchestra	"Blue Strings"
3:30	U. S. Army Band		"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45	U. S. Army Band	Network program	"The Guiding Light"	School dramatization	"Gems of Melody"
4:00	C. Hector's Orch.	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Sport reports
4:15	The Boston Hour	Club Matinee: variety	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:30	"The Goldbergs"	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	Sport matinee	Manhattan Serenade
4:45	Studio program	Fashion talk	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00	Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15	"Mary Sothern"	Don Winslow: sketch	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30	"Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45	"Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	Studio speakers
6:00	News; sport review	News; Dance Revue: orchestra; sports	News Service	Dinner concert	"Reading the Comics"
6:15	Dinner music		Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:30	Rhythm Revue	Music; comment	"Musical Rendesvous"	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:45	"Round the Town"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00	Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:15	Hollywood news	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:30	"We, the People": guests; orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"Headlines": sketch	"Five Star Final"
7:45		Ruby Newman's Orch.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Studio speaker	Terry O'Toole, songs
8:00	Kate Smith's Hour; football forum; dramatic sketch; comedy; music	News dramatizations	Vallee Hour: Connecticut Yankees; guests	Ray Sinatra's Orch.; dramatic sketch	Dance Tunes
8:15		News dramatizations			"The Wordcaster"
8:30		Barry McKinley, songs	Vallee Hour: Connecticut Yankees; guests	"Witch's Tale": sketch	Talk, "Sales Tax"
8:45		Rochester Philharmonic		"Witch's Tale": sketch	Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes's Hour	Orchestra, Jose Iturbi, conductor	"Good News of 1938": motion picture stars; picture preview; soloists; orchestra	"World Neighbors"	News commentator
9:15	Major Bowes's Hour			"World Neighbors"	"Dance Melodies"
9:30	Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting": talks, Reps. Maverick, Texas.;		"Sinfonietta": orchestra	Midweek Forum
9:45	Major Bowes's Hour			"Sinfonietta": orchestra	Midweek Forum
10:00	Essays in Music: concert orchestra	E. V. Innes, California; questions	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Foursome Quartet; John Scott Trotter's Orchestra	"Hollywood Serenade"	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15				"Hollywood Serenade"	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30	Harvard - Wellesley	NBC Jamboree		Musical Revue: Henry Weber's Orchestra; soloists; chorus	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45	Lexicon Finals	NBC Jamboree			"The Monitor News"
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service		Request Serenade
11:15	C. Calloway's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	"Theater Digest": drama and music	Request Serenade
11:30	Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Henry Busse's Orchestra		Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45	Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Henry Busse's Orchestra	M. Zarin's Orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch.

Short Wave Programs

For Thursday, Feb. 10

London—3 p. m.—BBC Orchestra, GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg.

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Orchestral selections. JZJ, 25.4m, 11.80meg; JZI, 31.4meg, 9.53meg.

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—"A Visit to the City of Fairs—Leipzig." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

London—6:30 p. m.—"The Count of Monte Cristo," Part VI. GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.; GSL, 49.1m, 6.11meg.

Moscow—7 p. m.—News and Program for English Listeners. RAN, 31m, 9.6meg.

London—7:10 p. m.—"The Way of Peace—Collective Security and Regional Pacts," H. Wickham Steed; GSC, 31.3m, 9.53meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg; GSL, 49.1m, 6.11meg.

Boston—7:30 p. m.—"Tell Us About Your Country—Scotland"; "Let's Dissect a Novel"; music: "Fundamentals of Economics." W1XAL, 49.6m, 6:04meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—Selections from operas; talk;news in Italian. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg; IRF, 30.5m, 9.83meg.

Eindhoven, Netherlands—8 p. m.—Program for Eastern and Southern States. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Waltz Hour; Concert Orchestra. YV5RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

London—10:50 p. m.—"Virtue in Dreams," play. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg; GSL, 49.1m, 6.11meg.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California fashions . . . that's what they call them these days. We mean the clothes that are definitely for southern wear right now, northern wear for later on in the spring, and then wherever you are in the summer time. And the shops are simply teeming with them now . . . invariably in what are known as the Cruise Shops. However, with nary a cruise in mind, you can wander through these departments and pick yourself up no end of smart numbers that will meet with nothing but praise later on when you appear in them.

The Dirndl continues in favor . . . regardless of whether you choose it for a simple daytime dress, or as a playtime outfit for the beach or your own backyard. Sometimes this particular fashion for the beach comes with a little cape that covers the shoulders and floats in the breezes as you play around. Shorts assume the appearance of short full skirts in some cases, though there are plenty of the real short shorts to be found, if that's what you want. Ofttimes made of dyed sheeting, and in new colors. Sun yellow, for instance. Or, if you prefer to be all covered up, let it be slacks. Or the newer overalls that have all the comfort of slacks, with the additional bit of material up across the front, and the usual straps which look so well when worn over a blouse of contrasting color.

Spring Styles In Shoes Ready

With the trim simplicity of the spring styles decided upon, it'll be our shoes in which we women can let ourselves go. C. Crawford Hollidge is helping us out no end in the matter of attractive footwear, by the addition of nothing less than Laird Schober (Schiaparelli-inspired) shoes in their fourth floor shoe salons. And are they good looking! All the new spring models of course. However, whereas some makes of shoes are either too conservative for some, and others just too chi-chi for others, Laird Schober shoes have a way of fitting in with everybody's taste. Simply because they produce shoes that are simple, smooth lined, and conservatively cut if you like . . . or trimmed up with bows, cut out eyelets, trick lacings, open toes, and unusual design, if you prefer. And if you'd never tried them for fit and comfort . . . to say nothing of style . . . we suggest that you do the next time you're in town. They have more than their share of quality and individuality about them too. And is there anything a woman likes better than to swing the door of her shoe closet wide open to shelves of beautiful shoes!

Something New To Clip on Lapel

Exclusive (that is, if our trotting around and observing means anything!) with R. H. Stearns are those new little silver or gold colored hands that are meant to be slipped on your suit lapel in ones, or twos or threes. The fingers of the hands have been placed in positions which designate certain letters. According to the sign language (remember that's how you used to talk way back when you were in school?) tricky and new . . . and they range in price from $1 to $3. The last mentioned are of rhinestones with enamel cuffs and nails. Those for a dollar are perfectly plain metal.

Spring Dresses For the Babies

When it's spring, it's spring for everybody . . . babies included. So The Women's Educational and Industrial Union, at 264 Boylston Street has blossomed forth with delightfully springy little dresses for them. In sheer whites or those yummy pastel colors that make you wish you were one-and-a-half again! And the spring coats, with all the detail that mama herself would find in her own coat, may be had in crepe de chine. Or French pique, beautifully tailored, if you please. Up in the Children's Shop on the second floor . . . if the wealth of attractive items on the first doesn't keep you from getting up that high!

Take a Look Into This Treasure Box

P. S. Paine's February Sale is in full swing . . . with everything from lamps to bedroom sets at a marked saving. Curtains, draperies and everything else that goes at a window, too. Their lamps are mostly the one of a kind, and some of them are just half what you'd have paid for them last month. Lenox pottery, French porcelain, and so forth. Jordan's little charm bracelets that drop with wedding bells and hearts, and sell for $1, would make cute Valentines. Even to yourself! Elizabeth Arden's Nail Proctecta, for $1, is supposed to have a way of keeping fingernails from breaking. Particularly interesting to those who deal with typewriters or kitchens! New spring coats at Plotkin Brothers for $69.95. All fixed up with plenty of flattering fur . . . sometimes by means of the Tuxedo front, sometimes via the big collar. Townley models, too.

Janet Treat

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature)

MEN
like our shirt work because we launder to meet preferences.
SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
8 FLORA ST.—BROOKLINE
Bea. 1790

Jewelers for 98 Years
Watch Repairing
We guarantee expert workmanship. Clocks and jewelry repaired also.
The E. B. Horn Co.
429 WASHINGTON STREET
Near Winter Street
BOSTON

for Flowers
GALVIN'S
THREE STORES
1 Park St.
152 Federal St.
Copley Square
Telephone for all CAP. 0255
BOSTON

White Fuel Corporation
Offers—Everything for HEAT
ANTHRACITE - BITUMINOUS - NEW ENGLAND
COKE - FUEL OIL - OIL BURNERS
900 East First Street, South Boston
Telephone South Boston 4500

Boston Literati of 1868 Depicted at Dickens Fete

Dolby and Osgood, wrote Charles Dickens to his daughter in 1868, "do the most ridiculous things to keep me in spirits." One of these "ridiculous things" was a walking match they staged just 70 years ago, and after the match Mr. Dickens gave a banquet at the Parker House. Last evening the Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship celebrated the anniversary of the famous author, which falls on Feb. 7, by reproducing that "Walking Match" dinner in the present Parker House, built on the site of its predecessor, where Dickens lodged on his second visit to the United States.

Frank W. C. Hersey, long associated with the Fellowship, and known as a local authority on Dickens, impersonated the great host himself. The part of George Dolby, manager of Dickens' reading tour, was taken by Harrison Crofford. George E. Dwight represented the other walker, James R. Osgood of the firm of Ticknor & Fields, Dickens' American publishers. Edward F. Payne, president of the Boston Branch, was the picturesque poet Longfellow, accompanied by Miss Alice Longfellow in the person of Mrs. William Bidlack.

And Dr. Holmes

Mr. and Mrs. James T. Fields were represented by Livingston Hunt Jr., and Mrs. Harry Lee Bagley; Mr. and Mrs. Howard Malcolm Ticknor by William Beers and Miss Florence Claffin, while the Rev. Warren Prince Landers, a former president of the Branch, impersonated Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Mrs. Lucy Wadsworth of Louisburg Square, who heard Dickens give a reading from his works in Tremont Temple during that visit of 1867-68, was a special guest. Many of the members appeared in costumes of the '60's. The table decorations of roses and bell-mouthed lilies imitated those ordered by Dickens, actually in honor of Mrs. Fields, according to Mr. Payne's book, "Dickens' Days in Boston," which quotes from "Boz'" letter to his daughter:

"As she had done so much for me in the way of flowers, I thought I would show her a sight in that line at dinner. You never saw anything like it. Two immense crowns, the base, of the choicest exotics, and the loops oval masses of violets. In the center of the table an immense basket overflowing with enormous bell-mouthed lilies; all around the table a bright green border of wreathed creeper, with clustering roses at intervals; a rose for every buttonhole and a bouquet for every lady."

Formed in 1919

The Boston Branch, formed about 1919 largely through the activities of Mrs. S. M. Bowles of the Boston Transcript, is a part of the Dickens Fellowship founded in London in 1902 by Sir Hall Caine, an organization numbering many thousands of members in all parts of the world.

A love for Dickens; a capacity to relish the humor of Sam Weller and Alfred Jingle, to grow warm-hearted over the little Cratchits, to thrill at the meeting of David and Dora; and to enjoy the Pickwickian "Speculations on the Source of the Hampstead Ponds, with Some Observations on the Theory of Tittlebats"; and a desire to see preserved all that connects itself with Dickens and his works, appear to be the qualifications for membership.

The monthly meetings of the local Branch are evidence that there are still enthusiastic readers of "Boz."

The Week in New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

ditions in both the Connecticut and Merrimack River Valleys. All agencies and interests that can furnish information as to the probable rise of the rivers will be called into play during the seasons in which floods are most possible.

Authorities feel that when the flow starts to increase into these streams, much danger could be arrested if the dam owners along the stream knew of the situation and reduced the quantity of water they are holding back. With these facts in mind the New Hampshire Water Resources Board will inaugurate its free co-operative flood advisory service.

* * *

Land of Skis

New Hampshire has become a land of ski tows ranging all the way from the 2,400-foot, chair-style lift at the Gilford Recreation Center, near Laconia, to homemade affairs located at various spots in the state and most of them so-called "gold mines" for their owners.

While the Gilford tow, the first chair-style tow this side of Sun Valley, Idaho, was being dedicated last Saturday, workmen were busy installing the Center's second tow which will be in operation shortly.

The unusually good winter sports weather the State has been experiencing undoubtedly encouraged the mushroom-like growth of ski tows which now seem even more numerous than the "runt" golf courses of a few years ago.

Those who have studied the winter sports movement feel confident, however, it is more than a fad. They point out that in other countries skiing has had a steady following, once it made a definite start. They feel that shorter work-weeks and the granting of additional time by businesses to permit winter vacations are contributing to the growth of winter sports business.

At least, it has put a lot of hitherto unused hills to work, created a market for rope, poles, and used automobile engines, and encouraged the gentle art of rope splicing.

Carmody

(Continued from Page 9)

quoddy venture was halted after it had begun.

Recently, federal development versus local power development was discussed inconclusively here by the New England Governors and federal authorities, in connection with flood control projects.

Again, last November, the National Popular Government League devoted a bulletin on "why the power joker in the New England flood-control compacts?"

Mr. Carmody's report reprints in full, for distribution over the nation, his letter of Aug. 20, 1937, to Mr. Webber, attacking the state body. In that instance REA made a fruitless effort to lend $255,000 to 700 farmers of Franklin, Hampshire and Berkshire Counties to set up their own co-operative power line, after fruitless efforts to get extensions from private utilities. Mr. Carmody declared the State's disapproval of the so-called Tri-County Electric Company Farmers' Project was unusual because its terms "are so sweeping and its concepts differ so sharply from those we encountered in almost all of the other states."

Offer Withdrawn

REA ultimately withdrew its proffered loan, and has virtually served notice on Massachusetts that it cannot do business in the State until the department's attitude changes, although 40 per cent of Massachusetts farmers "are denied service."

Dickens and Longfellow Meet in Boston

Impersonations at 1938 "Walking Match" Dinner

Frank W. C. Hersey As Dickens — Mrs. William Bidlack As Alice Longfellow — Edward F. Payne As Longfellow

Vote in Wellesley Hints A School Board Shake-Up

(Continued from Page 9)

attention too near the end of the school season to do anything about them. Several elements entered which raised the issue to more than a mere political fight. The Committee was charged with efforts to remove Dr. Graves, no matter how much of a task was involved.

Friends of Dr. Graves were inclined to accept the nomination of Mrs. Hopkins and the defeat of both the incumbents, Mrs. Adams and Mr. Bresnahan, as a partial vindication from the voters of the former Superintendent's stand.

The highly contested race for Selectmen resulted in the nomination of Harold C. Wiswall over J. Austin Peckham, present Chairman of the Board. Mr. Wiswall, a real estate broker, received 656 votes to Mr. Peckham's 539.

William H. Gleason, who is at present filling an unexpired term on the Board of Assessors, defeated C. William Amidon for that office. The only other contest appeared in the Planning Board nominations, all five members being renominated for office.

The town caucus, held regularly as a pre-primary to the regular elections in March, incorporates in part the oldest system of New England's town meeting form of government, originally intended to give voters an opportunity of meeting and talking with prospective candidates to public office. The purpose today is to select names to appear on the ballot.

A defeated candidate in the pre-primary can circulate nomination papers through the town and by obtaining a designated number of signatories, can appear as a candidate in the regular town elections.

Connecticut College Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 8—Marking the start of construction under Connecticut's $14,000,000 institutional building program and the first addition in a decade to the buildings of the Connecticut State College at Storrs, ground has been broken on the College campus for a $400,000 library.

Plans for the building were drawn in the newly-organized State Department of Public Works and the contract for construction awarded on a competitive basis to Genovese and Rich, Stamford, Conn., contracting firm. The library, sought by College authorities for many years, will be open for use by fall.

As the first design to come from the drawing boards of State-employed architects in the new Department of Public Works, library plans have been subjected to the critical eyes of private architects, unsympathetic toward the whole idea of a centralized building program for the State Government. No one has suggested publicly, however, that the projected building will be anything but a harmonious addition.

The library will stand on the crest of knoll in the center of the campus and, when completed, will be the dominating central structure of the College. Albert N. Jorgensen, President of Connecticut State College, and Robert A. Hurley, Commissioner of Public Works, have mapped a far-sighted program for development of the campus, with the library as its focal point. One other building, an engineering laboratory and classroom building, may be constructed as part of the program now under way. The College will have to wait for dormitories and other buildings that are included in the plan, but their locations and general design are being determined in advance.

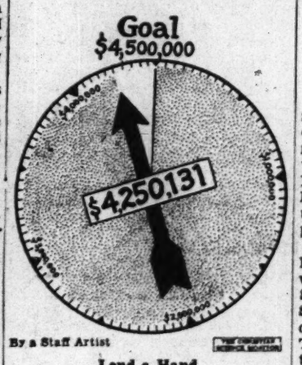
Georgian in its general lines, the library has distinct elements of Colonial New England architecture.

Rising three stories above a basement, the library is divided into a central portion, housing the book stacks, and two wings, devoted to reading rooms. Stacks will rise from the basement through the entire building to the roof and will have space for 150,000 volumes. Each of the reading rooms is two stories high, with domed ceilings 27 feet above the floor. Central foyer, where the distribution desk will be located, will be paneled in oak.

Upper stories at the front of the central portion provide space for seminar rooms, a "browsing" room, closed cubicles for research and a room for exhibits.

In the cupola is machinery for air conditioning.

Needs a Push



By a Staff Artist

Lend a Hand

Birth Control In Legal Test In State Court

Legality of birth control clinics, supplying free advice and contraceptives to married women, under medical direction, six of which clinics were closed recently by police in Boston, Salem, Brookline and other Massachusetts cities, has been taken under advisement by the State Supreme Court.

In a test case appealed from the District and Superior Courts by four women associated with the North Shore Mothers' Health Office at Salem, the Court heard arguments on the clinics' legality Monday and Tuesday. Awaiting the outcome of the case are similar appeals from several other cities.

Challenging the constitutionality of the law, Robert G. Dodge, Counsel for the Massachusetts Birth Control League, declared that a law which denies to married women the means of preventing conception under proper medical direction, is a denial of constitutional guarantees to life and liberty.

Advice Free to Poor

He said married women had a right to be informed when further motherhood would be injurious to health and that physicians had a right to supply them with the means of preventing such motherhood. He pointed out that no physician ever had been arrested in Massachusetts for giving such advice to wealthy women, and asserted it should be just as proper to give advice free to the poor.

John J. Ryan, Jr., Assistant District Attorney of Essex County, replied that, strictly speaking, there are no exceptions in the law that would permit the giving of birth control advice to any one, whether free or for a fee. He said that such exceptions could be enacted into the statutes by the Legislature, as was done in New York State, if the people desired it.

He said the only question involved was one of law, and not whether the Birth Control League is a good thing or not.

Following the hearing, Mrs. Leslie Hawkridge, President of the League, said there was a "strong possibility" the case would be taken to the United States Supreme Court, if the State tribunal ruled against the clinics.

WPA Writers Travel

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Henry G. Alsberg, Director of the WPA Writers' Project, estimated today that project writers have traveled 1,000,000 miles gathering material for a series of American guide books.

Paris Sends An Instructor To Radcliffe

(Continued from Page 9)

eley, Theodore Chanler, Jean Francaix, Marcelle de Manziarly, Igor Markevitch and Leo Preger.

Correcting newspaper reports of last autumn, she stated that she never taught the late George Gershwin, adding, "We talked once for about 10 minutes. He came, and he developed what he was, but he never brought me one page of music."

Mademoiselle Boulanger is a native of Paris and a member of a family of musicians. Since 1904, she has dedicated herself to teaching, for which she abandoned composition.

Nadia Boulanger was at one time lecturer in harmony for Henri Dallier at the Paris Conservatory. Since the establishment of the American Conservatory at Fontainebleau, she has had charge of a class in harmony; and in addition, classes in counterpoint, piano accompaniment, and history of music. Since 1935, she has taught a class in composition as the successor of Paul Dukas, and in that she has interested the composer, Igor Stravinsky.

Blank for Community Fund

The Community Federation announces the following way of adding to contributions:

VICTORY PLEDGE FORM

In consideration of the services rendered the community by the participating agencies and of the gifts of others, I subscribe to Community Federation of Boston for

GREATER BOSTON'S 1938 COMMUNITY FUND

The Sum of.....

payable before Feb. 15, April 1, July 1, and Oct. 1, 1938, or as follows:

.....

.....

Signature..... Date.....

Address .....

.....Original Pledge .....Additional Pledge

This Community Fund pledge form is published for those who have been missed in solicitation, or who feel they wish to increase their pledges in order to put the Fund over the top before Thursday night. Subscriptions may be telephoned to campaign headquarters, HUBbard 8600.

Rathvon to Deliver Lincoln Day Address

"A Boy's Impressions of Abraham Lincoln," will be recounted by William R. Rathvon, a member of The Christian Science Board of Directors, over Station WIXAL, Boston, on Saturday, Feb. 12, at 4 p. m., eastern standard time. Mr. Rathvon heard President Lincoln speak at Gettysburg when he and another small boy hid behind an American flag draped around the speakers' platform.

WIXAL will relay this Lincoln Day feature on a frequency of 11.79 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 25.45 meters.

Also included in this special hour Lincoln Day program will be an address by Prof. John C. Scammel of Boston University and appropriate music of the Civil War period.

Go . . . to the Streamline Food Markets in Pittsburgh
Wheeling, W. Va.
Washington, Pa.
Greensburg
Erie, Pa.
McKeesport
Coraopolis
Tarentum
Cleveland, O.
New Kensington
Butler, Pa.
Kittanning
Blairsville
Monessen
And More to Come
STREAMLINE
"THE SAVEWAY"

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of goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor will confer a favor by informing advertisers that the patronage is in response to their advertising in the Monitor.

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"BAGARU" COATS
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Women Want for Pre-Spring Wearing
The soft, exquisite tones that are Fashion's dearest whim for this season, in coats of rich nubbly woolens. The coats are beautifully lined, ideally warm for the interlude between Winter and warm weather. Square, casual silhouette lines, in Tuxedo, leather-clasped collar and rever neckline styles.
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SIZES 12 TO 42
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KOPPERS COKE
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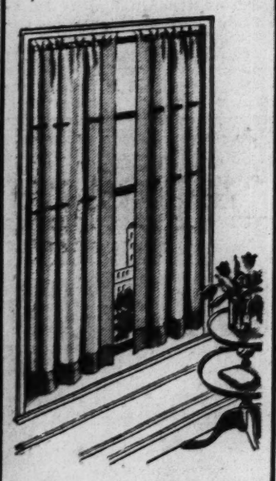
BRUNSWICK dry cleaned Clothes LAST LONGER
Phone Journal Square 2-2000—for Jersey City
Mitchell 2-0025—for Essex County
BRUNSWICK LAUNDRY

Chandler & Co.
BOSTON



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Tailored Curtains
of Celanese Rayon
2.25
usually 3.00
Tailored to perfection — these sparkling new curtains are two yards long with three inch side hems . . . and they're ready to hang. Eggshell, beige, rose beige.
Eighth Floor

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The Ideal Dessert for Luncheons, Bridge Parties and Dinners
You will find our fancy ice cream, rolls, and bricks delicious, our prices reasonable and our delivery service most convenient.
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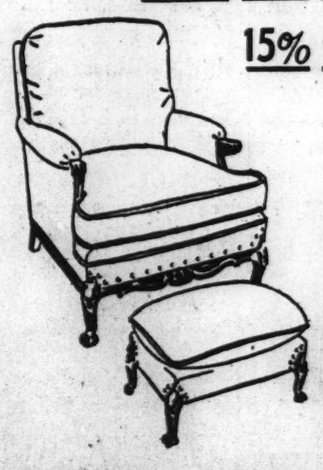
Meyer Jonasson's
Atlantic 6200 Liberty at Oliver
PITTSBURGH

29.75
We're Prepared for SUIT-Minded Juniors
One of the Junior-inspired suits at Jonasson's is this 3-piece short swagger of soft wool with longer Cardigan jacket contrasting with skirt and coat. Sizes 11 to 17.
Juniors—Third Floor

ROSENBAUM'S
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Greatest February Sale of Furniture in 71 Years
FEATURING SAVINGS OF
15% to 50%



Lounge Chair and Ottoman
39.75
Here's a chair of unusual luxury and design for the price. Down and feather filled back cushion. Knuckle arms and carved arm stumps. Ball and claw legs. You may select your covering from a large group of tapestries, damasks, friezes and mohairs.
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CONSULT OUR DECORATING DEPARTMENT . . . there is no charge or obligation for this service.
Rosenbaum's February Sale of Furniture—Tenth Floor

Black Hawks Make a Game of It Despite Handicaps—Fast 600 Due Here Saturday

Tiny Thompson Features Game Won by Bruins

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	21	4	9	95	66	46
Rangers	18	5	9	98	59	41
Chicago	9	7	18	63	99	25
Detroit	8	8	19	70	94	24

Canadian Division

Toronto	16	7	9	103	87	39
Canadiens	13	8	12	93	92	34
Americans	11	7	13	61	88	29
Montreal	10	4	17	64	82	24

Results Feb. 8

Americans 3, Montreal 1.
Boston 3, Chicago 1.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It took Cecil "Tiny" Thompson to create a "house divided within itself" atmosphere at the Boston Garden last night. His Boston Bruin team defeated Bill Stewart's Chicago Black Hawks, 3 to 1, but it was largely due to Tiny's unusual agility in the role of goaltender.

The Hawks are managed by Bill Stewart, baseball umpire, former hockey referee, and product of Boston sandlots. And on the Hawk roster list is Paul Thompson, younger brother of the famous Tiny, and a "nifty" forward in his own right. Now Paul wanted to score for Chicago and there were more than a few Bostonians in the house who wished Bill Stewart well.

On the other hand there were the Bruin fans who did not care who managed the Hawks or who played for them, so long as their Bruins won. In all, Thompson was somewhat in the "middle" and while he might like to have obliged all, he decided to abandon trying and went ahead taking care of Tiny Thompson. This he did in an amazing fashion, kicking out shots with discouraging regularity to the Hawks.

Both Teams Weakened

Both teams were worn from the rigors of recent scheduling and both were weakened in playing strength. While the Bruins won the game, the Hawks commanded wholesome respect. They faced the locals with three of their regulars out of action—Louis Trudel, Art Wiebe, and Mush March. Jack Shill, one of the replacements, was not in shape to play his regular game; Ivan Nicholson, another replacement, is inexperienced in major league hockey; thereby leaving only Bert Connolly a replacement of value.

Stewart was forced to play left-handers on right wing and only one player on right wing was a right-hand shot, Roger Jenkins. Jenkins, incidentally, is a converted defenseman, and played through the game despite a sudden loss in the family. All told, the Hawks were hardly prepared to offer much in the way of opposition.

Before the game the Milton boy promised Boston newspaper men that his Hawks would make a game of it, and they did. The Bruins were far from being themselves, playing good hockey in spots only. Their combination play was spotty and the attack and the defense were inconsistent. The Kitchener line of Woody Dumart, Milt Schmidt and Bobby Bauer scored two of the Boston goals and Jackson banged in a Weiland rebound. Bauer had a goal and an assist, Dumart a goal, and Schmidt an assist.

Bert Connolly tallied the only Chicago goal in combination with Earl Seibert and Carl Voss.

Hockey Dribbling

Stewart hopes to have Louis Trudel back for the game with Canadiens in Montreal tomorrow night . . . Jenkins left for home after last night's game and Nicholson is supposed to return to the American Association . . . He was borrowed, supposedly for one game, but has remained for several and his return has been demanded.

* * *

In the other game last night the Amerks defeated Maroons, 3-1 . . . It was their first victory since they beat the same team, Jan. 2, and ended a string of games which had gone to 10 with five defeats and five ties . . . The Hawks have lost four straight now and one tie . . . They still have a game in hand on the Red Wings.

* * *

By their defeat last night the Maroons definitely subdued their hopes of making the play-offs this season . . . Not that they are mathematically out of the running, but their hopes were badly crushed . . . If the Amerks do make the play-offs they are likely to be troublesome . . . On occasions last night the Hawks pinned the Bruins in their own territory and again the locals looked bad trying to get out.

Eric McNair Holdout Story Revives Trade Rumors in Hub

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's baseball faithful were today interested in the news out of Fenway Park that Eric McNair is a holdout. The quiet infielder from Mississippi, according to General Manager Eddie Collins, is several thousand dollars apart from the Red Sox. Eric was given an increase last year and is currently being offered another, but apparently not one of adequate proportions.

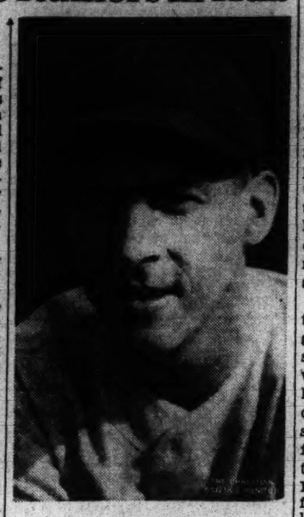
With nothing even closely resembling a compromise in sight, Collins admits that a trade for McNair is being considered. Weeks ago when the club tried to entice Mel Harder away from Cleveland, the Indians insisted the trade include the little infielder. But the Sox would not listen.

However, although McNair is definitely on the market as the spring training campaign approaches, it is still a fact that the Red Sox cannot afford to part with one first-class infielder without securing another in return.

A veil of mystery envelops the McNair incident. The mild-mannered southerner has never been hard to get along with. More news on this subject may develop within a few days.

* * *

Manager Joe Cronin, Jimmy Foxx, Frank Higgins, Bobby Doerr, McNair and Jimmy Tabor, third base specialist from Little Rock, are the infielders on the Red Sox roster. Tabor has not faced big league pitching. Doerr may not be ready for a 154-game schedule. The Sox need McNair or another man of experience.



Eric McNair

* * *

Doerr is undoubtedly one of the American League's future stars. Bob played second base last spring until Rick Ferrell was injured, which forced Cronin to insert McNair for added batting punch. Eric went so well at the middle station the Pacific Coast youngster could not get back.

In 126 games last season, McNair batted .292. He drove in 76 runs.

* * *

Pitcher Jim Henry's signed contract reached Fenway Park yesterday. He is spending the winter at his home in Memphis, Tenn. Jim won 14 and lost 11 in 36 games at Minneapolis.

* * *

Either today or tomorrow, Eddie Collins expects a report on the condition of the Sarasota training field from Billy Evans, who has driven to Florida.

* * *

From Asheville, N. C., comes the signed contract of John Lanning, Bee right-hander. John spends most of the off-season behind the counter of his general store.

* * *

Newsreel snaps of Lou Gehrig's Hollywood debut are being shown. Yes, Lou is a good ball player.

* * *

Incidentally, the Yankee slugger shouts that he will not sign a 1938 contract for less than $40,000. Joe Di Maggio is of the same opinion as Gehrig.

N. E. College Results

Hockey

Dartmouth 4, Brown 1
Boston University 7, Boston College 2

Basketball

Tufts 46, Colby 25
Arnold 35, Panzer 32
Vermont 46, St. Michael's 42

Jimmy Herbert Out to Retire Hollis Trophy

The Hollis 600-yards run at the 49th Annual B. A. A. Games in the Boston Garden next Saturday night now presents an entirely different picture. New York University has two great relay teams—one and two mile—and coach Emil von Elling had every intention of trying to cop both races, using his great middle distance star Jimmy Herbert as anchor on both teams.

Yesterday, however, the coach of the Violet team decided to send the great colored star back for his second win of the Hollis trophy and will only use Herbert as anchor on his one-mile relay team. The addition of last year's winner of this special race makes the field a perfect one for Saturday night's contest. In the Unicorn meet of 1937 Herbert turned in a 1m:13.4s., performance for the 600, thus establishing a Boston record for the distance. Jimmy is simply flying this year and a win for him on Saturday night will give him permanent possession of the beautiful trophy donated by James B. Hollis.

The field in the "600" now stands at six with Herbert, Charlie Beetham, Douglas Raymond, Howard Borck, George Quinn and George Arnold. Beetham has asked to run both the Hollis 600 and the Lapham 1000, but after his fine showing in the half mile at the Millrose Games last Saturday night, the former Ohio State star may decide to tackle only the 1000 yards.

Another bit of news received by Tom Kanaly yesterday was word from Forrest "Spec" Towns of Georgia, Olympic champion of 1936 and co-holder of the new world's record made in the 60-yards hurdles last Saturday night at the Millrose Games, that he would be a starter in the 45-yard hurdles here.

Pitted against the Olympic titleholder will be Allan Tolmich of Wayne University who also topped the timbers in world's record time at the Millrose meet, not to mention the other star hurdlers who will battle for honors. With the boys hurdling as they are another world's record may be made on the Garden track in this event. Last year at the B. A. A. Meet Sam Allen established the present record of 5.7s., and Sam also will be back for another fling at it.

Don Hutson Picks The Best Passers He Has Ever Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala., Feb. 9—Don Hutson, pass-catching end of the Green Bay Packer professional football team, rates Dixie Howell, Arnold Herber, and Sam Baugh as the best passers he has ever seen.

Hutson, an all-America end for Alabama in 1934 and a star of the Rose Bowl win of that year over Stanford, is at Alabama this semester finishing up work for his sheepskin.

Don has been with the Green Bay eleven for the past three seasons, and has been one of the greatest pass-receivers in professional football during that time, so should know whereof he speaks. In 1936 he led his league in pass snatching with 34. Last season he boosted his mark to 42.

Hutson played with Howell three years, and rates him as a fine thrower. His passing in his senior year was a big improvement over his other seasons, according to Hutson.

According to Hutson, Herber, a former star at little St. Regis College of Denver, rates well among the best. Herber throws a pass that is easy to catch, and hits his mark consistently.

Don played twice against the Washington Redskins, for whom Baugh passes, and reports that the former T. C. U. player is every bit as good as he is said to be.

The former Tide end states that relaxation, deception and speed, in the order named, are the prime prerequisites for a good pass receiver.

Boston Newspaper Bowling League Standing

	Strings	Won	Lost	Pinfall
Globe No. 1	300	53	27	39,621
Monitor No. 1	297	53	27	39,466
Record	300	51	29	38,778
Post No. 1	297	51	29	39,476
American	297	39	41	38,430
Post No. 2	300	38	43	39,000
Transcript	300	37	43	38,898
Monitor No. 2	300	36	44	38,923
Globe No. 2	297	32	58	37,729
Pilot	300	20	60	37,672

Results Feb. 8

Monitor (No. 1) 4; Pilot 0.
Monitor (No. 2) 4; American 0.
Post (No. 1) 2; Transcript 2.
Record 3; Globe (No. 2) 1.
Globe (No. 1) 4; Post (No. 2) 0.

Records

High Single—Johns, Post 1, 158.
High Total—Swanson, Monitor 1, 376.
High Team Single—Post 1, 570.
High Team Total—Post 1, 1606.

Averill Signs Contract

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 9 (AP)—Earl Averill, veteran outfielder for the Cleveland Indians and in other years a persistent holdout has signed his 1938 contract, Vice-President C. S. Slapnicka of the Indians announced yesterday in a letter to Frank Kohlbecker, club secretary. Terms of the contract were not given, but it was believed Averill accepted a cut. His salary last year was reported to be $15,000. Averill is the fourth Cleveland regular to accept terms, Mel Harder, Bob Feller and John Kroner preceding him.

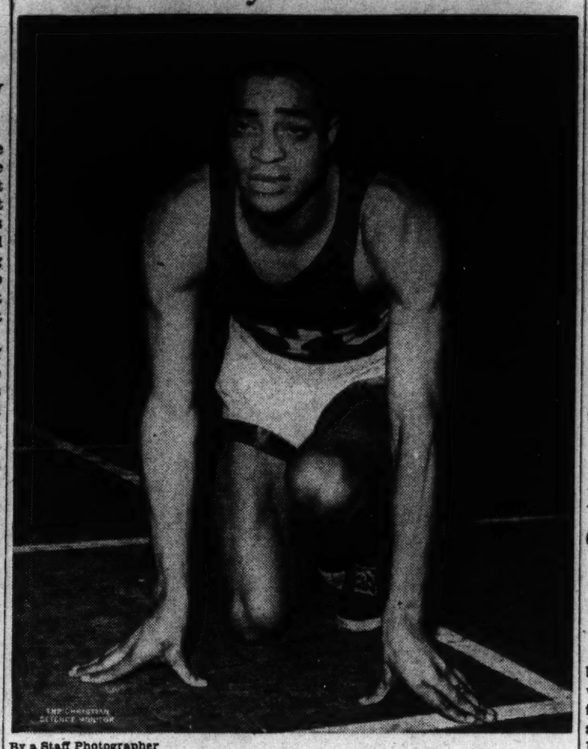
Eleven Browns Have Signed

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 9 (AP)—Eleven members of the St. Louis Browns have signed their 1938 contracts, General Manager Bill De Witt said today. They are Buster Mills, Jim Weaver, Bob Munchief, Buck Newsom, Emil Bildilli, George Hennessey, Julio Bonetti, Bill Trotter, Harry Kimberlin, Sam Harshany and William Miller, rookie hurler from San Antonio.

P. C. C. Basketball

Oregon 56, Washington 53.
Washington St. 56, Montana 38.

New York Flyer in B. A. A. Meet



By a Staff Photographer

Jimmy Herbert, N. Y. U. Sophomore

He Felt "Plenty Strong" Last Saturday Night at the Millrose Games in New York, So He Won the Millrose 600, One of the Meet's "Name" Events, in 1:12.6 for the Second Year in a Row and Took the Trophy Outright. Then, Still "Plenty Strong," He Ran the Anchor Leg on the Violet's Mile Relay Team, Which Set a Track Record of 3:20.2

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Sonja Henie of Norway, won women's world figure skating championship for ninth straight time.

Five Years Ago

Dazzy Vance, star Brooklyn pitcher, traded to St. Louis Cardinals with Shortstop Gordon Slade for Infielder Jake Flowers and Pitcher Owen Carroll.

'Sports for All'

ORONO, Maine, Feb. 9 (AP)—Chester Jenkins, University of Maine track coach, suggests a course, somewhere between the mass athletics of some foreign countries and the American "contact system," to provide "sports for all."

"When I see Germany, Italy and Russia doing everything in their power to build a sturdy race (disregarding the purpose of it), I sometimes wonder," he said, "if their mass drills and mass athletics are not accomplishing more for their young people, as a whole, than our system of highly publicized system of contact sports.

"Somewhere between them there is a medium where we can have sports for all, which will include competitive sports between large groups of athletes, with more emphasis on pleasure for those competing and less emphasis on the spectacle that will draw a large gallery."

The veteran mentor's observations came during an interview on whether track and field events ought to be separated.

Jenkins said such a proposal, if effected, would eventually lead to the abandonment of field events, limiting the opportunities of heavier men not adapted to running events.

Peggy Wattles Reaches Princess Hotel Final

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 9 (AP)—Peggy Wattles of Buffalo, N. Y., former New York State women's golf champion, and Mrs. Eldon Trimingham of Bermuda, reached the final round of the inaugural Princess Hotel invitation yesterday.

Miss Wattles defeated Dorothy Jones of Denver, Colo., 7 and 6, while Mrs. Trimingham eliminated Mrs. R. Young of Bronxville, N. Y., two up.

In the championship flight of the men's tournament, Sidney Powell of England beat Colonel L. Miller of Dartmouth, N. S., 4 and 3, and Jim Pearman of Bermuda defeated George Holms of Bermuda, 6 and 5, to reach the final.

John Sedgewick of Irvington, N. Y., and Major Chidlaugh Roberts of the Sherwood Foresters reached the first flight men's final. Sedgewick eliminated Herman Walker, Bermuda, 5 and 3, and Major Roberts defeated Milton S. Bowman, Bronxville, 4 and 3.

Canadiens Reinforced

MONTREAL, Feb. 9 (AP)—The injury-ridden Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League were reinforced today by three players from the Canadiens' International-American League farm club at New Haven, Manager Cecil Hart recalled George Brown and Ossie Asmundsen, centers, and Gus Mancuso, right wing, to fill gaps left by four player injuries. Mancuso and Brown wore the Canadien uniform earlier in the season, but it will be Asmundsen's first appearance with the team. He is among the top scorers of the minor league with eight goals and 14 assists.

International-American Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	17	1	14	89	70	35
Providence	16	6	12	94	83	34
New Haven	9	4	21	61	84	22
Springfield	8	5	19	67	90	21

Western Division

Cleveland	17	6	8	78	71	40
Pittsburgh	15	6	9	82	62	36
Syracuse	15	4	13	93	81	34

Result Feb. 8

Springfield 3, Philadelphia 1.

Provincial League Officials Ready To Start Play-Offs

Because of the mild weather in Canada, causing natural ice rinks to become "swimming pools," the Quebec Provincial Hockey League is in the state of turmoil at the present.

So much so, in fact, that league officials have decided to cancel the remaining games and to go directly into the play-offs. A meeting is being held tonight at Montreal at which will be decided who is to meet who in the play-offs.

The plans at the present writing are to play two out of three game series for the semifinals and a four out of seven for the finals. In all probability the series will start here in Boston next Sunday with Granby to be the first team to invade the local rink. They will play three games here before the two teams go to Canada. Sherbrooke has an artificial rink so will not be handicapped by the thawing weather. Granby and the other league teams depend upon outdoor ice. Granby, however, will play their games at Sherbrooke.

The new plans will, of course, cancel the St. Jacques and the Lafontaine games originally scheduled here for the Sundays of Feb. 13 and 20. Inasmuch as these two teams had no chance of getting into the play-off, it will not affect them materially.

If the plans go through as now proposed, this will make Granby's second visit to Boston this season. In their last appearance here they played the Olympics to a 5-to-5 tie, and in Canada Granby defeated the local club, 6 to 0. A series between the two rivals should give Boston fans some thrilling hockey.

Bobby Riggs Wins From Abram Nesbitt

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—Bobby Riggs swept into the second round of the invitation tennis tournament here yesterday afternoon with an easy 6—2, 6—1 victory over Abram Nesbitt, from Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Bill Hardie, youthful University of Miami player, was on the verge of an upset decision over Weston Painter, Minneapolis chopstroke artist. Hardie, former Miami High School player, won the first set 6—4, and was leading in the second at 4—1.

Martin Buxby, Miami, seeded sixth in the tournament, disposed of Reeves Rutledges, Asheville, N. C., 6—1, 6—1.

In another match completed yesterday afternoon, Vernon Marcum, Lakeland, defeated Roland Smith, London, 6—4, 6—2.

Lewis Duff, Montreal, and Charles Mattman, Miami, were tied at 6-all in another match and Harris Everett, Jacksonville, was leading Louis Faquin, Miami, 4—3, in the first set.

Tufts on Rules Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 9—Richard S. Tufts, president of Pinehurst, Inc., has received word from A. M. Reid, president of the United States Golf Association, that he has been appointed to the Rules of Golf Committee of the U. S. G. A. This is one of the most important committees in American golf and the one to which the executive committee looks for advice upon proposed changes which will affect the game. It was this committee which, during 1937, conducted the investigation of the stymie which resulted in the new ruling adopted at the January meeting.

Philadelphia Women Win

Philadelphia women squash racquets players captured the United States team championship yesterday at the Harvard Club of Boston. They defeated New York, 4 to 1, after losing the No. 1 match in which Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Jr., playing for New York, upset Anne Page, national champion, in a hard-fought five-game tussle. The score: 15—5, 10—15, 15—8, 5—15, 15—8.

American Hockey Association

Wichita 4, Kansas City 1.

Sporting Around the Hub

The United States junior 220-yard breaststroke swimming championship and the Massachusetts State 220-yard freestyle title event will be contested at the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. next Friday evening.

* * *

Lawrence Johnson, chairman of the men's National A. A. U. swimming committee, announces that these two events have been awarded to the Boston "Y" because of its excellent showing in club competitions during recent years. This is the first year the A. A. U. has sanctioned state championship events.

* * *

Charley Hayward, former interscholastic titleholder, is a local threat in the breaststroke event. Harvard's captain and ace freestyler, Charley Hutter, is favored to capture the Massachusetts State crown.

* * *

The scheduled hockey game between Harvard varsity and the Boston Olympics at the Arena this evening, has been canceled. The Crimson skaters did not practice during the mid-year examination period and are not in shape to combat the more active ex-collegians.

* * *

The Boston University Terriers scored a 7-to-2 victory over B. C. last night in a New England Intercollegiate League hockey game on Arena ice. Albie Woodward, Terrier right wing, scored three goals and added an assist.

* * *

According to the Associated Press, the Massachusetts State Police team today was notified by Capt. Louis E. Lutz, secretary of the New England Revolver League, that it had established a new indoor revolver shooting record for New England with a score of 1180 out of a possible 1200.

* * *

The new standard was made during the second series of annual matches held by the revolver group. The members of the team were: Lieut. James E. Hughes, Corp. Wilfred Sirois, Sergeants Theodore W. Johnson and Joseph Crescio, and Patrolman George E. Grady.

* * *

The blue ribbon event of schoolboy hockey is scheduled for the Arena next Saturday when Andover and Exeter meet in their twenty-fifth annual battle. The Red and Gray of the New Hampshire school has waved over the Blue 14 times and has dipped in defeat in eight contests. Back in 1919 the two prep schools fought their only tie, a one-all affair.

The Exeter stickmen, coached by Percy Rogers, have won 10 and lost only four this season, while the puck chasers of Dick Knight have managed six triumphs in 11 starts.

* * *

Long Island University's freshman basketball team boasts a youngster who prevents opposing goals by holding his hand over the hoop. He stands 6 ft. 10½ in. in his socks.

Columbia Squad Defends Indoor Track Title Soon

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Columbia, led by Ben Johnson, sprinter, will defend its I. C. 4-A. indoor track and field championship against about 32 other college squads at Madison Square Garden, March 5.

Notice of the close of entries on Feb. 18 has been sent to the 46 members of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. No entries from the Pacific coast members are expected, however, as they never have participated in the indoor meet.

Princeton, Manhattan, Dartmouth, Syracuse, Yale, Rhode Island, Harvard and New York University, who finished in that order after the Light Blue last year, will probably be on hand again plus a strong entry from Pittsburgh.

Johnson is the Lions' best man. Twice he has scored I. C. 4-A. doubles in the 60-yard sprint and broad jump. He bettered the world record for the sprint at the Millrose Games last week, and will have ample help in point scoring from Francis Ryan, shot-putter; Herb Weast, sprinter, and Dick Ganslen, pole vaulter.

Jim Herbert, N. Y. U. sophomore quarter miler, who is unbeaten indoors this year, is eligible for the meet. The Violet and Manhattan will send two crack mile relay teams which returned 3m. 20.2s. and 3m. 20.4s., the fastest times ever made on the Garden track, in the Millrose meet.

Bob Dunkelberger To Invade Europe

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Bobby Dunkelberger, youthful player from High Point, N. C., is planning an intensive golfing invasion of Europe, the United States Golf Association revealed yesterday.

Dunkelberger, one of the most promising of the younger crop of players, expects to compete in the British amateur, French open, French amateur and Belgian open championships this summer.

Although not a member of the squad, Dunkelberger will sail with America's Walker Cup team which meets the British at St. Andrews, June 3-4.

Under tentative plans, the Walker Cup team will sail in the Bremen May 10 and thus will arrive in England in plenty of time for the British amateur championship, starting at Troon, May 23. All nine members of the team—Francis Ouimet, Johnny Goodman, Ray Billows, Johnny Fischer, Chuck Kocsis, Reynolds Smith, Fred Haas, Charley Yates and Marvin (Bud) Ward—are expected to play in the championship. So too will T. Suffern (Tommy) Tailer, an alternate.

The Walker Cup squad probably will sail on the return voyage from Southampton, June 8.

Stormy Weather Leads In Miami-Nassau Race

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—Thirteen yachts boiled toward the Bahaman capital last night in the fifth annual Miami-Nassau race with Stormy Weather, last year's winner, setting the pace.

The 54-foot jib-headed yawl, owned by Robert W. Johnson of New York, was manned by Ducky Endt, veteran skipper, and seven crew members.

Close to the leaders were Sonny, a 53-foot cutter owned and skippered by Albert F. Pierce of New York; San Cristobal, 2d, 51-foot schooner owned by J. Wesley Pape of Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; Kitty Hawk VII, 51-foot cutter owned by John Timken of Detroit, and Winsome Too, 64-foot cutter owned by Harkness Edwards of Lexington, Ky., in that order.

The racing yachts lined up nicely for the start except Sewanna, 56-foot schooner owned by Harrison Tweed of Essex, Conn., which came too close to the line before the gun, had to luff up to give Winsome Too the right-of-way, and finally pulled across.

Laddie Irwin Finishes One Up

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—The steady stroking of young Laddie Irwin of Montclair, N. J., brought her an unexpected one-up victory yesterday over comely Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., in the first round of match play in the Palm Beach women's golf tournament. Making her first start in winter competition, the New Jersey junior champion held a three-up lead at the turn. But the highly favored Miss Bauer evened the match by taking the first three holes on the home nine, and went one up when she birdied the 16th. Miss Irwin again squared matters with a 12-foot putt for a birdie on the 17th and closed out the match on the final hole with a par four while Miss Bauer dubbed a chip shot.

Crisler May Take Post at Michigan

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Herbert Orrin (Fritz) Crisler, one of a half-dozen prominent football coaches who have been mentioned as successor to Harry Kipke at Michigan, may turn out to be the one man the Wolverines want.

Further information on this point may be disclosed today at the meeting of the Princeton University Council on Athletics. The latest word, from authoritative sources, is that Michigan has offered new terms to the Tiger head coach and, if he has decided to accept, Crisler probably will inform the council today.

Although Crisler avoided comment and Prof. Burnham Dell, head of the Princeton athletic board said he had no definite information to make public, the Associated Press learned yesterday that the status of Michigan's effort to get Crisler recently has undergone a sharp change.

Crisler had said definitely that he would not accept the original offer from Michigan and would consider leaving Princeton only to take a better position. That was taken to mean that he wanted something more than a coaching job at Michigan, where Athletic Director Fielding H. Yost will become eligible for retirement in three years.

The unexpected information that Crisler again was considering Michigan offers led to the belief that a new proposition had been made, offering him full faculty membership and ultimately the job of athletic director.

Professor Dell, who suggested that "more definite information" might be available today, commented:

"Mr. Crisler is considering developments with respect to the offer from Michigan. It is my understanding he has had the matter under consideration for some time.

"We are not aware that he has made any decision nor have we any definite information at this time to make public."

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Business and Industry • **Use of Textile Fibers in 1937 Largest Since World War** • Commerce and Finance

Autos and Allied Products Now Top List of Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—The automobile and allied industries, producers of the United States' greatest exports during the first nine months of 1937, are looking to foreign fields for possible amelioration of the hardships the current recession has brought.

Figures compiled by the United States Chamber of Commerce for the first three quarters of last year showed automobiles and allied products topping the list of exports from the United States. Formerly the top spot had been occupied by cotton.

Exports Up Sharply

Automobiles and kindred products constituted 10.8 per cent of the country's exports over the period covered in the survey, amounting to a value of $251,927,000. This figure represented a gain of 44.3 per cent over the similar period of 1936.

Michigan, chief source of these products, saw steady gains in exports during the year, allowing for seasonal variation.

The following figures show how great was the increase in Michigan exports over the previous year:

	1937	1936
Jan.	$13,150,449	$11,290,255
Feb.	13,720,776	10,204,948
Mar.	14,153,970	11,999,080
Apr.	15,015,195	12,171,334
May	20,745,814	13,884,282
June	17,229,314	11,879,076
July	14,193,360	11,038,935
Aug.	14,919,948	8,427,174
Sept.	14,366,234	9,823,558
Oct.	19,345,496	13,654,148

The figures represent the entire Michigan customs district, of which Detroit, fourth ranking point of export in the nation, is the chief shipping point. They include, in addition to the automobile products, electrical appliances, air conditioning equipment, refrigerators, pharmaceuticals, airplanes, paint and glass, and iron and steel products. The chief item, of course, is the automobile.

Drop in November

In November, when the recession is generally recognized to have begun, exports from the Michigan district dropped back to $18,381,290.

But, said a staff member in the foreign trade department of the Detroit Board of Commerce, "the export trade seems, on the surface of it, to have held up better during subsequent months than domestic trade."

A good measure of the automobile industry's products go into Canada, across the Detroit river from Detroit. William S. Knudsen, president of General Motors Corp., in announcing sharp reductions in the corporation's pay roll late in December, said the curtailment in employment would not apply to G. M.'s Canadian plants, because "the market has held up over there."

Look to Foreign Marts

But Canada is not the sole consumer of Michigan's principal product, and the automobile manufacturers continue to hope for better times through their foreign markets.

An important fact, they point out, is that while there are between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 automobiles in the United States, there are only 11,000,000 in the rest of the world. Added to this is the fact that many foreign countries are engaging in large scale road-building programs, an encouraging factor.

Another factor, not frequently mentioned but generally recognized as important to the automobile industry, is worldwide rearmament.

World-wide rearmament is also fostering the export of trucks and buses. The survey of the United States Chamber of Commerce of the first nine months of last year shows that while the export of passenger automobiles showed a large increase, the gain was eclipsed by the gain in shipment of the heavier vehicles.

"Exports of passenger cars during the three quarters," the report states, "numbered 162,000 units, or 27.6 per cent above the same period in 1936. . . .The number of motor-trucks and buses exported totaled 123,760, or 51.7 per cent above 1936 quantity."

Radio Net in 1937 41c Common Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Radio Corp. of America, in a preliminary statement for 1937, reported estimated net income of $9,000,000 after charges and taxes, equal after preferred dividend requirements to around 41 cents a common share. This compared with net income of $6,155,900, or 21 cents a common share, in 1936. Gross income for the year was estimated at $112,650,000, against $101,186,300 in 1936.

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113 YEARS

Steel Production Hits 6-Year Low

By the Associated Press

New York

Production of open-hearth Bessemer steel ingots in January totaled 1,732,266 gross tons, lowest output for that month since 1932, and represented a decline of 63 per cent from 4,724,894 tons in January last year, which was the highest on record, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

January production was 18 per cent ahead of December output of 1,472,241 tons.

Operations in January advanced to 29.14 per cent of capacity from 25.36 per cent in December. A year ago the average was 81.43 per cent.

President to Ask For $250,000,000 More for Jobless

(Continued from Page 1)

proach $200,000,000 or $250,000,000 though that is only half of what the Mayors requested.

The Mayors' group analyzed the situation as follows in a statement they left with the President:

How the Mayors View It

One-half million people must be dismissed from the WPA between now and June 30 unless the existing federal program is altered. This in the face of a period of industrial unemployment which threatens to approach the dark days of 1931-32. Regardless of the cause of the recession we do assert that if people, who are unemployed, are denied work or relief that fact constitutes an immediate danger to the stability of our institutions.

The limited funds appropriated to the WPA by the last regular session of Congress were so inadequate that unless something is done, these half million people must be discharged. In order to keep the present WPA quota of needy persons employed up to the end of the present fiscal year and also give WPA employment to those in desperate need of work relief, there will be required a minimum and conservative deficiency appropriation of $400,000,000. Approximately 1,000,000 workers, who today are approaching destitution by having lost their jobs as a result of current business conditions, must be given help.

In February, 1934, 4,200,000 workers were taken care of under the WPA program. In February, 1936, 3,600,000 workers were aided. Today, in the face of drastic declining industrial employment only 2,000,000 destitute people are being given WPA employment. At least 3,000,000 able-bodied destitute workers, who do not desire charity, but who wish to work for public assistance should be given WPA employment. As stated above, this can only be carried out if the Congress of the United States provides for a deficiency WPA appropriation of $400,000,000 for the nation as a whole.

The cities are providing for direct relief to not only the unemployable but to hundreds of thousands of employable relief persons. This involves an extreme burden on the general property taxpayers. In fact, present city tax rates in cities are the highest they ever have been with diminishing capacity to sustain them and threaten into bankruptcy our cities and states.

We submit that this emergency demands immediate action by the President and the Congress of the United States.

President Views Situation

In his budget message last month, President Roosevelt looked forward to the present emergency, and wrote:

"The economic situation may not improve—and if it does not, I expect the approval of Congress and the public for additional appropriations if they become necessary to save thousands of American families from dire need."

This statement applies both to the remaining months of this fiscal year and to the next fiscal year, though it is not announced whether the President will include recommendations for an increase in the 1939 figures now, or will defer that to a later date. The latter expectation is considered more likely.

The prospective deficiency appropriations will of course enlarge the already big deficit for the present fiscal year. The net deficit was estimated last month at $1,088,129,600, which is more than half a billion dollars more than was forecast last year. The net deficit for 1939 was set in January at $949,606,000—a sum already thrown greatly out of kilter by the armament-building recommendations, and still further to be disturbed when new relief estimates are submitted.

Output of Fats and Oils Higher in Fourth Quarter

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that factory production of fats and oils, exclusive of refined oils and derivatives, during the quarter ended December 31, totaled 1,752,134,953 pounds compared with 1,066,278,286 pounds for the quarter ended September 30.

The production was divided as follows: vegetable oils, 1,178,722,851 pounds; fish oils, 89,372,608 pounds; animal fats, 404,652,822 pounds; and greases, 79,386,674 pounds.

Of the several kinds of fats and oils, the largest production—809,709,307 pounds—was from cottonseed.

Other production estimates for the quarter were: refined cottonseed oil, 647,053,613 pounds; lard, 276,260,237; linseed oil, 72,018,744; soy bean oil, 70,465,737; corn oil, 32,640,960; castor oil, 19,896,537; peanut oil, 7,749,116; babassu oil, 4,585,773.

Simplifying Tax Structure Favored By Roswell Magill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Appointment of a survey committee to study the whole problem of federal taxation with a view to simplification of the Government's revenue structure is favored by Roswell Magill, under secretary of the treasury, to improve both the efficiency and productiveness of the American tax system.

Voicing hope that the nation's tax laws would be greatly simplified within relatively few years, Mr. Magill told the association of the bar of the city of New York here last night that certain features of the income tax statutes would be cumbersome so long as American taxpayers adopted ingenious methods to avoid the levies.

"The whole subject of taxation of corporations needs additional study," he said. "The method of taxation of capital gains and the deduction of capital losses, for example, is a perennially unsettled problem which we hope may be improved by working out a practical plan whereby the total tax on gains will approximate the total taxes which would have been due had the gains been realized equally over the period during which the property was held."

Hits Tax Exemptions

An end to the tax exemption now enjoyed by state and municipal employees in so far as federal income levies were concerned would be a constructive step, Mr. Magill held. He suggested also that the tax exemption features of state and municipal bonds should be abolished.

"The elimination of any exemption, whether inserted in the law by congress or imposed upon Congress by the Supreme Court cannot be accomplished readily, however, he continued. "If the court has outlined the exemption, as in the case of the interest upon state and municipal bonds and the salaries of state and municipal officials, it is normally impossible to eliminate it save through a constitutional amendment. the arduous course which a constitutional amendment must follow before adoption is too well known to require repetition."

Unless the public demand for an amendment were most insistent, Mr. Magill saw little likelehood of early adoption.

"Secretaries of the Treasury, both Republicans and Democrats, for years have unanimously urged that the interest on future issues of state and municipal bonds be subjected to federal taxation and the interest on future federal issues to state income taxation, he recalled. "Dozens of proposals for constitutional amendments have been introduced into Congress, but we are little further along with the solution of the problem than we were 15 years ago. Nevertheless, the treasury still strongly urges the change."

Income Levy Expands

Development of the income tax over a period of 25 years had resulted in a vast change in the source of federal revenues, according to Mr. Magill. In 1913, the income levy yielded only 10 per cent of federal revenues, but now it produces 40 per cent, he said.

Since both the Federal Government and the state governments levy income taxes, Mr. Magill suggested that steps be taken toward elimination of present overlapping of levies.

"While everyone recognizes that an approach should be made toward integration of the federal and state taxing systems, the real problem is the formulation of an effective plan of procedure," he added. "Should Congress attempt to impose its will upon state tax administrations by providing for a distribution of the proceeds of certain taxes to the states if the states will repeal their present taxes upon the same subjects? A considerable change in our whole philosophy of government is inherent in this proposal.

"Should we, therefore, proceed on the more moderate course of allowing credits against the federal tax for the amount of a like state tax paid by its citizens? This program, unfortunately, does not eliminate duplicate administration and duplicate litigation. Can we meet this last problem by some provision for joint returns? These are major problems which can hardly be settled by either the federal or state governments acting alone."

Your Income Tax

This is the fifteenth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.

Losses on Stock Transactions

No gain or loss is recognized for income-tax purposes as a result of the exchange of stock or securities in a corporation solely for stock or securities in another corporation in pursuance of a plan of reorganization to which both corporations are parties or as a result of the exchange of stock or securities in a corporation solely for stock or securities in the same corporation in connection with a recapitalization. Where money or other property is received along with such exchanges, no loss is recognized, although a taxable gain may result. The statute also prohibits the deduction for any loss from the sale of other disposition of stock or securities where the taxpayer, within a period of 30 days before or after the date of sale or other disposition, acquires or enters into a contract or option to acquire substantially identical stock or securities.

Alberta Sugar Crop Good

LETHBRIDGE, Alta—The sugar beet growers of southern Alberta have had a most successful crop, their tonnage of beets delivered to the Canadian Sugar Factories, Ltd., totaling 235,000 tons this year, as compared with 208,000 tons in 1936. Good sugar content and more favorable sugar prices also have served to boost the dividends to be divided among a thousand southern Alberta beet growers.

Desirability of Branch Vs. Unit Banking Is Debated

Following are excerpts from a radio debate on branch banking given over WNYC (City of New York) on Wednesday, February 2, in which our Wall Street correspondent, Mr. Fleming, spoke in favor of branch banking, and Mr. C. B. Axford, Editor of the American Banker, daily banking newspaper published in New York City, took the side of the unit banker. The debate was the first of a series to be given every Wednesday over this same station under the sponsorship of the Public Education Division of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking. Mr. Kenneth Maynard spoke as representative of the A. I. B.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Maynard: . . . A hundred years ago there were some branch banks in the United States. The First and Second Banks of the United States had their branches. So did a number of our city banks. . . . In 1837 . . . the more branches the bank had, the worse any run on it. So when the issuing of bank note money was limited to the national banks in 1863, it was natural that Congress restricted the national banks to unit banking, and most of the states followed suit. . .

Axford: . . . the unit bank is a bank with only one office, . . . usually owned by local people, and its officers are local men. . . .

Maynard: . . . by and large, the National Banking system remained a unit banking system until a few years ago. Then, after the turn of the century, branch banking began to come back and some of the states opened up their laws so that a bank could have branches in their cities and counties. . . . In 1927, the MacFadden Act permitetd national banks to have branches where state law permitted. . . . And right now the branch bankers are angling for the McAdoo bill at Washington which will give them a right to have branches in neighboring states. . . . .

Axford: . . . Senator McAdoo would let branch banks spread out over state lines so long as they remain inside the . . . Federal Reserve districts . . . and so long as they do not invade any states where branch banking is prohibited. . . . I think the American people . . . . will be against that as a real danger.

Better Record Abroad

Fleming: May I put in my oar. As you and Maynard have made amply clear, this danger as you call it is growing. . . . The latest figures show 3,222 banking branches in the United States, or 30 times as many as in 1900, although the total number of bank offices is now back to its 1900 level. . . . And this growth has been in spite of hampering laws which actually prohibit branch banking in 10 states and limit it in 15 others, and in all cases prohibit it from jumping over state lines. . . . It almost looks as though without these restrictive laws, branch banking might have grown as fast as our great chain stores. . .

Multiple-office banking . . . has developed in other countries without the same limits as here. . . . In fact, it has been officially fostered. . . The British have in contrast to our 15,000 separate banks only about 30, of which five dominate with branches all over Great Britain. Canada has only 11 with hundreds of branches. . . . France, Italy, Germany, Japan, and in fact all the other leading industrial countries have allowed branch banking . . . until a few large institutions supply the . . . facilities for entire countries—And these countries are far more satisfied with their banking systems than we are. . . . Not a single bank failed in Great Britain or Canada during the depression; and not a single depositor lost a penny. . . .

These . . . systems seem to have been better managed. Their officers showed more resistance to the speculative enthusiasm of good times. They were able to hire a better quality of supervision for their investment accounts They abided more closely by the traditions of a profession.

Branch Banking's Record

Axford: . . . But the branch banking record is not really what it is cracked up to be. For example: . . . the 1920 banking crisis in the United States was paralleled . . . in Canada, and . . . two Canadian branch banks got into serious trouble; . . . one . . . with 78 branches, closed, and the other with 227 branches was taken over by another bank at the request of the Canadian government . . . depositors in the . . . bank which closed received only 60 cents on the dollar since it failed in 1923, and of course shareholders lost in both banks.

In both England and Canada, the depression brought a banking crisis in 1931. They relieved the pressure on their banking system that year by . . . the abandonment of the gold standard, . . . a repudiation of the liabilities of a banking and currency system. . . . The British move had for its background . . . a crisis in a big British branch . . . bank . . . which was undergoing a pronounced international run . . . the Bank of England and the British financial City underwrote (it) and . . . wrote off their losses in 1937 and merged the bank. So they kept the record pure. London has had no branch bank failures in almost 50 years, but it has had plenty of mergers and each one has brought the British banking system nearer a banking monopoly or credit trust. . . .

Fleming: My point is that no depositor lost a shilling.

Axford: That is only if you can argue that currency depreciation does not rob bank depositors in the long run.

Fleming: We depreciated our dollars also.

Called War Casualties

Axford: That does not make it right. And . . . our banking crisis did not come when small banks were going into liquidation . . . but only after . . . a string of big banking crises in which we threw in millions of RFC money in an attempt to bail them out . . . But the Bank of the United States in New York City was not bailed out . . . for its branches meant just so many more open doors at which people lined up to break the bank . . . In all the thousands of small banks which failed, the liquidation was carried out in an orderly manner. There was no national crisis. But when a big branch failed . . . confidence was shaken over a wide area and many unit banks were dragged down in the wake of the big bank.

Fleming: I want to put some figures on record for unit bank failures. In the past 45 years . . . there have been nearly 18,000 bank suspensions in the United States. In the prosperity years between 1921 and 1929 they averaged just a shade under 650 a year . . . during the four hard years that followed 1929 the failures reached . . . nearly 9100 banks . . . 1933 contributed 4000.

Axford: Eighteen thousand banks . . . is a lot. But . . . in the sixty years from 1865 to 1918, we averaged less than 50 bank suspensions a year among our thousands of unit banks, and it was not until we bloated our banking system with war and post-war inflation that we reaped a harvest of bank failures. These 18,000 unit banks were war casualties rather than banking casualties. . . .

That brings up one argument the branch bankers seem to stress but which seems to me to reflect seriously on them. You might think that with unit bank failures . . . having left great gaps in our banking system—bankless towns—the branch banks would find this a perfect layout for expansion . . . for in this state of New York 182 towns were left bankless by the depression. But did the branch bankers move in? Only in 12 towns. The other 170 "Bank-Wanted" towns are still bankless.

(To Be Concluded)

Consumers of Soft Coal Ask That Price Fixing Be Abolished

WASHINGTON (AP)—A group of soft coal consumers let the Bituminous Coal Commission know that they would be satisfied with nothing less than abolition of government price fixing.

Since the commission fixed the minimum prices Dec. 16, various consumers have voiced legal objections.

Their chief criticism was that the commission fixed the prices without first holding a public hearing on the "facts and figures" behind the prices.

The Guffey Coal Control Act provided that minimum prices should cover cost of production.

At the hearing on the consumers' complaints, the commission placed in its public record composite figures to show how much it costs to mine and sell a ton of coal in each production district.

But that didn't satisfy the consumers. They even objected to introduction of such testimony. They said: suspend the prices, order a public hearing, and then bring in the facts and figures.

When the commission refused to grant that request, they demanded the cost sheets of individual operators, even though the commission reminded them that the Guffey Act specified these sheets must be kept confidential.

The city and State of New York led the attack; counsel for other municipalities and consumers joined.

When J. C. Murphy, counsel for the city of Atlanta, Ga., joined Alex Pisciotta of New York City in demanding the sheets, Chairman Charles F. Hosford, Jr., asked whether it would not be necessary then to go a step further and have each operator come into the hearing with his books, on which cost sheets were based.

Mr. Murphy agreed that it might, and added, that the whole price fixing plan was unworkable.

Power Output Off 5.4 P. C. Under 1937

NEW YORK (AP) — Electric power production in the United States for the week ended February 5 totaled 2,082,447,000 kilowatt hours, a decline of .8 of 1 per cent from 2,098,968,000 in the preceding week and a drop of 5.4 per cent from 2,201,057,000 in the comparable 1937 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The institute reported the following percentage decreases from a year ago according to major geographic areas: New England 11.5, Middle Atlantic 1.4, Central Industrial 11.3, West Central 2.7, Southern States 0.4, Rocky Mountain 1.4, Pacific Coast 1.3.

Zinc Output, Shipments Decline; Stocks Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic production of all grades of zinc in January totaled 48,687 tons, compared with 51,787 in the preceding month and 40,047 a year ago, the American Zinc Institute reported.

Shipments in January declined to 24,931 tons from 29,545 in December and 51,227 in January, 1937. Stocks on hand at the end of January stood at 88,532 tons, a gain of 23,756 tons over the previous month, and compared with 33,775 a year ago.

January production of prime western slab zinc amounted to 24,865 tons against 26,006 in December, while shipments declined to 13,500 tons from 18,730 in the preceding month. Stocks on hand at the end of January rose 11,365 tons to 40,699.

Fewer Railroad Workers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission reported that Class I steam railways had 959,670 employees in January, a decrease of 10.74 compared with January, 1937, and a decrease of 4.8 compared with December, 1937.

1937 Consumption Of Cotton Record Since World War

NEW YORK (AP)—Record-breaking use of cotton in the United States last year lifted the country's total consumption of leading textile fibers to the largest figure for any year since the war, the textile economics bureau reported.

Consumption of cotton, wool, rayon, silk and linen was figured at 4,374,900,000 pounds against 4,270,300,000 in 1936 and 2,946,900,000 in 1932.

Unprecedented use of cotton in the first nine months of the year, it was pointed out, offset a drastic decline in textile activity in the latter part of 1937. Cotton use rose to 3,630,400,000 pounds from 3,470,200,000 the preceding year and was 42,700,000 above the previous peak in 1927.

Wool, silk, rayon and linen use all were lower for the year, with rayon consumption placed at 301,500,000 pounds against 322,600,000 in 1936 and 155,300,000 in 1932.

Wool use fell to 353,900,000 pounds from 383,800,000 in 1936 and compared with 230,100,000 in 1932, around the depression bottom.

The Rayon Organon, published by the bureau, observed rayon use, amounting to 6.9 per cent of the total fiber consumed, for the first time in 17 years failed to increase its relative position.

Silk, at 1.2 per cent of the total, was the lowest for that fiber since 1921, the publication said.

An increase in rayon deliveries last month following the sharp year-end decline was shown.

Wheeler Sees Rise in Rail Rates Merely a Palliative

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Wheeler (D-Mont) of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee expressed the view that an increase in railroad rates would be only a "temporary palliative" to the roads.

The railroads have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for a 15 per cent boost.

Addressing the Washington Traffic Club, Mr. Wheeler said:

"Increased freight rates do not necessarily bespeak increased revenue. Railroads need increased volume to produce additional revenue. What generally happens in a horizontal increase such as that now requested? For two or three months roads obtain some increases in revenue though by no means the full percentage of the rate increase. After a few months the increased rate begins to reduce the volume of traffic and the roads withdraw the increase one by one."

Mr. Wheeler said a "conservative" economist once declared that railroad profits were greatest when rates were lowest.

Asserting that the future of the roads was not as "tragic as some predict," and that railroads were as indispensable now as 50 or 75 years ago, the Senator advocated:

Keeping total capitalization down to earning value in lean years.

Low debt and interest charges.

Abolishment of the surplus tax to permit setting up of sinking funds with which to pay bonded indebtedness.

Tightening of the law regulating railroad expenditures for purchases of stock in other companies.

"Genuine" competitive bidding for equipment and supplies.

Elimination of "unnecessary" holding companies and non-operating affiliates and subsidiaries.

Giving the I. C. C. the same access to records of bankers and brokers it has to records of the carriers.

Strengthening the staff of the I. C. C. Bureau of Accounts and Finance.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The California Farm Bureau Federation, criticizing the railroads for asking a 15 per cent freight rate increase, called for elimination of "extravagant and wasteful" practices by the carriers.

"Truth of the matter is we have more transportation than the available traffic can support, both rail and highway," the Federation said in a brief filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

ELIOT SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1864
165 Dudley Street, Roxbury
INTEREST BEGINS FEBRUARY 15
Deposits received by mail.

SUN LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

Sixty Seventh Year of Public Service

A FEW FACTS....

THE SUN LIFE OF CANADA was incorporated in 1865 under the laws of the Dominion of Canada. Today it ranks among the foremost life assurance institutions in the world.

THE PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY, during 1937, was again marked by an impressive increase in Assurances in Force, New Paid For Life Assurance, and Assets.

FOR OVER FORTY YEARS, the Sun Life of Canada has maintained an active organization in the United States for the service of United States policyholders who today have more than One Billion Dollars of assurance in force, and own a large proportion of the Company's million policies.

FOR THE SPECIAL PROTECTION of its United States policyholders the Company maintains in trust within the United States an amount sufficient to cover its net liabilities to them.

....AND FIGURES

Assurances in Force, December 31st, 1937	$2,896,589,103
New Assurances Paid for during 1937	250,064,011
Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries	
During 1937	76,203,342
Since Organization	1,122,307,344
Assets, December 31st, 1937	828,487,776
Liabilities	801,148,223
Paid-up Capital	2,000,000
Surplus and Contingency Reserve	25,339,553

The total liabilities of the Sun Life of Canada in the United States are $287,330,937.56. The net liabilities are fully covered by assets held in trust.

The Annual Report will be mailed to all policyholders. Others may obtain a copy upon request.

FIRST POLICY ISSUED 1871

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day	772,150
1938 volume to date	29,046,242
1937 volume to date	75,657,696

Upturn in Stock Market Is Halted By Profit Selling

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—The stock market rallied fractions to a point or more today but profit selling stepped in near the final hour to nip some gains and transfer others into small losses.

Volume picked up on the extension of yesterday's recovery but dried up as prices slipped off from their best.

Rails, steels, motors, farm equipments and building materials were prominent on the upturn. Later steels and motors yielded to pressure, and other leaders joined them in the minus column.

Some Hold Advances

Holding advances—highs were shaved—were Santa Fe, Great Northern, Continental Can, U. S. Gypsum, Johns-Manville, Inland Steel and National Steel. Off a bit from yesterday's close, after an earlier good performance, were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, American Telephone, J. I. Case, Douglas Aircraft and Anaconda.

Transfers were at the rate of about 800,000 shares.

A 1937 earnings report showing net at 41 cent a common share against 21 cents in 1936 helped to boost Radio Corp., which advanced a wide fraction. Coppers slipped after fair gains in early trading. American Telephone was hesitant.

Rail Bonds Rise

The bond market marched into higher ground today, railroad and industrial issues in the van. Gains among the leaders ranged from fractions to 3 or more points.

Up a point or better among rails in the final hour were Great Northern 5½s, Lehigh Valley 4½s of 1940, 5s of 2003 and 4½s of 2003, Illinois Central 4¾s, Southern Pacific 4½s, and Pennsylvania 4¼s.

Other gainers of 1 or more included Alleghany 5s of 1950, stamped, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Jones & Laughlin 4¼s, and American & Foreign Power 5s.

Tilting downward were Pere Marquette 4s.

Among foreigns, Japanese Government issues tended higher. U. S. Governments were 3-32s of a point higher to 4-32s lower.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Curb market stocks encountered some opposition to higher levels in late trading today, and, while the list as a whole continued to point upward, earlier gains were shaded.

At the beginning of the final hour Sherwin Williams was more than a point higher and minor fractional improvement was held by Pantepec Oil, American Cyanamid "B," American Gas and Gulf Oil.

Unchanged to a little lower were Pioneer Gold, Newmont Mining, Sunray Oil and Electric Bond & Share.

Stocks in London Show Firmer Tone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The overnight improvement in Wall Street, the firm close on European bourses and better advices from Cape Town all helped to impart a firmer tone to the stock market here with some increase in turnover.

International issues were very firm. U. S. Steel sold at $54½, International Nickel $49 3-32 and Brazilian Traction $11 5-32.

British funds were generally higher, the War Loan 3½s being £103¼. Among foreign bonds Far Eastern and German issues were firmer and Brazilian bonds dull.

Industrial issues recorded a general advance in quotations. Domestic rails improved also.

Kaffirs were supported from Cape Town and locally. Copper shares were firmer with Rhokana Corp. at £11 and Roan Antelope 18s. Other base metal shares improved also.

Leading oil securities advanced. Royal Dutch was £39⅝ and Mexican Eagle 10s. 9d. Rubber issues were firmer, the commodity price being 7 1-16d.

Detroit Edison Co. Plans To Continue Dividend Rate

NEW YORK, (AP)—Detroit Edison Co. contemplates continuation of its present annual dividend rate of $6 on the capital stock, Alex Dow, president, told stockholders at their annual meeting.

"That is merely the expression of good intentions," he added, however.

He said the company plans to spend $9,000,000 for plant improvements in the next year and a half.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Trading was more active in today's stock market, trans-Atlantic securities leading the upward movement and finishing with net gains of from one to three points. Steadier European markets coupled with the firm close in Wall Street Tuesday were contributing factors. Rayon, steel and tobacco issues were in demand at higher prices and the giltedged section held firm. Copper and base metal shares improved together with oils and rubbers. Small reactions took place at the close.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a firm tone and gains in the industrial group ran from 5 to 30 francs. Rentes finished 40 centimes down to 30 higher while Royal Dutch lost 20 francs and Suez Canal shares were weak and declined 200 francs on the day.

Liverpool: Cotton futures followed the sharp rally in the New York market and gained 10 to 11 points net. Short and speculative buyers competed for contracts on the advance and there was some profit-taking and Bombay realizing at the top prices.

So. Pacific Issue Approved

WASHINGTON—I. C. C. authorized Southern Pacific R. R. to issue $7,660,500 first refunding mortgage bonds to be sold to Southern Pacific Co. at par and accrued interest.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38⅞	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	38¼	36¼	36¼	Feb 4
52	36	Acme Steel (4)	2	40	40	40	+1
10⅜	8¼	Adams Exp (.40g)	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
20⅝	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	2	19	19	19	Feb 7
23	19½	Addressograph (1.40)	7	20½	20½	20½	+½
1¾	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb 8
58¼	45½	Air Reduction (1a)	14	49⅛	48½	48½	
1⅛	1	Air-Way El Ap	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅝	10⅝	Alaska Jun (.60a)	30	12½	12⅛	12¼	+⅛
1⅝	1¼	Alleghany	10	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
17⅝	12½	Alleg pf xw	1	12	12	12	—½
17⅞	11¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	13½	12⅝	12⅝	
17¼	12	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	12	12	12	
17½	13½	Alleg pr pf	1	13½	13½	13½	
31¾	15⅝	Alleg Stl	14	16¾	16	16½	+¼
9⅞	7½	Allen Indust	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Feb 5
176½	154½	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	7	163	161½	161½	—2
9⅝	8	Allied Kid (1)	2	8	8	8	
14⅜	11	Allied Mills (2g)	4	12½	12½	12½	Feb 8
9⅝	6½	Allied Stores	33	7¼	6⅞	7	
53½	43	Allied Stores pf (5)	9	43	42	43	—1
51¾	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	33	44⅜	42½	42½	—½
15¼	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	13½	13	13½	+1
2⅜	2½	Amal Leather	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
24	18⅞	Amal Leather pf (3)	3	20	18⅞	18⅞	Feb 8
68½	57	Amerada (2)	2	62¼	62	62	Feb 8
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	2	55	55	55	Feb 5
15⅞	11	Am Bank Note (½e)	3	13⅜	13	13	—¾
42½	30⅞	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	6	36½	36	36	
82½	70⅜	Am Can (4)	9	81	80	80	—¾
167	163	Am Can pf (7)	1	167	167	167	Feb 8
27½	19½	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	13	23¼	22½	22½	+½
50	37	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	3	41	40	40¼	+3¼
17⅝	12½	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	6	14¾	14¾	14¾	—¼
100½	93	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	93	93	93	Feb 7
101	95	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100	100	100	+1
8	6	Am Colortype	1	6½	6½	6½	+¼
13¾	10½	Am Coml Alchl (½g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅝
16¾	13¼	Am Crys Sug (½e)	7	14	13⅝	13¾	—¼
4¾	3⅝	Am Encaustic Tiling	9	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+½
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
4⅜	3	Am & Foreign Pow	7	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
19	12	Am & For P $6 pf	3	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
24	16⅞	Am & For P $7 pf	2	17	17	17	
11½	7½	Am & For P 2 pf	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+1⅛
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+⅜
4⅜	3	Am Hide & Leather	4	3½	3	3½	
26	20	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	20	20	20	
37¾	33½	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	35½	35½	35½	Feb 5
2	1⅝	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16½	15½	Am Ice pf (2½g)	2	16½	16¼	16½	Feb 7
7⅞	5¾	Am International	7	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+¼
23¼	16½	Am Locomotive	9	20⅜	20	20¼	+⅛
74½	56	Am Loco pf (7g)	1	57½	57½	57½	+½
14½	12⅜	Am M&Fdy (.20e)	5	13¼	13	13¼	+⅛
5¼	3¾	Am M & Met	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 8
38¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	16	32⅜	32	32¼	
104	103	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Jan 31
7⅛	4	Am Power & Light	18	5	4¾	4¾	
40½	26	Am P&L $6 pf (5⅝g)	4	30¼	30	30	+½
33	22	AmP&L$5pf(4.68¾g)	6	25½	25	25	—½
13⅞	11½	Am Rad & St S (.60)	54	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
22⅞	17¼	Am Roll Mill	15	19½	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
78	66	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	1	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	+⅜
20⅞	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	4	18	18	18	Feb 8
14¼	10	Am Seating (1¼g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Feb 8
56⅜	44¼	Am Smelt&R (¾e)	24	50⅞	48⅝	48⅝	—1⅜
131	123⅝	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	121½	121	121	—1⅜
51½	50½	Am Snuff (3a)	6	51¾	50⅛	50½	—½
34¾	22⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (½e)	19	27⅞	26¼	27	+½
11¾	8¼	Am Stores	1	10½	10½	10½	+1
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	29½	29½	29½	+¼
112	108½	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	5	110	110	110	Feb 4
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb 2
149⅞	127½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	135⅝	133¾	133⅞	—1½
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	*1	67⅜	67¾	67¾	
72¾	63½	Am Tobacco B (5)	*3	67⅝	67¾	67¾	
139½	138⅝	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	139½	139¼	139½	Feb 8
7⅞	5⅛	Am Type Founders	3	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	—⅜
13½	8⅞	Am Wat Wks	17	9⅞	8¾	8¾	
86	80	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Jan 28
5⅝	4	Am Woolen	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	Feb 8
33½	27	Am Woolen pf	1	31	31	31	+¼
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L & S	14	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	—¼
40	34	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan 17
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (1¾g)	192	32¾	31¼	31⅜	—⅜
50	36	Anacon W&C	1	39	39	39	Feb 8
18	15½	Anchor Hock (.60a)	6	16½	16	16½	+⅛
19	11½	Andes Copper (½g)	3	14¼	13½	13½	Feb 3
		A P W Paper	6	5	3⅞	5	Dec 31
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	3	28½	28¼	28½	Feb 8
100½	95	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100	99⅞	100	Feb 8
6⅞	5½	Armour Ill (.70g)	26	6	5¾	5⅞	
72	58	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	63	63	63	Jan 29
94½	90	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	30¼	Armstr'g Cork (¼e)	5	32⅜	31⅞	31⅞	—⅛
7½	6⅛	Arnold Const (¼e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Feb 4
5⅛	3¼	Artloom	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+¼
8⅜	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	+¼
69	66	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Feb 7
		Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
35	32½	Associates Inv (3a)	1	32	32	32	—½
42	32	Atch T & S F (2g)	53	36⅜	35	35	+⅜
72	60½	Atchison pf (5)	9	62½	61¼	62¼	+1¼
27⅞	20¼	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	11	22⅞	22¼	22¼	
7¾	5⅜	Atl Gulf & W In	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb 7
14½	9	Atl G & W In pf	2	10⅜	10½	10½	+⅛
22¼	20	Atl Refining (1)	7	21⅜	21	21	—⅜
107	104½	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104½	104½	104½	—½
9⅞	7¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	11	7⅝	7½	7½	
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	40½	40	40½	Feb 8
48	42	Atlas Powd (½e)	4	42¼	42	42	
7⅜	4⅞	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+¼
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	1	4½	4½	4½	+½
3⅛	2¼	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 4
4⅜	3½	Aviation Corp	9	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
		B					
9¾	7⅞	Baldwin Loco ct	57	9	8½	8⅝	
10⅞	7¾	Balt & Ohio	32	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
13¾	9½	Balt & Ohio pf	7	11	10⅜	10⅜	
33	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	30	30	30	Jan 29
18	14⅛	Barber Co (1g)	7	17¼	17	17	+⅛
10½	8	Barker Bros (¾g)	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
16⅛	13	Barnsdall (1)	14	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	—⅛
12¾	10½	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	3	11	10¾	10¾	Feb 7
17¾	15¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	16¼	16	16¼	Feb 8
96½	92½	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 4
101	97	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	101	101	101	Feb 8
8⅜	7¼	Belding-Hem (1)	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
83	83	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	83	83	83	Jan 11
14⅞	10⅞	Bendix Aviat (1)	9	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+¼
17¾	16⅞	Benef In Ln (2g)	4	17	16⅞	17	+⅛
38½	29	Best & Co (2½a)	2	36	36	36	+2
65⅞	50½	Beth Steel	134	56⅜	54⅜	54⅞	—⅜
16½	14⅝	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
98½	89½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	Feb 8
28	20¼	Bigelow-San	2	22	22	22	Feb 7
17⅞	12¼	Black & Decker (1)	3	14⅛	13⅞	14	+¼
14	11¼	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	11	13	12¾	12⅞	+½
35½	25⅞	Boeing Air (.40g)	31	29⅝	28⅞	29	
30	23½	Bohn Alum (4g)	1	26	26	26	
13⅞	12⅛	Bond Stores (1.60)	2	13½	13⅜	13⅜	Feb 8
19⅝	17⅛	Borden (1.60)	7	18⅛	18	18⅛	—⅜
28½	21½	Borg Warner (2a)	12	24⅛	24	24	—¼
4¾	3⅝	Boston & Maine	2	3⅞	3½	3½	
22¼	16¾	Bower R Bear (½e)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Feb 7
10⅞	7⅞	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	23	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+¼
26¼	19¾	Briggs Mfg (4g)	14	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
30½	23	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	1	26½	26½	26½	Feb 7
34	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	6	30½	30¼	30½	Feb 8
2¾	1¾	Bklyn & Queens T	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Feb 5
9¾	6⅝	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	7½	7½	7½	Feb 5
13⅞	8⅝	Bkln-Man Tr	11	10½	10¼	10⅜	+¼
37	25½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	28	28	28	+1
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	11	16	15½	15¾	—¼
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	1	39	39	39	+¼
10	7⅝	Bruns-Balke (1g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb 4
9¾	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	13	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅜
6⅝	4½	Budd Mfg	21	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Budd Wheel (.20g)	13	4½	4¼	4½	+¼
20	15½	Bullard Co (2g)	13	18⅛	17⅜	17⅜	—¼
31½	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	2	28⅝	28	28	—1
8½	7	Burlington Mills (1)	1	7	7	7	
20⅛	16¼	Burr Add Mach (.20e)	7	18¼	18	18	—⅛
3½	2	Bush Terminal	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb 7
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	4	8	8	8	Feb 7
8½	6⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
20⅞	19	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	20	20	20	
4⅜	3	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
11⅞	8⅜	Byers Co	7	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+¼
19¾	15¼	Byron Jackson (½e)	1	17½	17½	17½	+¼
		C					
24½	19	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	20½	20	20	Feb 8
		Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	Dec 28
2½	1⅛	Callahan Z-Ld	25	2	2	2	
10⅛	6⅞	Calumet & H (1.10g)	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
15⅝	10	Camp Wyant (1)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
19⅛	13½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	38	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
8⅝	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	40	7⅛	6⅞	7	—⅛
36	29	Cannon Mills (½e)	2	34	33½	33½	Feb 1
6⅞	4⅞	Cap Adm A (½g)	3	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	Feb 7
18	15½	Carpenter Stl (1.85g)	3	16⅜	16½	16½	Feb 8
4½	3½	Carriers & Gen (.35g)	1	3½	3½	3½	
97½	79	Case (J I) (6g)	10	90½	88	88	—1½
55⅞	39⅛	Caterpil Trac (½e)	9	47⅛	46	46	—½
102¼	100⅝	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	2	104⅝	100¾	100¾	—¾
18⅞	14	Celanese Corp	24	16⅜	16	16⅛	
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25⅛	18	Celotex (1.20g)	6	21½	21⅛	21⅜	+⅝
28	26	Cent Aguirre (3.30g)	2	28	27⅝	28	+¼
4½	3¼	Cent Fdy	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
11	9⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	10	10	10	Feb 8
8⅛	6	Cent Violeta (½g)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Feb 8
5⅛	4⅝	Cent Rib M (.10e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb 8
46⅝	35⅞	Cerro de Pas (1e)	14	40	39⅞	39⅞	—⅛
8⅜	6	Certain-teed	15	8⅝	8	8⅛	+⅛
30⅜	27	Champ Pap&F (½e)	4	30	29	29	—⅜
12⅛	7⅜	Checker Cab	1	10	10	10	Feb 8
38⅞	31⅞	Ches & Ohio (⅝e)	20	32⅝	32	32	—⅝
		Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	88	88	88	
46⅞	37⅛	Ches Corp (3a)	2	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
1⅛	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Feb 2
3⅝	2⅝	Chi & E Ill pf	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb 3
1⅝	1	Chi & N W	4	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
4⅝	3	Chi & N W pf	3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	Feb 8
1⅛	⅝	Chi Gt West	2	1	1	1	Feb 7
5⅝	3	Chi Gt West pf	8	4	4	4	Feb 8
14	11	Chi Mail Or (½e)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Feb 4
1	⅝	Chi M St P & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	—⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	10	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
12⅝	9⅝	Chi Pneu T	5	10½	10⅛	10½	—⅛
32½	27⅞	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	27	27	27	—½
1⅛	⅝	Chi Rk Is & P	1	1	1	1	+⅛
2⅝	1⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb 8
2⅞	1⅞	C R I & P 7% pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
12⅝	9⅛	Chi Yellow Cab (½e)	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Jan 28
16⅝	12⅝	Chick Cot Oil (½e)	2	15	14⅝	15	Feb 8
5⅛	3⅝	Childs Co	1	5	5	5	+⅝
63½	48⅞	Chrysler (10e)	147	56¼	54	54¼	—½
12⅝	11⅛	City Ice & F (2)	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Feb 8

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅜	2¾	City Stores	1	3	3	3	+¼
24	17½	Clark Equip (4.80g)	4	20	20	20	Feb 8
26½	19⅝	Clev Graph B (2.80g)	1	21½	21½	21½	+½
40⅝	33½	Climax Molyb (1.70g)	6	38¼	38	38	+½
15⅝	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	8	15¼	14½	15¼	+⅞
125	112	Coca-Cola (3a)	1	118	118	118	Feb 8
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58¾	58⅝	58¾	Feb 3
11⅛	8½	Colgate-Palm	16	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
95½	89	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	89	89	89	
27⅝	20½	Coll & Aik (5g)	1	23	23	23	+¼
20	15	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	4	16	15¾	16	Feb 8
22¼	17⅝	Columb Br A (.40e)	8	19⅜	19½	19¾	+¾
21½	17⅛	Columb Br B (.40e)	1	19½	19½	19½	+½
9⅝	6⅞	Colum G&El (.45g)	21	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—¼
79	68	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	68	68	68	Feb 8
15½	11⅝	Colum Pict vtc (1)	2	13⅝	13½	13½	—¼
33	30	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	*1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	Jan 31
76	62¼	Colum Carbon (4)	2	67	66½	67	+2
38¾	31⅛	Coml Credit (4a)	3	36	36	36	+1
86	86	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Jan 5
44⅝	36	Coml Inv Tr (4a)	2	40	40	40	Feb 8
96⅜	93	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	2	96¾	96½	96½	Feb 3
10	7⅝	Coml Solv (.60)	16	8¼	8	8	
2	1½	Comwlth & Sou	32	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
42¼	30	Comlth&Sou pf (¾k)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+⅞
27⅝	22¾	Comwlth Ed (1¼)	17	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	—⅛
7⅛	6	Conde Nast	3	6	6	6	Feb 7
24½	20½	Cong-Narin (¼e)	3	22½	22½	22½	+⅝
8	7¼	Congress Cigar (1g)	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 7
19½	13¾	Consol Aircraft (½g)	16	16½	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
8	6½	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	7¼	7	7	
25⅝	20¼	Consol Edison (½e)	34	22⅝	22	22	—⅜
96½	90	Consol Edison pf (5)	2	91¼	91¼	91¼	+¼
1⅞	1¼	Consol Film	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	Feb 5
6⅝	5½	Consol Film pf (½g)	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb 4
5¾	4¼	Consol Laundries	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
10½	8½	Consol Oil (.80)	21	9⅝	9¼	9¼	+⅛
		Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
7½	3⅞	Consol RR Cuba pf	17	6½	5¾	5¾	—1⅜
½	⅜	Consol Textile	1	½	⅜	⅜	—⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Consol Coal	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Feb 8
22	13½	Consol Coal pf	2	15½	15½	15½	Feb 7
86½	83⅝	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	85	85	85	Feb 3
16⅜	12⅝	Container Corp (1.20)	5	14¼	14	14	+¼
16½	10⅜	Cont Baking A	11	14⅜	14	14	+¼
2⅜	1½	Cont Baking B	2	2	2	2	+½
82½	73	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	79	79	79	Feb 7
45⅜	38¼	Cont Can (½e)	8	41⅞	41	41	+1
110	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	110	110	110	Feb 8
9⅝	7½	Cont Dia Fib	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb 8
32	27½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
1¾	1¼	Cont Motors	3	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
34⅝	27½	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	34	29½	28½	28⅝	—⅜
16½	12½	Cont Steel (1⅜g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Feb 8
65½	58⅝	Corn Products (3)	3	63	63	63	+¼
164½	164	Corn Products pf (7)	1	164¼	164¼	164¼	Feb 3
4¾	3¾	Coty (.10g)	5	4	4	4	
27	19	Crane Co (1g)	27	25¾	24⅞	24⅞	—¼
98	90	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	91¼	91¼	91¼	Feb 7
25	21⅛	Cream of Wh (½e)	1	22	22	22	Feb 5
10½	8	Crosley Radio	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
39⅞	31½	Crown Cork (¼e)	12	35¾	34¾	34¾	+¼
37	34½	Crwn Ck pf ww (2¼)	4	34½	34½	34½	Jan 28
33¾	30	Crwn Ck pf xw (2¼)	3	30½	30	30½	Feb 3
12¼	9⅛	Crown Zellerb (¼e)	15	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+⅜
72½	66	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	67½	67½	67½	Feb 3
44⅜	31⅞	Crucible Steel	12	36¼	35½	35½	+¼
94½	80	Crucible Stl pf (5g)	1	80	80	80	Feb 3
1¼	⅝	Cuba Co	5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Feb 8
5⅝	4	Cuban-Am Sugar	2	4⅜	4½	4⅜	Feb 8
18½	15	Cudahy Pack	1	16	16	16	Feb 5
7¼	5	Curtis Publishing	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+⅛
50¼	39	Curtis Pub pf (2k)	1	44½	44½	44½	—¼
5¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	24	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
18⅝	13¾	Curtiss.Wri't A (½g)	7	16¼	15¾	15¾	—⅛
24¼	15⅛	Cutler.Hamm'r (¼g)	3	18½	18½	18½	+¼
		D					
7	5¾	Davega Stores (¾)	1	6	6	6	Feb 8
15⅛	13⅝	Davega Strs pf (1¼)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Feb 8
9⅞	8¼	Davidson Chm (.60g)	7	8½	8¼	8¼	Feb 8
25⅛	18¼	Deere & Co	50	22¼	20⅝	20⅞	—⅝
25	22½	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	4	22¼	22¼	22¼	—½
15½	12	Diesel Wem-Gil (2g)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+¼
17⅛	13½	Del & Hudson	10	15½	15	15	+½
8⅜	6½	Del Lack & W	19	7	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
2½	1⅞	Den & Rio G W pf	9	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 1
108	92½	Detroit Ed (2e)	4	93¾	93¾	93¾	+¼
26⅜	20¾	Diamond Match (¼e)	6	26½	26¼	26½	+1
36	31½	Diam Mat pf (1½)	1	35½	35½	35½	Feb 8
9¼	6¼	Diam T Mot (1)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Feb 8
16	12⅞	Dist Corp Seag (½e)	12	15	14¾	14¾	—¼
73	66	Dist Corp-S pf ww (5)	9	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	
17	15⅞	Dixie Vortex (1½)	1	16	16	16	Feb 3
22½	17⅝	Doehler D C (2g)	1	19	19	19	+1¼
60⅜	53¾	Dome Mines (1e)	25	56⅜	56¼	56½	—½
8¼	6	Dominion Stores	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 28
46¼	35	Douglas Aircraft	40	40⅜	39⅜	39½	—¼
98	87⅞	Dow Chem (¾e)	22	93¼	92	93	Feb 8
22	19¼	Dresser A (1½g)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+⅝
12⅝	8¾	Dresser B	12	10⅜	10	10	—⅛
⅝	½	Duluth So Sh & Atl	5	⅝	½	½	Jan 3
⅝	⅝	Duluth S S & A pf	30	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 3
3½	2½	Dunhill Internat	1	2½	2½	2½	Feb 3
10	10	Duplan Silk (1)	5	10	10	10	Feb 3
120⅝	106	du Pont de N (6¼g)	20	115¼	114	114	—¼
135⅛	132	du Pont deb (6)	4	134¼	134	134	Feb 8
113⅞	111	du Pont pf (4½)	1	113½	113½	113½	+⅜
		E					
7⅛	5	Eastern Rolling Mill	2	5½	5¼	5½	Feb 5
167	149½	Eastman Kodak (8a)	8	157	154	154	—2
21⅝	15½	Eaton Mfg (¼e)	5	17¼	17	17	—¼
4¾	3¼	Eitingon Schild	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+¼
4	3⅝	Elec & Mus (.19e)	10	3¾	3½	3½	+¼
21½	15⅝	El Auto Lite (2.60g)	17	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+⅜
10⅞	8	Elec Boat (.60g)	14	9⅜	9	9	—⅜
13⅞	8¼	Elec Pow & Light	45	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	
40	26	Elec P & L $6 pf	2	28	28	28	
43	30	Elec P & L pf	10	33½	32⅜	32½	+½
30⅜	26	Elec Stor Bat (2½g)	1	28	28	28	—¼
⅜	½	Elk Horn Coal	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2⅞	1⅝	Elk Horn Coal pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb 7
20⅛	17	El Paso N Gas (2a)	1	18½	18½	18½	+1¼
40⅜	34⅞	Endicott-Johnson (3)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	+1⅜
6⅛	3⅝	Eng Pub Svc	25	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
49⅞	40	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	4	40½	40	40	Feb 7
54	43½	Eng PS pf ww (5½)	2	44	44	44	—¼
62½	50	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	1	50	50	50	Jan 31
2⅞	1⅝	Equitable Off Bldg	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
6¼	3	Erie RR	5	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+¼
9⅞	5¼	Erie 1 pf	4	6	5½	5½	—⅜
7	3½	Erie 2 pf	2	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	Feb 8
5¼	3⅝	Eureka Vac Clean	1	4	4	4	
10½	7½	Evans Prod	2	8¾	8½	8½	
1¾	1⅝	Exchange Buffet	2	1½	1½	1½	Feb 4
		F					
33½	24	Fairbanks Mor (1)	6	27¾	26	27¾	+1¾
		Fairbanks M pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Mar 31
33	28½	Fajardo Sugar (1e)	4	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞	Feb 8
10½	8	Fed Lit & Trac (1g)	1	9	9	9	+1
74	70	Fed Min'g & Sm (5g)	1	70	70	70	Jan 21
98½	96½	Fed M & Sm pf (7)	2	96½	96½	96½	Feb 2
4⅝	2⅞	Fed Motor	2	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅜
4⅝	3	Fed Screw	1	3	3	3	Feb 3
2	1⅝	Fed Water Serv A	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
18⅝	14⅞	Fed D Stores (¼e)	1	15	15	15	Feb 5
79	67⅞	Fed D Strs pf (4¼)	1	76	76	76	+1
32⅜	27	Fid P F Ins (1.60a)	9	29½	29¼	29½	
25⅛	18⅞	Firestone T&R (½e)	7	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	
92	90¼	Firestn T&R pf (6)	1	90½	90½	90½	Feb 8
33½	28	First Nat Strs (⅝e)	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	—⅛
18¼	14⅝	Flintkote (1)	47	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—½
29½	23⅛	Florence Sto (3¼g)	2	23½	23½	23½	Feb 4
21	18¼	Florsheim Sh A (¼e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jan 17
3	2⅛	Follansbee	3	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛	+¼
33½	26⅛	Food Mach (2¼)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+½
20½	14½	Foster Wheeler	15	17¼	16½	16½	—½
5⅝	3½	Francisco Sug	2	4	4	4	Feb 8
28	22½	Freeport Sul (2)	4	27¼	26½	26½	—½
		G					
2½	2	Gabriel A	1	2	2	2	
5	3½	Gair (Robert)	1	4	4	4	+⅜
16	12½	Gair (Robt) pf	1	13	13	13	+⅜
7½	5¼	Gar Wood Ind (¼g)	4	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅛	5¼	Gen Am Investors	1	6	6	6	+½
95	93¾	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	1	95	95	95	Feb 2
48½	35¼	Gen Am Tran (3½g)	7	39½	39	39½	+1½
9	7½	Gen Baking (.60a)	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	
5⅛	3½	Gen Bronze	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
13	8⅝	Gen Cable	11	10	9⅝	9⅞	+¼
25⅞	17½	Gen Cable A	8	19⅛	19	19	
72	58	Gen Cable pf (7g)	1	58	58	58	Feb 7
27⅜	24⅝	Gen Cig (3g)	1	25	25	25	Feb 8
46½	36⅛	Gen Elec (2.20g)	65	40⅛	39⅛	39⅜	—⅝
33⅝	30	Gen Foods (2)	3	32¼	32¼	32¼	+¼
1⅜	1	Gen Gas & Elec A	1	1	1	1	
57¼	50¾	Gen Mills (3)	1	55½	55½	55½	—½
38⅞	29⅝	Gen Motors (¼e)	107	35	34	34⅛	—¼
116	112½	Gen Motors pf (5)	1	114	114	114	
5⅝	4½	Gen Outdoor Adv	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
31½	26	Gen Out Ad A (1½g)	2	27	27	27	+1
9⅞	7⅝	Gen Print Ink (.90g)	6	9	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Gen Pub Service	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
26⅛	18⅝	Gen Ry Sig (¼e)	2	22	21⅞	21⅞	
2	1⅛	Gen Real & Util	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19	15	Gen Real & Util pf	5	18	17	18	Feb 8
28	19⅞	Gen Refract (2g)	22	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	
14	10⅝	Gen Thea Eq (1¼g)	4	11⅛	11	11	Feb 7
20	15⅝	Gen Time Inst (1)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Feb 8
14⅛	10⅝	Gen T & Rub (¼g)	10	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	—¼
10⅝	9⅛	Gillette (1)	4	9⅝	9½	9½	—¼
89⅝	85½	Gillette pf (5)	2	87	87	87	+1
9⅝	6⅞	Gimbel Bros	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
56	50	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	2	50½	50	50	Jan 27
27⅞	20¼	Glidden Co (2)	5	22¾	22½	22½	+⅝
51⅝	46	Glidden cv pf (2¼)	1	46	46	46	—3
3⅛	2⅝	Gobel (Adolph)	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅞	3	Goebel Brew (.20a)	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb 8
19⅛	13⅝	Goodrich (1g)	17	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	—⅝
57⅛	46⅝	Goodrich pf (5)	3	50	49	49	+½
23	17¼	Goodyr T&R (3½g)	37	20⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+½
86⅜	76	Goodyr T & R pf (5)	2	81½	81	81	Feb 3
4⅝	3⅛	Gotham Silk Hos	3	4	4	4	+⅜
2	1⅛	Graham-Paige	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Granby Consol Min	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Grand Union	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 8
12⅝	11¼	Grand Un pf (½k)	8	12⅛	12	12	Feb 3
18¼	13⅝	Gran City Stl (1½g)	4	15½	15	15	+½
27⅝	22¼	Grant (WT) (.85e)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+½
23	20	Grant (WT) pf (1)	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
15⅛	11⅝	Gt Nor Ir O ct (¼e)	14	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
26⅞	19	Gt No Ry pf (2g)	37	22⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+½
33	26⅛	Gt W Sugar (2.40a)	2	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	Feb 8
21⅛	15	Green (H L) 1.60a)	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
10⅛	8⅛	Greyhound (.80a)	20	9⅛	8⅞	9	—⅛
9⅛	7⅛	Greyhound pf (.55)	5	8	8	8	+⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Guantanamo Sugar	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 4
8½	6	Gulf Mobile & Nor	3	6	6	6	Feb [illegible]

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
19	15½	Gulf M&N pf (2½g)	2	16½	16	16½	Feb 8
25½	25	Hacknsk Wat (1½g)	1	25	25	25	Feb 4
7	5⅝	Hall Printing	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Feb 8
21¼	17¼	Hamil Watch (¾e)	1	17½	17½	17½	
25	20	Harb-Walker (¼e)	*2	20½	20½	20½	
7¾	5	Hat Corp A (.20e)	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb 8
2⅜	1⅞	Hayes Body	10	2⅛	2	2	
93	86	Hazel-Atlas Gl (5)	2	86	86	86	Feb 3
7⅞	6	Hecker Prod (.60)	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+½
90½	89	Helme (G W) (5a)	1	90½	90½	90½	Jan 27
17	12⅝	Hercules Motors (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+¾
58	49⅜	Hercules Pow (¾g)	3	53¼	53¼	53¼	+¼
43½	43¼	Hershey Choc (3)	1	42½	42½	42⅜	—1⅛
93	84⅛	Hersh cv pf (4a)	2	90½	90⅜	90⅜	Feb 7
19½	19	Hinde & D P (3)	1	19½	19½	19½	Jan 21
22½	17	Holland Furn (½e)	12	21	19¾	20	+½
11	8½	Hollander	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—½
25¼	18¼	Holly Sugar (2¼e)	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb 8
65⅜	52½	Homestake M (4½)	9	60⅜	58⅝	59	—2
25	21⅞	Houd-Her A (2½)	1	23¼	23	23¼	+1
11⅞	8¼	Houd-Her B (1½)	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅝
50¼	46½	Household Fin (4a)	2	49⅝	49½	49½	
85	83½	Household F pf (5)	1	84	84	84	Feb 7
8⅝	6¼	Houston Oil	31	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝	—¼
53⅝	41½	Howe Sound (3a)	8	47½	45	45	—1⅞
2⅜	1⅜	Hudson & Man	1	2	2	2	+⅛
7½	6	Hudson & Man pf	6	8⅜	8½	8½	Jan 25
10	6⅝	Hudson Motor (¾g)	11	8½	8¼	8¼	
1⅞	1⅛	Hupp Motor	15	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
		I					
11¾	8⅜	Illinois Central	31	10½	9¾	9⅞	+⅝
20	16	Illinois Central pf	5	19	18	18½	+1½
8⅛	6¼	Indian Refin (.15g)	1	6½	6¼	6½	Feb 8
22	16	Indust Rayon (¼e)	17	22	20½	21	+1¼
86	73½	Ing-Rand (1½e)	8	78	75½	75½	Feb 8
78½	61	Inland Steel (4)	21	66	63½	66	+2¾
15⅝	9⅞	Inspiration Copper	43	13¼	12¾	12¾	—⅛
4½	3⅞	Insuransh ct (.30)	1	4	4	4	Feb 5
6¾	3⅛	Interboro Rap Tr	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+¼
25	17	Interchem Corp	9	22	21	21	
4¾	3¼	Intercont Rubber	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb 7
13½	9	Interlake Ir (.65g)	48	11⅞	11¼	11¼	—⅛
3⅞	2½	Int Agricultural	14	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+¼
29	20	Int Agr pr pf (3g)	5	25	24½	25	+1¼
154¾	140	Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	149	149	149	Feb 9
70	55½	Int Harvester (2½)	16	64¾	63½	63¾	+½
150	142½	Int Harvester pf (7)	2	150	150	150	Feb 2
7¾	4⅞	Int Hydro-Elec A	12	5¾	5¼	5¼	—¼
4⅞	3	Int Merc Marine	3	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
11⅞	7⅞	Int Mining (.90g)	4	10⅞	10½	10½	
51¾	43¼	Int Nickel Can (2a)	91	49⅜	48⅜	48⅜	—1
132	132	Int Nick Can pf (7)	1	132	132	132	Jan 19
9⅞	6⅜	Int Pap & P	20	7¾	7⅜	7½	—⅛
39½	27½	Int Pap & P pf (5)	45	30⅞	29½	29½	—½
21	20	Int Salt (1½a)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Feb 8
35¾	31½	Int Shoe (2)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	—½
20	16	Int Silver	1	20	20	20	+1
7½	5½	Int Tel & Tel	25	6¼	6	6	+⅛
7¾	6	Int T & T fgn ct	12	6½	6¼	6¼	—¼
13⅝	9⅝	Intrst Dp S (2¾g)	10	10½	10	10	
12	10¼	Intertype (.80g)	2	10½	10½	10½	Jan 29
24	21½	Island Creek Cl (2)	2	22½	22½	22½	+1
		J—K					
50¾	46¼	Jewel Tea (4)	3	48	48	48	Feb 8
86	66½	Johns-Manville (3a)	12	80	77½	78½	+1
19½	16	Kalam Stove&F (¼e)	1	16	16	16	Feb 8
8⅝	6½	Kan City Southern	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+⅞
20	16	Kan City So pf (1½g)	3	17	16½	17	+1
18¼	16⅛	Kaufmann Dpt (.40e)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
14¼	12⅝	Kayser (J) (¼e)	11	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	Feb 8
9¾	6⅞	Kelsey-Hayes Wh A	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅜
6⅝	4¼	Kelsey-Hayes Wh B	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—½
43¼	32⅝	Kennecott Cop (2a)	78	38⅝	37	37	—1
9⅞	7⅝	Keystone S & W	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	—¼
22	19	Kimberly-Clark (1a)	1	21	21	21	+½
2⅝	1⅞	Kinney (G R)	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 4
18⅝	15½	Kresge SS (.30e)	11	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+¼
6	5	Kresge Dept Stores	1	5	5	5	Jan 28
28	24	Kress (S H) (1.60)	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Jan 26
16½	14½	Kroger Groc (1.30)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
		L					
12⅞	10⅝	Lambert Co (¾e)	9	11½	11¼	11¼	+⅜
6	5	Lane Bryant (½g)	2	5⅛	5	5	Feb 4
15¼	11¼	Lee Rub & T (¼e)	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	
19¾	14½	Lehigh Port C (¼e)	12	17½	17	17	—¼
1⅛	¾	Lehigh Valley Coal	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
5¼	3⅜	Lehigh Val Coal pf	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
6⅜	4½	Lehigh Valley RR	9	6	5¾	5¾	+¼
28⅞	22⅞	Lehman Corp (1)	9	24¾	24¼	24½	+½
11	8⅝	Lehn & Fink (1¼)	2	10	10	10	—½
27¼	22⅞	Lerner Stores (2)	2	23	22⅞	22⅞	Feb 4
42	31¼	L O F Glass (4g)	12	35	34	34	
9	7⅝	Lib. McN & L (1.40g)	12	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
27	25¼	Life Savers (1.60)	9	26	25⅞	26	
100	88	Ligg & Myers (4a)	2	92	92	92	Feb 8
102½	90	Ligg & My B (4a)	13	92½	92½	92½	—1½
167	165	Ligg & My pf (7)	1	165	165	165	
16⅛	16	Lily Tulip Cup (1½)	2	16½	16½	16½	Feb 2
34¾	22½	Lima Loco (2½g)	11	27	26¼	26½	+1¼
40¼	34⅞	Link Belt (2a)	9	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Feb 3
19	16½	Liq Carbonic (1.60)	1	18	18	18	Feb 8
52⅞	44⅞	Loew's (7½g)	12	48⅜	47⅜	47⅜	—⅞
106½	105	Loew's pf (6½)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	Feb 8
1⅝	1⅛	Loft	22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
36½	31¾	Lone Star Cem (3a)	7	36¼	35	35	
4½	3½	Long-Bell A	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
21	17½	Loose-W Bis (.30e)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
18	15½	Lorillard (P) (1.20)	9	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
56¼	44	Louisv & Nash (2½e)	6	45¾	45	45¾	+⅞
17½	16	Louisv G&E A (1½)	2	16½	16½	16½	Feb 8
21¼	15⅝	Ludlum Steel (¼e)	2	17⅛	17	17	
		M					
31	30½	MacAnd & F (2a)	1	31	31	31	Jan 31
24¾	18	Mack Trucks (1a)	23	20½	20	20	
32¾	26	Macy (RH) Co (2)	3	30¼	30½	30½	—⅜
13	10½	Mad Sq. Gar (.20e)	3	13	13	13	Feb 5
30⅞	23⅜	Magma Cop (2¾g)	2	26⅝	26	26½	
3	1⅞	Manati Sugar ct	1	2	2	2	Feb 7
9	7	Mandel Bros (¾e)	2	7½	7⅛	7⅛	Feb 8
7	6⅛	Manhattan Ry m gtd	2	7	7	7	—⅜
12⅛	10	Manhattan Shirt (1)	3	11	10½	10½	Feb 8
2⅛	1⅞	Maracaibo Oil	1	2	2	2	
7⅛	5⅞	Marine Midland (.40)	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
29	26¾	Marlin Rock (4¾g)	2	27	26¾	27	Feb 8
9⅞	7⅝	Marshall Field	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+⅛
21½	15⅞	Martin (G L) Co	16	18	17⅝	17⅝	—⅜
4⅜	2⅜	Martin-Parry	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
37¼	29	Masonite (1)	4	32	31	31	—1
25¾	22⅝	Math Alkali (1.65g)	1	24	24	24	+½
42¾	34¾	May Dept Sto (3)	4	39¾	39½	39½	Feb 8
6⅞	5	Maytag (½g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb 5
25	22	Maytag pf ww (3)	1	22	22	22	Feb 8
15⅛	12½	McCall (1½)	6	13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅜
10	7⅝	McCrory Stores (½g)	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+⅜
79	74	McCrory Sto pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Feb 8
14⅜	10	McGraw Elec (1)	1	11	11	11	+¼
10½	8¼	McGraw-Hill (.15e)	2	9¼	9	9	—½
45⅛	40	McIntyre Porc (2)	18	42½	42¼	42¼	
26⅛	19¾	McKeesport T (2)	1	22	22	22	+¼
8¼	6⅝	McKess & Rob (d)	9	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
33¾	30	McKess & Rob pf (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	Feb 8
8⅞	6⅝	McLellan Strs (.40e)	1	7	7	7	
15	11¼	Mead Corp (1½g)	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb 8
61	50	Mead pf B ww (5½)	2	54	54	54	+1¼
48	40¾	Melville Shoe (1e)	3	42	41½	41½	—1½
5⅝	4	Mengel	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
43½	35	Mesta Machine (1e)	3	37	36¾	36¾	—½
11⅞	7⅛	Miami Copper (.15g)	23	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
22⅛	17⅛	Mid-Cont Pet (1½g)	5	18⅞	18½	18½	
27⅛	20⅝	Midland Stl (5g)	2	22	22	22	Feb 8
65	46½	Minn Honeywell (3)	5	59¼	59	59	+1½
7⅝	5½	Minn-Mol Imp	8	6⅝	6¼	6¼	+¼
60	50	Minn Mol pf (6½g)	1	50	50	50	
¾	⅛	Minn St P & S S M	15	¼	⅛	⅛	Feb 2
1¼	⅝	Minn StP & SSM pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 31
17⅝	14	Mission Corp (1¼g)	1	15	15	15	+¼
3⅝	2½	Mo-Kan-Texas	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
11⅛	7½	Mo-Kan-Texas pf	8	9⅜	9	9	+⅛
2⅜	1½	Mo Pacific	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
3⅝	2¼	Mo Pacific pf	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
17	13	Mohawk Carp (1.20)	3	14	14	14	Feb 8
91	77½	Monsanto Chm (½e)	2	81½	81½	81½	Feb 8
113	111	Monsanto C pf (4½)	1	113	113	113	Jan 26
36½	29¼	Mont Ward (½e)	61	34⅞	33¾	33¾	+⅛
30⅛	25	Morrell & Co	2	30	30	30	Jan 31
½	⅜	Mother Lode (.45g)	8	½	⅜	½	
21⅞	15¾	Motor Prod (5g)	5	17⅜	17½	17½	+½
24	10⅛	Motor Wheel (1.60)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Feb 7
21¼	15⅛	Mueller Brass (1a)	5	18	17⅜	18	+¾
7¾	4⅞	Mullins Mfg B	2	6	5¾	6	Feb 8
13½	12	Munsingwear (¼e)	*1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
57	49⅛	Murphy (G C) (4)	4	54¼	54	54	+3
7⅝	5	Murray Corp (½g)	4	6½	6½	6½	+¼
47	43⅞	Myers & Bro (4½g)	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	Jan 26
		N					
12⅛	9¼	Nash-Kelvin (½e)	15	9⅝	9⅜	9½	—⅛
13⅛	9⅝	Nat Acme (1g)	5	11⅛	11	11	+⅜
10⅞	7½	Nat Aviation	5	8½	8⅜	8½	+1
20⅝	17⅝	Nat Biscuit (.40e)	3	19⅝	19½	19½	+⅛
157	150	Nat Biscuit pf (7)	1	155⅞	155⅞	155⅞	Feb 8
17⅝	13¾	Nat Bd & Inv (1.44a)	2	15	15	15	Feb 8
80	74	Nat B & In pf ww (5)	2	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	Feb 8
43	39½	Nat Bond & S (¼e)	2	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	Feb 4
18¼	14⅞	Nat Cash Reg (¼e)	7	16⅛	16¼	16¼	
16⅜	13¼	Nat Dairy Pr (1.20)	14	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	—⅜
7⅞	5⅝	Nat Dept Stores	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
5⅛	4½	Nat Dept Stores pf	1	5	5	5	Feb 8
23⅛	19⅛	Nat Distillers (2a)	8	21	20⅞	20⅞	—⅛
18⅛	17⅞	Nat Enam & Stpg (2)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Jan 27
7⅝	5⅝	Nat Gypsum	32	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
25⅝	20¼	Nat Lead (½)	19	24¼	23⅝	23⅞	+⅛
159	158	Nat Lead pf A (7)	1	158	158	158	Feb 3
24	16⅞	Nat M & Stl C (2)	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	17	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
⅝	⅜	Nat Ry Mex 1 pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 26
½	⅛	Nat Ry Mex 2 pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 2
62⅝	50	Nat Steel (3¼a)	19	54⅞	54¼	54¼	+1½
22¼	14¼	Nat Supply (b)	15	17⅛	16⅝	17	—⅛
70	70	Nat Supply 6% pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Feb 2
74½	65	Nat Sup 5½% pf (5½)	6	69	68	68	Feb 2
25⅛	21	Nat Supply $2 pf (2)	5	22¼	21¾	21¾	Feb 8
4⅛	3⅛	Nat Tea	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb 7
10⅛	8¼	Natomas (.80)	15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
23¼	19⅛	Neisner Bros (2)	2	21⅝	21¼	21¼	+⅜
68⅛	63	Neisner Br pf (4¾)	1	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	Feb 2
40	36⅛	Newberry (JJ) (2.40)	2	38⅛	38	38⅛	Feb 5
19⅛	12⅝	Newpt Ind (3g)	36	16⅛	15⅜	16	
39	29	NY Air Brake (3)	2	33½	33¼	33¼	
19⅛	15⅛	NY Central	140	17⅞	17⅛	17¼	
22⅛	13⅝	NY Chi & StL	5	16⅛	16	16	+⅜
38⅛	23⅝	NY Chi & StL pf	15	26⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+⅝
28	20	NYC Omnib (4.90g)	5	25	24⅞	24⅞	+⅜
⅝	⅝	NY Investors	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 8
3⅜	2	NY NH & H	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	4½	NY NH & H pf	1	5	5	5	+⅛
1⅛	⅝	NY Ont & W	1	1	1	1	Feb 1
10⅝	8⅛	NY Shipbuilding	7	9⅜	9	9	—⅛
188	180	Norfolk & W (10a)	2	180	180	180	Feb 7

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
1⅛	⅞	Norfolk Southern	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 26
10⅛	7⅝	No Amer Av (½g)	30	9⅛	8½	8½	—⅜
22	16⅝	Nor American (1.60g)	43	18	17⅝	17⅝	—⅝
54½	50	Nor American pf (3)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	Feb 8
99	93	Nor Americ Ed pf (6)	1	92	92	92	Feb 3
13⅝	9⅞	Northern Pacific	81	12	11¼	11¼	—½
3	1⅞	Norwalk T & R	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 8
		O					
14⅞	11⅞	Ohio Oil (1g)	36	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	—¼
32	22⅝	Oliver Farm Equip	19	26¾	25½	25½	
12⅝	9⅝	Omnibus (1.80g)	4	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
7⅜	5⅜	Oppenhm Coll (½g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+¼
24⅝	19⅜	Otis Elevator (1.40g)	6	22	21½	22	+1⅛
12	8½	Otis Steel	23	10⅛	9⅞	10	+⅛
56	45½	Otis Steel 1 pf (5½)	1	47	47	47	+1⅜
16	12⅞	Outbd M & M (.30e)	1	13	13	13	Feb 8
66½	48⅞	Owens-Ill Gl (¼e)	8	58	56½	57	+1
		P—Q					
11¼	9⅜	Pac Am Fish (1.20)	1	10	10	10	+⅜
14⅝	11⅝	Pac Fin Calif (1.60a)	3	12½	12⅝	12½	Feb 4
28⅛	25⅛	Pac Gas & Elec (2)	10	25⅝	25¼	25¼	—½
40	34⅝	Pac Lighting (3)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	
16½	13	Pac Mills	5	13	13	13	—¼
15⅞	11⅜	Pac West Oil (¾g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Feb 8
5⅛	4	Packard Mot (¼g)	16	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
8⅝	8	Pan-Am Pet (1g)	2	8	8	8	Feb 4
1½	1⅛	Panhandle P & R	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 3
42	35	Paraffine (4g)	4	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+1¼
12⅞	9	Paramount Pict	115	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	+¼
96½	82	Param Pic 1 pf (6)	2	86¾	85	86¾	+4¾
12⅝	9	Param Pic 2 pf (.60)	12	10¼	10	10¼	+⅝
24	20½	Park & Tilford (3g)	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb 7
3¼	2⅛	Park Utah Ml (.15g)	7	2⅝	2½	2½	
34	31⅜	Parke Davis (½e)	3	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	+¼
20½	17	Parker Rust-Pr (1½)	*2	18⅞	18	18	—⅛
2½	1¾	Parmelee Trans	1	2	2	2	Feb 7
6¾	4⅜	Pathe Film	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
12¼	9⅞	Patino Mines (2g)	5	11⅜	11⅛	11½	+½
5⅝	4½	Peerless Corp (.30g)	4	5½	5⅛	5⅛	Feb 8
44¾	41⅜	Penick&Ford (1½g)	1	44	44	44	+2
73	62	Penney (J C) (4a)	5	67⅜	66½	66½	
2½	2⅛	Penn Coal & Coke	2	2¼	2¼	2⅜	—⅛
5	3⅝	Penn-Dixie Cement	6	4¾	4½	4⅝	+⅛
24½	17	Penn-Dixie pf A	2	21½	21	21	+1½
15½	12½	Penn Gl S ct (1g)	1	13	13	13	
24½	19⅜	Penn RR (1¼g)	30	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	+⅛
31	30	Peoples Drug (1a)	2	31	30	30	Feb 4
34½	30¼	Peoples GL&C (2g)	2	42½	32½	32½	Feb 5
4½	3¼	Peoria & East	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb 3
15	11¼	Pere Marquette	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Feb 4
15	15	Pet Milk (1)	1	15	15	15	Jan 6
13½	10½	Petrol Corp (1.27g)	2	11	10⅞	11	Feb 8
6⅞	4¾	Pfeiffer Brew (.90g)	4	5¾	5½	5¾	+¼
31⅝	22	Phelps Dodge (1.60g)	16	26⅞	25¾	25¾	—¾
37½	34	Phila Co 6% pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Feb 8
65	64⅞	Phila Co pf (6)	1	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	Jan 21
¾	½	Phila & R Coal & I	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 8
91½	81	Philip Morris (3)	10	88	87	87	+1
6	6	Phillips Jones	1	6	6	6	Feb 8
42½	34½	Phillips Pet (2)	18	37⅝	37	37½	+⅝
		Phoenix Hosiery	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	Dec 31
8⅜	6	Pierce Oil pf	1	6	6	6	Feb 4
24½	20½	Pillsbury Flr (1.60)	1	21	21	21	
7½	5½	Pittsburgh Coal	3	5½	5½	5½	Feb 3
35	26¼	Pittsburgh Coal pf	4	32	32	32	Feb 7
6¾	4	Pitts Coke & Iron	1	6	6	6	Feb 3
8⅞	6¾	Pitts Scr & B (.65g)	5	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+⅛
16¾	10⅛	Pittsburgh Steel	3	12⅞	11¾	11¾	—½
1	1	Pittsburgh Tm Coal	1	¾	¾	¾	+¼
2¼	1¾	Pittsburgh United	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
¾	½	Pittston Co	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 28
19¼	16¼	Plymouth Oil (1.40a)	6	17¼	17	17	+⅛
11	9	Pond Creek Pac (2g)	1	10	10	10	Feb 8
12	7⅝	Poor & Co B	2	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+⅜
3⅜	2¼	Porto R-Am Tob A	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 3
1⅛	¾	Porto R-Am Tob B	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
4⅝	3¼	Postal Tel & C pf	1	3½	3½	3½	+¼
10¼	7⅛	Pressd Stl Car (¼g)	15	8½	8¼	8¼	+¼
10⅛	6⅞	Pres Stl Car 1 pf (¼)	4	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	Feb 4
31½	20½	Pres Stl Car 2pf (2½)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+3⅝
50⅛	45⅝	Proctor & Gam (2)	9	47½	47	47	—⅜
35⅛	30	Pub Svc NJ (2.60)	7	32¼	32	32	
123⅛	119	Pub S NJ 7% pf (7)	2	121	119	119	Jan 31
108	105	Pub S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	105	105	105	Feb 4
98⅛	91⅜	Pub S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	Feb 8
112⅞	112	Pub S El&G pf (5)	1	112	112	112	Feb 1
36⅞	28⅜	Pullman (1½a)	19	32¼	31½	31½	+½
13½	10¼	Pure Oil (¼g)	43	12	11⅜	11½	—¼
98⅛	94	Pure Oil pf (6)	1	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	Feb 7
10⅛	7⅞	Purity Baking (.15e)	5	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+⅛
16¼	15¼	Quaker St Oil (1.10g)	2	15	15	15	—½
		R					
7¼	5⅞	Radio (.20g)	91	6¾	6¼	6½	+½
52	44½	Radio cv pf (3½)	14	48⅝	46¾	48½	+2¼
61	60½	Radio pf B (5)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	Jan 31
5⅜	3⅝	Radio-Keith-Orph	79	4	3⅝	3¾	
23¾	19⅝	Raybest-Man (1¾g)	1	20	20	20	
24½	17	Rayonier Inc (½e)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+¼
29½	25	Rayonier Inc pf (2)	3	26½	26½	26½	+1½
22	18½	Reading Co (2)	2	19½	19½	19½	—¼
30⅛	28½	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	28	28	28	—½
27½	24	Reading 2 pf (2)	2	24½	24½	24½	Feb 7
4½	3⅝	Real Silk Hosiery	2	4	4	4	Feb 8
1⅛	1	Reis & Co	1	1	1	1	Feb 5
11	8	Reis & Co 1 pf	1	8	8	8	Jan 26
9⅜	8	Reliable Stores (1a)	4	8	8	8	Feb 4
11½	10	Reliance Mfg (.60)	1	10	10	10	Feb 8
14½	12⅝	Rem Rand (¼e)	8	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+⅜
66	65	Rem R pf ww (4½)	1	65¼	65¼	65¼	Feb 3
3	2⅛	Reo Motor	8	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
20¾	15⅞	Republic Steel	78	18	17⅜	17⅜	—¼
75½	65	Rep Stl cv pf (6)	2	65	65	65	+4
75	60	Rep Stl pf A (6)	1	63	63	63	Feb 4
17½	11⅝	Revere Cop & Brass	29	13⅞	13½	13½	—⅛
37	24	Revere C & Br A	15	24	24	24	Jan 31
17¾	14½	Reynolds Met (.15e)	7	16	15⅞	15⅞	+⅞
87½	85	Reynolds M pf (5½)	2	85	85	85	Feb 3
10⅛	6½	Reynolds Spring	23	8	7¾	8	+¾
46½	39⅝	ReynoldsTobB (1.20e)	18	40⅜	40¼	40⅜	
8½	6½	Rhine-West Elec	2	6½	6½	6½	Feb 3
7⅞	5⅝	Richfield Oil (½g)	21	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
11⅜	10	Ritter Dental (1)	1	10	10	10	Feb 8
20¾	17	Roan Ant Cop	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Feb 1
23¾	17	Ruberoid (.60a)	45	19½	18¾	19¼	+1½
2½	2	Rutland pf	1	2	2	2	Jan 26
		S					
23⅜	18½	Safeway Stores (2a)	13	20	19⅞	20	
40½	29⅞	St Jos Lead (2)	23	34	33	33	—¼
1¼	1	StL-San Francisco	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3	2	StL-San Fran pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
19¾	15	Savage Arms (1½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	
27½	21⅛	Schenley Distill (3)	4	24	23¾	23¾	
81	75	Schenley Dis pf (5½)	1	80	80	80	
1	⅝	Schulte Ret Stores	56	⅝	½	½	—⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Schulte Ret Sto pf	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb 8
⅞	½	Seaboard Air Line	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 8
2⅝	2	Seabd Air Line pf	2	2⅛	2	2	Feb 5
25⅝	20	Seaboard Oil (1)	7	23	22¼	22¼	—⅜
5½	3⅞	Seagrave (.15g)	1	5	5	5	Jan 19
64¼	53⅝	Sears Roebuck (3a)	26	60¾	59⅞	60½	+1¼
16¾	13	Servel (1)	10	15¼	14¾	14¾	—⅛
20¾	14⅞	Sharon Steel (1.20)	1	16½	16½	16½	+¼
66	60	Sharon Steel pf (5)	1	60	60	60	Feb 7
5⅝	4	Sharp & Dohme	3	4½	4⅜	4½	
48	44½	Sharp & D pf (3½)	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	—2⅛
8⅞	7½	Shattuck (FG) (.60a)	4	8½	8⅜	8½	+¼
18¼	14⅜	Shell Union (1g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+⅜
101¾	96⅞	Shell Union pf (5½)	3	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	—⅜
9⅛	6½	Silver King C (¼e)	5	7¼	7	7	—¼
24¼	18½	Simmons Co (2¼g)	10	20⅜	20⅜	20½	+⅛
3¼	3	Simms Petroleum	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
22	16⅛	Smnds S & St (1.30g)	5	18¼	18	18	Feb 3
34⅜	24⅛	Skelly Oil (1½g)	5	27	26	26⅛	+⅛
93	90⅞	Skelly Oil pf (6)	1	93	93	93	Feb 1
20½	15¼	Smith (A O)	1	17	17	17	Feb 5
15⅞	11¼	Smith & C Ty (1⅝g)	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb 7
13⅞	11	Snider Pack (1½g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Feb 8
16⅞	13¾	Socony-Vac (.80g)	61	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+⅛
112⅜	112	Solvay Am pf (5½)	2	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	Jan 26
3⅛	2¼	Sou Am G&P (.20g)	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
28	22	Sou P R Sug (2)	2	26¼	25¾	26¼	+¾
24¼	20⅛	Southn Cal Ed (1½a)	3	21	20¾	21	+½
22⅛	16⅛	Southn Pacific	87	19⅛	18¼	18¼	+⅛
13¾	10	Southn Railway	59	12	11⅛	11⅛	—⅜
21¾	15¼	Southn Railway pf	12	18½	17⅞	17⅞	
32	24½	So Ry M & O ct (4)	1	26	25	25	Feb 1
3½	3¼	Spalding	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 28
4	2¼	Sparks Withington	6	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
9	7	Spear & Co (½g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 28
22	21	Spencer-Kell (1.60)	1	21½	21½	21½	Feb 4
21⅝	16⅝	Sperry Corp (1.20g)	44	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
15⅛	12	Spicer Mfg	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅜
11⅞	8½	Spiegel Inc (1)	16	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—¼
21½	16⅛	Square D Co (2g)	16	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	+1
9¼	7⅝	Stand Brands (.60)	53	8¼	8	8	—⅛
107⅛	105¼	Stand Br pf (4½)	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	—⅜
3½	2⅝	Stand Com Tob	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
5½	3¼	Stand Gas & Elec	35	3⅝	3½	3½	
11⅛	6⅞	Stand Gas & Elec pf	11	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—⅝
22½	13⅛	Stand G&E $6 pr pf	2	16	16	16	Feb 8
26⅜	16⅝	Stand G&E $7 pr pf	6	19½	18¼	18¼	—¼
1	⅝	Stand Investing	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 4
33⅞	28⅝	Stand Oil Cal (1a)	18	31	30¾	31	+⅜
35½	31⅞	Stand Oil Ind (1)	12	32¾	32½	32½	
34	34	Stand Oil Kan (5g)	2	34	34	34	Jan 24
51⅞	44½	Stand Oil NJ (1s)	32	49⅞	48⅝	48⅝	—1¼
23	20	Starrett (L S) (3½g)	4	22¾	22¾	22¾	Feb 7
58⅛	54⅛	Sterling Prod (3.80)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+½
11⅞	8⅞	Stewart-Warn (⅝a)	8	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
11	7⅛	Stokely Bros (1.30g)	1	8	8	8	
11⅛	7⅝	Stone & Webster	36	9	8⅝	8⅝	
7⅛	4⅝	Studebaker	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
57⅞	48⅛	Sun Oil (1a)	1	50	50	50	+½
13⅛	11⅝	Sunshine Min (3)	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
29⅞	21	Superheater (⅛e)	1	24	24	24	—1
3⅝	2½	Superior Oil	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
17⅛	13	Superior Steel	3	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
21	18	Sutherland P (1.60)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Feb 7
9	8⅞	Sweets Co of Am	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb 7
18⅛	16⅛	Swift & Co (1.20)	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
27	23⅛	Swift Internat (2)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅜
10⅛	7⅛	Sym-Gou-ww (¼e)	12	8⅛	7⅞	8	+⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Sym-Gou xw (¼e)	2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
		T					
7	6½	Talcott Inc (.60)	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb 4
5	4⅝	Telautograph (.60)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Feb 2
8	6	Tenn Corp (.35g)	7	7	6⅞	7	+½
22	17¾	Texas & Pacific Ry	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+⅜
44⅞	37¼	Texas Corp (3a)	46	41	40½	40⅝	
4⅛	3⅝	Tex Gulf Prod (.10g)	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
34	27	Texas Gulf Sul (2a)	3	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+⅛
9⅛	7⅝	Texas Pac C&O (.40)	13	9	8⅞	8⅞	
11⅝	8⅞	Tex Pac L T (.30g)	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
23	19	Thatcher (1a)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jan 31
		Thatch cv pf (3.60)	1	55	55	55	Dec 30
4⅛	4	The Fair	1	4	4	4	Feb 1

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4½	3	Thermoid	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
		Thermoid pf (3)	1	36	36	36	Oct 29
2⅜	1⅝	Third Ave	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 7
5⅛	4⅛	Thompson (J R)	3	5	5	5	Feb 3
15½	13	Thomp Pr (1.70g)	1	13	13	13	+⅛
3⅜	2½	Thompson-Starrett	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	
13⅛	11	Thomp-Starrett pf	1	12	12	12	Jan 31
15⅛	13⅛	Tide-W As Oil (1)	16	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
85	80	Tide-W A O pf (4½)	1	80	80	80	Feb 3
13⅛	10⅝	Tim-D Axle (1½g)	3	12⅝	12	12	+⅛
48½	38	Timk Roll B (¼e)	9	42	41½	42	+1
12¾	10⅝	Transamerica (⅜)	7	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Transcont & W Air	8	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
9⅛	6⅞	Transue&Will (.60g)	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Feb 8
4⅜	3	Tri-Continentl (¼g)	12	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
83	80	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Feb 8
6⅝	5¼	Truax-Traer (.80)	18	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
10⅝	7½	Truscon Steel	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Feb 8
24	19½	Tw C-Fox F (3½g)	15	22½	22	22	—⅛
31¼	26⅛	Tw C-Fox F pf (1½)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Feb 8
6	3⅝	Twin City Rap Tr	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
10½	7⅝	Twin Coach (.85g)	5	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
		U					
2¼	1⅝	Ulen & Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 8
58	47½	Underwd-Ell (4½g)	1	52	52	52	+3
12⅛	9⅝	Union B & Pap (⅛e)	10	11¼	11	11⅛	
78⅛	67¼	Union Carb (.80e)	10	74	73½	73⅛	+⅛
21¼	18⅛	Union Oil Calif (1.20)	9	19⅝	19⅛	19½	
88⅛	72⅜	Union Pac (1½e)	1	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	+2⅝
81	72	Union Pacific pf (4)	1	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+1⅛
23⅛	21⅞	Union Tk Car (1.60)	3	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	Feb 8
8⅜	6¼	United Air Lines	16	8	7½	7½	—⅛
27⅝	20⅛	United Aircraft (1g)	30	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
9⅝	8½	United Am Bosch	1	9	9	9	Jan 26
19⅛	16⅛	United Bis (.40e)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Feb 7
46⅛	39	United Carbon (4)	3	43	42	43	+2⅛
19⅛	15⅜	United-Carr F (2)	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+⅜
3⅜	2⅝	United Corp (.20g)	29	3	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
32⅛	26⅛	United Corp pf (3)	13	28⅜	27⅛	28	+⅛
7⅜	6	United Drug (½g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅞	7	United Dyewood (1)	2	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	+¼
6¼	4⅜	United Elec Coal	6	5⅛	4⅞	5	+¼
35	30½	United En & F (¼e)	4	32¼	32	32¼	+⅛
64⅝	56⅛	United Fruit (3a)	1	60½	60½	60½	+1½
11⅛	9⅛	United Gas Imp (1)	68	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
106	103⅝	United Gas I pf (5)	1	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	Feb 8
5⅞	4⅝	United Pprbd (.30g)	1	5	5	5	
8⅝	5⅝	US & Foreign Sec	1	7	7	7	+⅛
73	69	US & For S pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Feb 4
1⅛	1¼	US Distributing	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 18
9⅝	8	US Freight	2	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	Feb 8
72	57	US Gypsum (2a)	25	68⅜	67	67⅛	+1⅜
8⅞	6⅝	US Hoffman Mach	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
35¼	31½	US Hoff M pf (2¾)	1	31½	31½	31½	Feb 4
23¾	17⅛	US Indus Alco	2	19	19	19	—¼
6⅝	5	US Leather	5	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	Feb 8
10¼	7¾	US Leather A	2	8½	8½	8½	
63	63	US Lea pr pf (1¾k)	3	63	63	63	Jan 30
32	26	US Pipe & Fdry (2)	7	29	28⅞	29	+1
6⅜	4½	US Realty & Imp	9	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
31⅞	22¼	US Rubber	143	29⅜	28⅛	28⅛	—⅜
63	45½	US Rubber 1 pf	31	60	58	58	—½
70	57⅛	US Smelt Ref (1e)	2	68½	68	68	—1
68	63	US Smelt pf (3½)	2	66	66	66	
62½	49⅜	US Steel	216	55¼	53⅛	54	
114½	104⅝	US Steel pf (7)	5	107	106½	106½	—½
126	119	US Tobacco (5a)	1	125	125	125	Jan 31
4⅞	4¼	United Stkyds (⅛)	11	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+¼
2½	1¾	United Stores A	2	2	2	2	
41	37	United Stores pf (6g)	2	38	38	38	Feb 4
13½	10½	Univ-Cycl Stl (1)	9	11½	11½	11½	Jan 28
54½	50	Univ Leaf Tob (3a)	1	53½	53½	53½	Feb 3
1⅛	⅞	Utilities P & Lt A	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
		V					
1⅛	⅝	Vadsco	1	¾	¾	¾	—⅛
22¼	18¼	Van Raalte (½e)	2	21	21	21	Feb 7
20⅜	15	Vanadium (1g)	21	18¼	17½	18	+¼
42	39½	Vick Chemical (2a)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+⅛
5⅜	3½	Va-Caro Chemical	11	4¾	4½	4¾	+½
32½	22¾	Va-C Ch 6% pf (1½g)	4	27½	26	26	—½
120	115	Virginian Ry pf (6)	1	115	115	115	Feb 2
		W					
2⅝	1½	Wabash Ry	1	2	2	2	Feb 5
4⅛	2⅝	Wabash pf A	1	3	3	3	Feb 8
8¼	6⅞	Waldorf Sys (1g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
20¼	18¼	Walgreen (2)	2	18¾	18½	18½	
81	74½	Walgreen pf ww (4½)	1	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	—⅜
44⅞	39⅝	Walker (H) G&W (4)	1	42	42	42	
19¼	18½	Walkr (H) G&Wpf (1)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Feb 3
8⅞	6½	Walworth (1g)	27	8	7¾	7⅞	—⅛
16¼	9½	Ward Baking A	1	11½	11½	11½	Feb 4
3¾	2¼	Ward Baking B	1	3	3	3	Feb 8
48	40	Ward Bak pf (4¼g)	1	40	40	40	Feb 2
7¾	5¾	Warner Pict	20	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+¼
4½	2⅝	Warren Bros	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13½	10⅛	Warren Bros cv pf	1	13	13	13	Feb 8
24½	16¾	Warren Fdy&P (2)	1	21½	21½	21½	—¼
17⅛	12⅞	Waukesha Mot (1)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+¼
29⅜	24	Wayne Pump (2)	8	26½	26¼	26½	+¼
3	2⅛	Webster Eisenlohr	1	2½	2½	2½	
32	27	Wesson O&S (⅜e)	1	30	30	30	+1
75	73⅜	Wesson O & S pf (4)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Feb 4
18½	14½	West Auto Sup (1.60)	6	15¾	15½	15½	+¼
4½	3½	West Maryland	1	4	4	4	
9	7	West Mary 2 pf	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 26
1⅜	1	West Pacific	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 8
3¼	2	West Pacific pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Feb 8
28¼	23⅛	West Union	11	25⅛	24½	24½	—¾
27½	20¾	Westingh Air (1)	7	24	23¼	23¼	+¼
109⅞	87⅜	West El & M (1e)	65	98¼	94½	95	+¾
17⅛	13	Weston El In (1g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Feb 8
15½	12	Westvaco Chl (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	Feb 8
26¾	24	Westvaco C pf (1½)	1	25	25	25	Feb 3
27⅞	21	Wheeling Steel	17	23½	22¾	22¾	—⅜
95	90	Wheeling Stl pf (6)	2	90	90	90	Jan 26
59	55	Wheel Stl pr pf (5)	2	55	55	55	Feb 3
15	14	White Dental (1.20)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Feb 3
13⅛	8¼	White Motor	17	11⅛	10¾	10¾	
11	10	White Rk M Sp (1.40)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Feb 2
3	1⅞	White Sew Mach	6	2	2	2	Feb 8
21⅛	13½	White Sew M pf	1	18	18	18	+1½
2⅝	2¼	Wilcox O & G	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 3
3	2¼	Willys-Overland	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
6⅞	4⅝	Willys-Over pf (.60)	19	5½	5⅜	5½	
5¾	4¼	Wilson & Co	22	4⅝	4½	4½	
60¼	50¼	Wilson $6 pf (6)	1	50	49⅞	50	—1
19¼	13	Woodward Iron	9	15½	15	15½	+1
43⅜	36	Woolworth (2.40)	*16	42⅝	41¾	41⅞	—⅜
19½	14⅜	Worth P & M	12	17	16¼	16⅜	+¼
		Worth P&M pf B	2	58	57	58	Nov 30
46	35	Worth cv pr pf (4½)	7	37	35½	37	Feb 8
34⅜	30	Worth pr pf (4½)	2	30	30	30	Feb 7
65	62	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	66	65	66	+2⅞
		Y—Z					
27¼	20¾	Yale & Towne (.60a)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Feb 7
15⅛	8⅝	Yellow Truck & C	176	14⅛	13½	13½	+⅛
18⅞	13¼	Young Sp & W	6	16⅜	15½	16⅜	Feb 8
43⅜	31⅜	Youngs S & T (3¼g)	51	36⅜	35¼	35¼	—⅛
75	73	Youngs S&T pf (5½)	1	73	73	73	Jan 29
22½	15	Youngs S Door (¼e)	11	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	—⅜
17½	12	Zenith Radio	22	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅜
3½	2⅝	Zonite Products	11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) 1937 dividend, plus extra; (e) paid this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid in 1937; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrant; (xw) without warrant; (d) 1-25 share of $3 pf stock; (b) 1-10 share of $2 preference stock.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Over-the-Counter Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
American Mfg $4	19	23	Grt No Paper $1 a	28	30½
Am Screw $.80 a	40	44	Grnfld T&D pf $6	..	53
Am Wringer	3½	5	Hey'd Wakefield	15	19
Amoskg Co $1 h m	19	24	Hygrad Sylvania $3	25	27¼
Appleton Co $4 a	37	40	Keith, G E pf $2 f	23	..
Arlgton Mills $.50 h	19½	22½	Lincoln Stores $1 a	20½	..
Bates Mfg	7	11	Ludlow Mfg A $8	111	116
Bay State Fish	17	20	Merrimac Hat $1 f	12½	14⅛
Benef Ind $3½ pf	52	55	Merrimack Mfg	8	11
Berksh Fin Sp $.40 f	5½	7½	Nashawena Mills	3½	5
Bird & Son pf	87	91	Nashua Mfg	8½	11½
Boott Mills $4	35	45	Natl Casket $4	42½	45½
Bost Rail Hld $4 pf	10	35	Naumkg Steam $6 f	36	40
Boston Wharf $2	20	24	Newmkt Mf $6½ f s	36	41
Bost Wov Hose $2 f	20¼	..	Nichlsn File $1.20 a	32	35
Bourne Mills $.20 h	8	11½	Nonquitt Mills $3 f	14	17
Cabot Mfg $4½ f	40	..	Norw & WRR $8 pf	80	85
Chapmn Valve $2 a	36½	39½	Prov&Worc R $10 f	68	73
Charlton Mills $1 f	19	..	Qui M C S & W	4	..
Collyr In W $1.40 f	14	17	Quissett Mill $1 f	22	26
Continel Mills $3 f	30	..	Saco-Lowell new p	7	9
Crompt&Knowles	45	50	Sagamore Mf $.50 h	28	32
Dennison deb $8	105	115	Sanford Mills $4	37	41
Dewey & Al C $.15 f	12	15	Sylvan Inds $.95 f r	13½	15⅛
Draper Corp $3 a	53	58	U S Envolepe $5	50	55
Dwight Mfg $1½ f	10½	13	Valley Mid&I $4 f	20½	23½
Eastern Mfg	2½	4½	Walthm Watch $2 f	6	10
Goodall Worst $4 f	71	..	Wamsutta Mills	6	8
Graton & Knight	3¾	5¾	Whitman Wm $7 pf	94	..

a Exclusive of extras. f Paid in 1937. h Paid in 1938. m Declared a dividend of $1, payable July 5, 1938. r Declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable March 15. s Declared a dividend of 50 cents, payable Feb. 15.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks	Bid	Asked	Insurance Co. Stocks	Bid	Asked
Bank of Am (NTB)	43½	45½	Aetna Cas	83½	87½
Bankers Trust	47¼	49¼	Aetna Ins	43	45
Brooklyn Trust	79	82	Aetna Life	23¾	25¼
Cent Hanover	95⅜	98⅜	Am Equit	25	26¼
Chase National	31⅞	33⅜	Am Ins Nwk	10¼	12¼
Chemical Bk & Tr	41¼	43¼	Am Reins	39¼	39⅞
City	27	29	Am Reserve	21¼	22½
Commercial	132	135	Am Surety	38¼	40⅜
Corn Exchange	51	53	Automobile	23¼	26⅜
Empire Trust	22¾	24¾	Conn Gen Lif	25⅜	27¼
First National	1765	1795	Contin Cas	25	27
Guaranty Trust	238	142	Fid & Dep	100	103
Irving Trust	12	14	Gen Reinsur	32	34
Manhattan	23¾	25¾	Glens Falls	35	37
Manufacturers	37⅞	39⅞	Globe & Rep	12¼	13⅞
New York Trust	93⅝	95⅝	Globe & Rut	29	33
Public National	29⅛	31⅛	Great Amer	23	24½
Title Guar'tee & Tr	6¼	7½	Hanover	30¼	32¼
Boston Bank Stocks	**Bid**	**Asked**	Hartford Fire	63¼	65¼
Bost Saf Dp & Tr*	290	..	Homestead	15	16½
First National	37⅜	39⅜	Home Ins	28	29½
Merchants	390	..	Mass Bond	40	42½
National Rockland	59	..	Nor River	24½	26⅛
National Shawmut	21⅝	23⅜	Phoenix	74	76
N England Trust*	400	..	Springfield	106½	109½
Pilgrim Trust	165	..	Sun Life	410	460
Second National	135	..	Travelers	411	421
State Str't Trust*	282	..	U S Fid & G	13½	15
			U S Fire	47¼	49¼

* Stock to be sold must first be offered to directors of bank.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations • **Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices** • Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Over-the-Counter Bill Is Opposed By Boston Banker

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—A spokesman for the financial world pleaded with a Senate committee to avoid burdening "business with additional fears, restraints and intimidation if you want it to make good."

Francis E. Frothingham, of Boston, distinguished white-haired president of the Investment Bankers Association of America, made this request of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

The Boston financier was one of a group of investment bankers who opposed legislation to enable over-the-counter dealers in securities to regulate themselves under supervision of the securities commission.

Mr. Frothingham said legislation sponsored by Senator Maloney (D), Connecticut, actually "did not provide real self regulation" because, he contended, the commission would have power over the proposed regulatory associations.

He said the bill as now written was "over-regulation of an already sorely harassed industry" and said the "general welfare of the security holders and the public will not be best served by passage of this bill in its present form."

Earlier he asserted that investment bankers had supplied 85 per cent of funds for new issues for industry in past years.

Primary function of investment bankers was to supply new capital for industry, he said, and should not be confused with stock operations (buying and selling stock securities after they have been issued for the account of others) or with brokerage (buying and selling for others in the over-the-counter market).

John K. Starkweather, New York City, suggested the first part of the Senate bill permitting self-regulation by associations be revised and clarified, and the second part, permitting commission controls, be eliminated

Steel Operations Hold at 31 P. C.; Low January Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Overshadowed by interest in the wage negotiations are other developments indicating that the period of hesitancy in business is not over, says Iron Age in a weekly review of conditions in the steel industry.

Steel ingot production, continues the report, for the country, stands at 31 per cent, unchanged from last week. Some districts report slight improvement, with Pittsburgh up fractionally to 31 per cent, the Cleveland-Lorain area a point higher at 27 per cent, and Chicago a point lower at 24 per cent. Other important centers, such as Youngstown and Wheeling-Weirton, are unchanged. January ingot production of 1,732,266 tons was the lowest for any January in 20 years, except 1932-1933.

Reflecting continued low melting rates, scrap prices, after holding for five weeks, have again turned down with prime heavy melting steel off 25 cents at Chicago, where other grades dropped from 50 cents to $1 a ton. With weakness at other centers, except in export classifications at Philadelphia, the Iron Age composite price (an average of Pittsburgh, Chicago and Philadelphia prices) was lowered by eight cents to $13.92.

With lower scrap quotations and an unchanged rate of ingot output, the steel industry finds its principal outlets still operating on recent low production schedules.

Automobile manufacturers report improved sales, particularly in used cars, providing basis for hope that the used car jam will be broken and that assembly schedules requiring increased amounts of steel are not far off.

Purchasing by the railroads remains light, pending the Interstate Commerce Commission on a freight rate advance.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
May	.96⅛	.96⅛	.95⅛	.96	+.00¼
July	.92⅛	.92⅛	.91⅜	.92	+.00¼
Sept.	.92⅛	.92⅜	.91⅝	.91¾	+.00¼
Corn					
May	.59¾	.60⅛	.59⅝	.59⅞	—.00⅛
July	.60⅝	.61	.60⅜	.60⅝	—.00⅛
Sept.	.61½	.61¾	.61½	.61⅝	+.00¼
Oats					
May	.31⅜	.31⅜	.31⅜	.31⅜	+.00⅛
July	.29¼	.29¼	.29¼	.29¼	+.00⅛
Rye					
May	.77	.77⅛	.77	.77¼	+.00⅜
July	.72⅛	.72⅞	.71⅞	.71⅞	......

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	8.73	8.77	8.68	8.77	+.13
May	8.81	8.88	8.78	8.88	+.13
July	8.91	8.94	8.85	8.94	+.12
October	8.97	9.04	8.93	8.98	+.06
December	9.03	9.07	8.96	9.03	+.06
January	9.07	9.11	9.01	9.03	+.02

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Feb. 7: Receipts, $52,972,561; exepnditures, $40,177,944; balance, $2,995,158,395; customs receipts for the month, $6,006,055. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,667,742,857; expenditures, $4,599,248,237 (including $1,222,687,199 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $931,505,380. Gross debt, $37,322,744,551, an increase of $4,628,554 over the previous day. Gold assets, $12,756,566,350, including $1,223,225,836 of inactive gold.

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
N. Y. Mar. No. 3	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.21	—.01
Wld. Mar. No. 4	1.00	1.00	.99	.99	—.02½
Wld. May No. 4	1.02½	1.03	1.01½	1.02½	—.02

Shoe Firm Cuts Wages

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. (AP)—Endicott Johnson Corp., shoe manufacturers, announced a 10 per cent pay reduction affecting approximately 19,000 employees. The cut, effective Feb. 14, follows a 20 per cent pay slash for 300 salaried employees. Employees also were notified they must assume their share of the Old Age Social Security tax, heretofore paid by the corporation.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thompson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Mar	8.62	8.60	8.60	8.50	—.04
June	8.95	9.03	8.77	8.78	—.06

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¼s '45-43	107.15	107.15	107.15
4	3¼s '45-43 reg	107.14	107.14	107.14
4	3¼s '46-44 reg	107.10	107.10	107.10
20	2¾s '47-45	104.5	104.5	104.5
2	2½s '45	103.2	103.2	103.2
4	3s '48-46	105.20	105.19	105.20
6	3⅛s '49-46	106.8	106.7	106.8
1	4¼s '52-47	117.6	117.6	117.6
1	2¾s '51-48	102.10	102.10	102.10
5	3⅛s '52-49	106.3	106.3	106.3
76	2½s '53-49	99.31	99.29	99.30
28	2¾s '54-51	101.12	101.10	101.12
2	3s '55-51	104.11	104.11	104.11
69	2⅞s '60-55	102.8	102.5	102.8
5	2⅞s '60-55 reg	102.2	102.2	102.2
2	2¾s '59-56	101.6	101.5	101.5
	Federal Farm Mortgage			
5	3s '47-42	104.2	104.2	104.2
	Home Owners' Loan			
9	2¾s '49-39	101.27	101.26	101.27

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Adams Exp 4s'47	94	94	94
5	Allepnany 5s'44	68	68	68
5	Alleghany 5s'50 st	30½	30¼	30½
39	Allis Chalm 4s'52	103½	103¼	103⅜
2	Am & For P 5s 2030	49½	49½	49½
3	AmIGChem 5½s'49	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Am Int 5½s'49	93	93	93
2	Am T&T 5½s'43	113¾	113¾	113¾
7	Am T&T 3¼s'66	100⅝	100½	100⅝
14	Am T & T 3¼s '61	101	100¾	100⅞
13	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104	103⅞	104
11	Arm Del 4s '57	90¾	90½	90½
17	Arm Del 4s '55	90	89⅞	90
11	AT&SF 4s '95	108⅛	108¼	108¼
6	AT&SF aj 4s '95	103	102⅛	103
50	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	102¾	102⅝	102¾
36	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	104½	104	104½
1	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	28½	28½	28½
3	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	54½	54½	54½
2	Auburn Auto 4¾s '39	18	18	18
17	B & O rfg 6s '95	34	34	34
20	B & O 1st 5s '98	69⅜	68½	69
44	B & O rfg 5s '95	31⅝	30⅞	31⅝
9	B & O 5s '96 F	30½	29½	30½
4	B & O 5s 2000 D	30	30	30
57	B & O cv 4½s '60	26½	25¾	25¾
8	B & O 4s '48	65½	64½	65½
1	B&O4sPLE & WV'41	52	52	52
8	B & O Is S W '50	41¼	40½	40½
6	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	119⅝	119⅛	119⅛
6	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	101¾	101½	101⅝
5	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	94⅝	94½	94⅝
71	Beth Stl 3½s '52	87⅛	87	87
3	Bost & Me 5s '67	43	43	43
2	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	104	104	104
5	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	52½	52½	52½
2	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	102	102	102
16	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107½	107	107⅜
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	69	68½	69
9	Buf R&P 4½s '57	34¼	33⅜	33⅜
2	Bur C R&o 5s '34	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Cal Pack 5s '40	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2	Can Sou 5s '62	103⅝	104⅜	104⅜
7	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
3	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116¼	116¼	116¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115	115	115
14	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114	114	14
8	Can Pac 5s '44	113¾	113¾	113¾
2	Can Pac 5s '54	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5	Can Pac 4½s '60	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
20	Can Pac 4s perp	87⅜	86⅞	86⅞
1	Cen Foundry 6s '41	102½	102½	102½
1	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	98	98	98
10	Cen NY Pow 3½s '62	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
14	Cen Pac 5s '60	64	63½	63½
7	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	90¼	89⅝	90¼
2	Certain-td 5½s '48	60⅝	60½	60⅝
1	C & O 3½s '96D	95¾	95¾	95¾
21	CB&Q rrg 5s '71A	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
21	CB&Q gen 4s '58	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
1	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	107	107	107
10	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	15	15	15
32	Chic Gt West 4s '59	19¾	19⅛	19½
18	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	11⅛	11	11⅛
20	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4⅛	4	4
1	CM&SP 4¾s '89	32	32	32
1	CM&SP gen 4s '89	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
4	Chi&NW 6½s '36	19½	19½	19½
7	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5¾	5⅝	5¾
41	Chi & NW 4s '87	16¼	16	16¼
3	Chi & NW 4s '87 st	16	16	16
2	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4¾	4¾	4¾
2	CRI&P 4s '88	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
2	CRI&P 4s '88 ct	17	17	17
7	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
4	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	8	7¾	8
3	CTH & SE inc 5s '60	48	48	48
2	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
5	Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	83	83	83
2	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	87¾	87¾	87¾
1	Childs Co 5s '43	59½	59½	59½
4	Cinn Gas&El 3½s '67	108	108	108
7	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	CinUnTerm 5s '57C	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	94¾	94	94
1	ClevUnTerm5s '73	89	89	89
6	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	82	81	81
1	Col F & I 5s '43	101½	101½	101½
2	Col & So 4½s '80	44	44	44
27	CColmbiaG 5s'52 May	90½	89	90¼
3	Colmbia G 5s 1961	88¼	87	88¼
1	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97¾	97¾	97¾
5	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Comwith Ed 5s'53	112½	112½	112½
1	Comwith Ed 5s'54	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
1	Conn Riv Pw 3¾s'61	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Comwith Ed 4s'81	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Comwith Ed 3¾s'65	105½	105½	105½
2	Con Edis 3½s'46	105	105	105
2	Con Gas NY 4½s'51	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10	Con Oil 3½s'51	97⅞	97½	97½
1	Consum Pow 3½s'70	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Consum Pow 3½s'65	103¼	102⅞	102⅞
2	Consum Pw 3¼s'66	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3	Container Cor 6s'46	102½	102½	102½
1	Crown Cork 4s'50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
32	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	43	41½	41½
1	Cuba R R 6s'46	52	52	52
1	Dayton P&L 3½s'60	107	107	107
17	Del & Hud rfg4s'43	54¼	53⅞	54
2	D&R 4s '36	14	14	14
1	D&R G West 5s'78	8½	8½	8½
5	Det Ed 5s'52	108	108	108
1	Det Ed 4s '65	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1	Duluth SS&A 5s '37	21½	21½	21½
11	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107¾	107⅝	107¾
3	Elect Auto Lite 5s '52	100¼	100¼	100¼
16	Erie rfg 5s '67	18⅛	17⅞	18
28	Erie rfg 5s '75	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2	Erie 1st 4s '96	52	52	52
11	Erie gen lien 4s'96	28	27½	28
6	Erie cv 4s '53 A	21	20¾	21
2	Erie Gene 6s '57	62	61½	62
5	Fairbanks Morse4s56	98½	98½	98½
2	Fed L&T 1st 6s'42	97½	97	97½
16	Gen Cable 5½s '47	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
16	Gen Mot Ac 3s '46	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
5	Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
14	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	50	49½	50
1	Goodrich 4¼s '56	96½	96½	96½
13	Goodrich 6s '45	91½	90½	91½
9	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104	104	104
2	Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	77	77	77
2	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	98½	98½	98½
1	Gt Nor 5s '73	90	90	90
2	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	83¾	83¾	83¾
8	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
5	Gt Nor 4¼s '61	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
27	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	98	96⅝	98
16	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	90⅛	90	90⅛
5	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	76	75½	76
2	Gulf St Util 4s '66	102½	102½	102½
2	Gulf St Util 4½s '46	102½	102½	102½
5	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	100	100	100
4	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	23¼	22¾	23
1	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	54	54	54
51	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	21¾	20½	21⅜
1	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2	Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	39½	39¼	39½
17	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	34¼	33½	34¼
21	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	42	41	41¾
1	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	39¾	39¾	39¾
4	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
22	Interb RTr 7s '32	51½	51¼	51⅜
5	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	50	50	50
67	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	49⅛	48¾	49
2	Int Gr Nor aj 6s '52	5	5	5
4	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	19½	19½	19½
7	Int Hydro El 6s '44	63½	63	63
1	Int Her Mar 6s '41	41¼	41¼	41¼
2	Int Paper5s '55	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
1	Int Paper 5s '47	87	87	87
2	Int Rys C A 6½s '47s	91½	91½	91½
60	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	85⅛	84⅝	84⅝
5	Int T&T 5s '55	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
32	Int T&T 4½s '52	53	53	53
2	Jones&LauSt 4¼s '61	93	92½	93
1	KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	28	28	28
2	KCSouth 5s '50	59⅝	59⅛	59½
6	Koppers Co 4s '51	102	101⅞	102
19	Kresge Found 4s '45	100½	100¼	100⅛
1	Lac Gas 6s '42 A	49¼	49¼	49¼
2	Lac Gas 5½s '53	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
7	LS&MS 3½s '97	96¼	95⅝	96⅞
1	Leh Val NY 4½s '40	47	47	47
4	Lehigh Val 6s 2003	30	30	30
6	Leh Val 4½s 2003	25½	25	25
40	Leh Val 4s 2003	24⅞	24	24
1	Liggett & M 7s '44	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝
8	Loews 3½s '46	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
4	Long Isl gen 4s '38	100⅛	100¼	100⅛
26	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	72	71⅞	72
23	Louis & N un 4s '40	103	102⅞	102⅞
1	Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	Maine Cen 4s '45	85	85	85
1	Manhat Ry 4s '90	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
2	Manhat Ry 4s '90 st	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
9	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5	Midland RRNJ 5s '40	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛
3	MilElRy&L 5s '61B	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
11	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	101	101	101
3	M & StL 4s '49	3½	3⅛	3½
1	MSP&SSMarie 5s '46	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5	Mo-Ill 5s '59	29½	29½	29½
9	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	46	44⅞	46
9	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	19¾	19⅜	19⅜
13	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	50⅞	50⅛	50⅜
1	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	37	37	37
2	Mo Pac 5¼s '49	5	5	5
9	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	22	22	22
11	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	22¼	22	22¼
2	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	22¼	22	22¼
6	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	22	22	22
11	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	22⅛	22	22
5	Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	20½	20½	20½
1	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
14	MonWPaPubS 4½s '60	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
26	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	91	91	91
1	Mor & Essex 5s '55	56	56	56
4	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	63¼	63¼	63¼
3	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
4	Natl Steel 4s '65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2	N E T&T 4½s '61 B	131½	131½	131½

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	NO Pub Sv 5s '52 A	91	90⅞	91
2	N Orl Term 4s '53	60	60	60
1	N Orl & NE 4½s '52	41	41	41
3	NO Tex&M 5s '35 A	30½	30½	30½
5	NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s '65	107	107	107
5	NYC rfg 5s 2013	64	63½	63¾
24	NYC 4½s 2013 A	57½	57	57¼
1	NYC cn 4s '98	74¼	74¼	74¼
1	NYC 3¾s '46	84	84	84
28	NYC 3½s '52	74½	74	74½
6	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	57¼	56¾	57¼
9	NYC&HR 3½s '97	89¼	89	89¼
19	NY Chi& StL 6s '38	62	62	62
10	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	54⅛	53¾	54⅛
11	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	48¼	47⅝	47⅝
2	NY Dock 5s '38 ct	43½	43½	43½
11	NY Edis 3¼s '65	103½	103⅜	103½
1	NY G El H&P 4s '49	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
12	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	21¾	21⅛	21¾
10	NYNH&H 4½s '67	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
5	NYNH&H Con 4s '54	15	15	15
3	NYNH&Con4sJul55	15⅛	15	15
1	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	8½	8½	8½
1	NY & R Gas 6s '51A	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
1	NY Steam 6s '47	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	NY Steam 5s '56	104½	104	104½
2	NY Steam 5s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
3	NY S&W gen 5s '40	7	7	7
20	NY S&W rfg 5s '37	13¼	12⅜	13¼
1	NY Tel 5½s '39	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2	NY Tel 3¼s '67	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
2	Niagara Falls P 3½s66	106	106	106
1	NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	101	101	101
5	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103½	103½	103½
14	Nor Pac 6s 2047	80	79	80
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	70	70	70
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	71½	71½	71½
5	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	65	65	65
17	Nor Pac 4s '97	89⅞	89¼	89⅝
7	Ohio Ed 4s '65	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
18	OklahomaG&E3¾s'66	100¼	100	100¼
1	Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
15	Or-WashRR&N4s'61	104⅛	103¾	103¾
2	Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	101½	101½	101½
5	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	105¾	106¾	105¾
6	Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	Panhandle EPL 4s '52	100	100	100
1	Para Pict 6s '55	91¾	91¾	91¾
35	Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	95½	95	95¼
29	Pen Co 4s '63	95⅞	94¾	95⅝
7	Pen RR gen 5s '68	108½	108½	108½
10	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	118½	118¼	118½
24	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103	102½	103
12	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	87⅛	86¾	86¾
3	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	98½	98½	98½
23	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	98½	98	98
4	Pen RR 4s '48	110¼	110¼	110¼
4	Pen RR 4s '48 st	110½	110½	110½
5	Pen RR 3¾s '70	92¾	92½	92¾
85	Pen RR 3¼s '52	82¼	81¾	82¼
1	PeoGL&CChi6s'43	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
4	PeoGL&CChi5s'47	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
14	Pere Marq 5s '56	72¾	72½	72¾
3	Pere Marq 4½s '80	64	64	64
1	Pere Marq 4s '56	63	63	63
8	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	105	105	105
11	Phila Co 5s '67	88¾	88⅛	88¾
1	Phil Elec 3½s '67	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2	Philippine Ry 4s '37	21¾	21¾	21¾
6	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
3	Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	44⅛	44	44
17	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	14⅝	14¼	14½
7	Purity Bak 5s '48	87	87	87
1	Radio Keith 6s '41	71½	71½	71½
1	Rem Rand 4¼s '56	91¾	91¾	91¾
9	Repub Stl 4½s '61	79	78½	79
13	Repub Stl 4½s '56	81⅝	81	81⅝
2	Repub Stl 4½s '50	113½	113½	113½
2	Revere Cop&B 4¼s '56	99½	99½	99½
6	Richfield Oil 4s '52	94	94	94
5	RIArk&La4½s'34	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2	Safeway Strs 4s '47	102½	102½	102½
2	StLIM&S4sR&G'33	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
38	St LSF 4½s '78	11½	11	11½
2	StLSF4½s'78ctf st	10	10	10
21	St LSF 4s '50 A	12½	12½	12½
3	St LSF 4s '50 A ct	11	11	11
1	St LSW rfg 5s '90	15¼	15¼	15¼
3	StP&KC ShL4½s'41	8⅛	8	8
5	StPaulUnDep 5s '72	116½	116½	116½
14	SanAntPubSvc 6s '52	110	110	110
1	San Diego G&E 4s'65	108¼	108¼	108¼
36	Seab A L cn 6s '45	9	8⅞	9
1	Sea A L aj 5s '49	4	4	4
1	Sea A L aj 5s '49	4	4	4
1	Sea AL rfg 4s '59	6¾	6¾	6¾
5	Sea-AllFla 6s'35A ct	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
16	Shell Un 3½s '51	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
3	Simmons 4s '52	83	83	83
2	Socony VacOil3½s'50	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2	So Cal Gas 4s '65	108½	108½	108½
1	So Col Pow 6s '47	93	93	93
1	Sou Kraft 4½s '46	90	90	90
4	Sou Pac 4½s '68	55½	55¼	55½
27	SouPac 4½s '81	55	53¾	54½
25	So Pac 4½s '69	55½	53¾	55¼
29	So Pac rfg 4s '55	83⅞	81½	83⅝
2	So Pac clt 4s '49	64	64	64
2	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	65¾	65¾	65¾
19	South Ry 6½s '56	55	54	54½
24	South Ry gen 6s '56	51½	50½	51¼
5	South Ry cn 5s '94	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
72	South Ry gen4s '56	41½	40½	41
2	Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	70	70	70
25	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	101¼	101	101
3	Studebaker6s cv '45	65¾	65¼	65¾
8	T C I & RR 5s '51	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
16	T RR A St L 5s '44	113	112½	113
55	TRR A St L 4s '53	105	104⅞	105
2	Texark Ft Sm5½s '50	77	77	77
7	Tex Corp 3½s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	80½	80½	80½
21	Tex & Pac5s'80 D	81	79⅞	81
1	Third Ave aj 5s '60	7	7	7
4	Third Ave 4s '60	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞
1	TideWatAssoO3½s'52	100¾	100¾	100¾
2	Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s '60	98	98	98
1	Un El Mo 3¾s 62	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	Union Oil Cal 6s'42	117	117	117
5	Union Oil Cal 3½s'52	107½	107½	107½
3	Un Pac 1st '47	111	111	111
7	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106	106	106
7	Un Pac 3½s'71	93½	93¼	93¼
5	Unit Bis Am 5s'50	106⅛	106	106
59	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	75	72⅞	75
2	Unit Drug 5s '53	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
3	UnRys StL 4s'34	25	25	25
2	U S Rub 5s'47	105	105	105
7	Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	80	79⅞	80
13	Utah P&L 5s '44	81⅛	81	81⅛
6	Util P&L 5½s'47	50	50	50
2	Util P&L 5s '59	50	50	50
1	Vertient Sug 7s'42 ct	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
8	Va El&Pw 4s '55A	108½	108½	108½
5	Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛
10	Wabash rfg 5½s'75	11¼	11¼	11¼
3	Wabash 1st 5s'39	56	56	56
9	Wabash 4s '80 D	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
10	Wabash 4½s '78C	11	10½	11
2	Walker H 4¼s'45	103½	103½	103½
1	Walwrth 4s '55	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
15	Warner Bros 6s '39	73	72½	73
3	Warren Bros 6s '41	36	35	36
1	West Pen P 4s'61 H	109¾	109¾	109¾
11	West Md 4s'52	87	86	86
1	Western Un 5s '51	66	66	66
6	Western Un 5s '60	64⅝	64	64⅝
2	Western Un 4½s'50	62½	61¾	62½
2	West Shore 4s 2361	66⅝	65⅛	65⅛
2	West Sh 4s 2361 reg	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
3	Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	90½	90	90⅛
4	Wilm & S Falls 5s'38	101	101	101
2	Wilson & Co 4s '55	97	96½	96½
8	Youngst S&T 4s'61	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	82¼	82⅛	82¼
2	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
3	Argentine 4½s'71	91	90⅞	91
1	Australia 5s'57	106	106	106
23	Australia 4½s '56	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
8	Austria 7s '57	105	105	105
1	Belgium 7s '55	114½	114½	114½
2	Belgium 6½s '49	107	107	107
2	Bergen City 5s '60	102½	102½	102½
10	Berlin City 6½s'50	20½	20½	20½
3	Brazil 8s '41	18	18	18
4	Brazil 6½s '26-57	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1	Brazil C El 7s'52	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1	Buen A 3s'84	47	47	47
1	Buen A 4½s 4¾ '77	61¾	61¾	61¾
1	Buen A 4½s 4¾s'75	64	64	64
1	Bulgaria 7½s '68	33	33	33
10	Canada 5s '52	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
7	Canada 4s '60	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1	Canada 3¼s '61	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
6	Canada 3s '67	a96⅛	96⅛	96⅞
10	Canada 2½s '45	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
11	Canada 2¼s '44	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	Chile Mt Bk 6¾s '61	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	15½	15½	15½
5	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	15⅛	15⅛	13⅞
1	Chile 6s '60	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
6	Chile 6s '61 Jan	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
20	Chile 6s '61 Feb	17¾	17¾	17¾
10	Chile 6s '61 Sept	17¾	17¾	17¾
1	Chile 6s '63	17¾	17¾	17¾
5	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	13¼	13¼	13¼
2	Copenhag 5s '52	100	99⅝	99⅝
13	Cuba 5½s '45	73⅛	71⅛	71⅛
2	Denmark 6s 42	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	Denmark 5½s '55	103¼	103¼	103¼
15	Finland 6s '45	108¼	108¼	108¼
3	GerGov 5½s '65	[illegible]	26⅞	26¾
1	Ger Govt 7s '49	33	33	33
3	Ger Gen El 7s '45	43	42½	43
1	Greek 7s '64	32½	32½	32½
1	Greek 6s '67	28	28	28
4	Japan 6½s '54	74	73⅞	74
7	Japan 5½s '65	67	66⅞	67
1	Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	43¾	43¾	43¾
3	Met Water 5½s '50	103	103	103
3	Milan City 6½s '52	61½	61½	61½
2	Minas Ger 6½s '58	10	10	10
1	N Sou Wales 5s '58	103½	103½	103½
3	Norway 4½s '56	104¾	104½	104½
2	Orient Dev 6s '53	58	58	58
1	Panama 5s63A st asd	35	35	35
1	Peru 7s '59	10½	10	10
10	Peru 1st 6s '60	10	9⅝	9⅝
24	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	10¼	10	10⅛
2	Poland 8s '50	58	58	58
1	Poland 7s '47	78	78	78
1	Poland 6s '40	62¾	62¾	62¾
1	Prussia 6s '52	20	20	20
1	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1	Rio Gr do Sul8s'46	10½	10½	10½
3	RioGrdoSul7s'67	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2	Rome 6½s '52	65	65	65
10	Roumania Inst 7s'59	29½	29½	29½
4	Sao Paulo St 7s '40	34¼	34¼	34¼
15	Serbs Sts El 7s '62	32	31¾	31¾
2	Serbs Cts El 7s '62	31¾	31¾	31¾
7	Silesia Prov 7s '58	57¼	57¼	57¼
23	Taiwan El P 5½s '71	61¾	61¾	61¾
22	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	55⅞	54⅝	55⅞
1	Uruguay 6s '46	46½	46½	46½
2	Warsaw City 7s '58	57½	57½	57½
1	Westph UnElP 6s '53	32	32	32
8	Wurttemb El 7s '56	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today (Feb. 9), 3,924,000; previous day, 5,807,000; week ago, 5,455,000; year ago, 13,294,000; two years ago, closed; Jan. 1 to date, 310,773,000; year ago, 482,808,000; two years ago, 635,360,000.

Higher Morality In Finance Seen Utility Act Aim

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Government spokesman argued before the Supreme Court that the 1935 act regulating public utility holding companies was a constitutional effort to "bring about a higher rule of financial morality."

Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General, added that the legislation was intended "to remedy the conduct of holding company systems and to remove the vices they had introduced."

He was joined in defending the measure by Benjamin V. Cohen, one of President Roosevelt's advisors who was making his debut before the high tribunal.

Says Act Unconstitutional

Before the Government attorneys presented their views, Thomas D. Thacher, counsel for the Electric Bond & Share Company, had asserted that the entire act was an unconstitutional delegation of legislative authority and violated state rights.

During the four hours of argument the seven justices sitting in the case asked only three perfunctory questions.

Spectators who packed the courtroom included Secretary Ickes, Senator Wheeler (D) of Montana, one of the authors of the legislation; Jerome Frank, a member of the Securities Commission, and Thomas G. Corcoran, another Roosevelt advisor, who aided in drafting the measure.

Both Mr. Jackson and Mr. Cohen argued that the only parts of the act involved in the litigation were provisions barring use of the mails to holding companies unless they registered with the Securities Commission and submitted financial statements.

Mr. Cohen, speaking haltingly, said the Government "doesn't know to this day just what the defendants are relying on in their contention that validity of the entire act is an issue."

Objection to Publicity

"We have the same difficulty as to what their real objection is to publicity," he added. This referred to the registration requirement of open statements of financial condition.

Mr. Jackson had argued earlier that "it has long been contended that publicity is one of the best regulators of national ills."

Mr. Thacher asserted that the "whole purpose of the act is to coerce registration and submission to control."

Waving his right hand toward the seven justices, the former New York federal judge declared that the company was being treated by the Government as if it were "a gangster or a gunman."

"This is a great industry," he said, raising his voice. "Some of its features should be regulated, but this company is not a gangster, a white slaver, a dope peddler or stealer of automobiles as the Government would have you believe."

Beef, Lamb Prices Off 6 to 20 P. C.

CHICAGO (AP)—The Institute of American Meat Packers said wholesale prices of better grades of beef had dropped 6 to 11 per cent since the first of January.

Wholesale lamb quotations declined 16 to 20 per cent. Although fresh pork prices showed little change during the period, current levels were as much as 52 per cent lower than during mid-September.

Pork production increased 31 per cent compared with the same period last year and in the last few weeks has been 11 per cent better than in December.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate		Period	Payable	Hldrs of Record
Extra					
Guarantee Co NA	$1.50	..		Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Reduced					
N Y Air Brake	25c	..		Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Initial					
Mer Ac Cal 5½% pf	16⅔c	..		Feb. 1	Jan. 31
Special					
Guarantee Co NA	$2.50	..		Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Irregular					
Interlake SS Co	25c	..		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Penick & Ford	50c	..		Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Socony Vacuum Oil	25c	..		Mar. 15	Feb. 21
Stock					
Emply C (Dall T)	33⅓%	..		Feb. 1	Jan. 29
Liquidating					
Indep Rlty & I StL)	$1	..		Feb. 3	Jan. 28
Regular					
Am Busin Shrs Inc	6c	..		Mar. 1	Feb. 16
Am Laundry Mach	20c	Q		Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Bat Rouge E $6pf	$1.50	Q		Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Bucyrus Erie pf	$1.75	Q		Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Butler Wat 7% pf	$1.75	Q		Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Can Starch 7% pf	$3.50	S		Feb. 15	Feb. 7
C Ill Lt 4½% pf	$1.12½	Q		Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Columbian Carbon	$1	Q		Mar. 10	Feb. 18
Columbus Foods	$3.50				
cv A pf	87½c	Q		Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Comb Tr Shrs (Stand O G) (bearer)	.22745c	..		Feb. 15	......
Eastern Util Ossoc	50c	Q		Feb. 15	Feb. 9
El Paso Elec (Texas) $6 pf	$1.50	Q		Apr. 15	Mar. 31
El Paso Elec (Del) 7% pf, A	$1.75	Q		Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Empl Cas (Dallas)	25c	..		Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Do	25c	..		May 2	......
Do	25c	..		Aug. 1	......
Do	25c	..		Nov. 1	......
Erie & P RR r bet	80c	Q		Mar. 1	Feb. 28
Do 7% gtd	87½c	Q		June 10	May 31
do g bet	80c	Q		June 1	May 31
Do 7% gtd	87½c	Q		Sep. 10	Aug. 31
Do g bet	80c	Q		Sep. 1	Aug. 31
Do g bet	80c	Q		Dec. 1	Nov. 30
Do 7% gtd	87½c	Q		Dec. 10	Nov. 30
Fuller Br 7%-pf	$1.75	Q		Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q		July 1	June 23
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q		Oct. 1	Sep. 22
Gulf States Util $5.50 pf	$1.37½	Q		Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Do $6 pf	$7½c	Q		Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Hanley (J) 7% pf	87½c	Q		Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Interlake St'mship	25c	..		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Life & Casualty Insur of Tennessee	12c	..		Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Lincoln Stores	25c	Q		Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q		Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Midco Oil Corp	285c	Q		Feb. 25	Feb. 15
Midland Grocery Co	$3	S		Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Monroe Chem Co pf	87½c	Q		Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Murphy Co (G C)	$1	Q		Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Newberry Co (JJ)	80c	Q		Apr. 1	Mar. 16
North Penna RR	$1	Q		Feb. 25	Feb. 14
Patterson-Sargent Co	25c	Q		Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Pitts Ft Wayne&Chic Ry Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q		Apr. 5	Mar. 10
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q		July 5	June 10
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q		Oct. 4	Sep 10
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q		*Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Do	$1.75	Q		*Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do	$1.75	Q		*July 1	June 10
Do	$1.75	Q		*Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do	$1.75	Q		*Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Procter & Gamble 5% pf	$1.25	Q		Mar. 15	Feb. 25
Rubinstein, Inc. (Helena) A	25c			Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Stand Oil Ohio	25c	Q		Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Do pf	$1.25	Q		Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Tile Roofing Co	25c	Q		Mar. 15	Feb. 25

*Year 1939.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
20	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	53	53	53
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	46	46	46
450	Alum Co Am	77	75¾	75¾
250	Alum Ltd	76⅛	75⅛	75⅛
200	Am Airlines	10⅛	10	10⅛
10	Am Boow (1e)	50	50	50
100	AmBoxBoard(1.55g)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1000	Am Centrifugal	2⅜	2¼	2¼
600	Am Cyan B (.60)	25	24⅝	24⅞
900	Am Gas&El (1.40a)	23⅜	23	23¼
100	Am G&E pf (6)	110½	110¼	110¼
50	Am Hard Rub (2g)	12	12	12
200	Am Light&T (.30e)	12⅛	12	12
700	Am Caracaibo	⅞	¾	⅞
900	Am Republics (.40g)	8	7¾	8
700	Am Sup Power	⅞	¾	⅞
50	Appal El P pf (7)	99	98½	98½
300	Ark Nat Gas A	3¾	3¾	3¾
600	Ashland Oil&A (.40)	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
500	Asso G & El A	1	1	1
400	Atl Cst Fish (.35g)	3⅝	3½	3⅝
100	Atlas Ply (¼e)	10½	10½	10½
100	Austin Silver M	½	½	½
100	Auto V Mach (½)	7½	7½	7½
100	Avery & Sons (.60g)	7	7	7
10	Axton Fis A	15½	15½	15½
175	Babcock & Wil (5g)	87	85	85½
100	Bald Loco pf (2.10)	15½	15½	15½
700	Bald Loco war	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Baldwin Rub (½)	8⅛	8	8
500	Barium Sta Stl	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
400	BathIronWks(6%f)	7⅝	7½	7½
100	Bellanca Airc (½g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
70	Bell Tel Can (8)	160	160	160
900	Berk & Gay Furn	⅞	⅞	⅞
1100	Berk & Gay F war	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	BirdsborSFdy(1¼g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
500	Bliss (E W)	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞
600	Blue Ridge (.15g)	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞
200	Blumenthal (S)	7¼	7⅛	7¼
100	Bourjois (1g)	4	4	4
200	Braz T&T (½e)	10½	10½	10½
100	Bridgpt Mach (2g)	9	9	9
300	Brewst Aero (.05g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10	Bridgpt Mach pf (7)	82	82	82
100	Bright Star El B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Brill A	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Brown Co pf	25	24⅞	25
200	Brown F&W (.60)	6½	6¼	6¼
400	Brown Rubber (.60a)	3½	3½	3½
100	Buf N&EP (1.60)	21¾	21¾	21¾
50	Buf N&EP 1pf (5)	98	98	98
400	Bunk Hill & S	12½	12½	12½
100	Cab & Wire pf (.288g)	5	5	5
200	Cab El Prod vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
2100	Can Marconi	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Carib Syn (½g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1100	Carrier Corp	27¼	26½	26⅞
100	Casco Prod (1½e)	13	13	13
100	Catalin Am	3	3	3
600	Cen & Sw Ut	1¾	1⅝	1¾
400	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	12½	12¼	12½
40	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	85½	85¼	85¼
25	Cen P&L pf (7)	71¾	71¾	71¾
100	Cen St El	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Cen St El 6% pf	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
25	Cen St El 7% pf	12	12	12
50	Cen St E cv pf n	5	5	5
100	Chamber MW St (.80)	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	Chesebro (4a)	107	107	107
100	Chi Riv&Mach (1¼g)	8½	8½	8½
100	Childs pf	29½	29½	29½
2200	Cities Service	1¾	1⅝	1¾
100	Cit Serv pf	29½	29½	29½
100	City Auto Stpg (.60a)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Claude Neon Lts	2	1⅞	2
50	Cleve El Ill (2a)	31	31	31
100	Cleve Tract	4½	4½	4½
100	Clinch Coal	3	3	3
100	Club Al Uten	1½	1½	1½
100	Colo Fuel&I war	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1000	Colum O&G (.40g)	4	3⅞	3⅞
50	Comm P&L 1pf	21¾	21½	21½
200	Cons Biscuit (.40g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
700	Cons Coppermin (¼g)	5⅛	5	5
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	62	62	62
300	Cons Gas Ut	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Cons Stl Corp	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Cont Roll & Stl	6½	6½	6½
100	Cooper-Bess	8	8	8
100	Copper Range	5½	5½	5½
200	Copperweld Stl (2)	20½	20½	20½
500	Cord Corp	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
200	Cosden Petro	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	Creole Pet (½a)	23¼	22⅞	22⅞
200	Crocker Wh (.10g)	7	6⅞	7
100	Croft Brewing	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Crown Drug	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Derby Oil	3	3	3
500	Det Gray Ir (.04a)	1⅞	1¾	1¾
200	Det Stl Prod (2g)	20¼	19	20¼
700	Eagle Pich Ld(.40g)	11	11	11
100	Eisler Elec	1¼	1¼	1¼
3900	El Bond & Sh	7⅜	7⅛	7¼
300	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	48¼	48	48
200	El Bo&Sh $5 pf(5)	43	43	43
100	El Pow As (.37g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	El P&L war	3¾	3¼	3¼
200	Electrol vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Emsco D&Equip(1)	9½	9½	9½
200	Equity Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Esquire Coron (.30e)	10¾	10⅝	10¾
100	Evans Wallo	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Ex-Cell-o Corp(.80a)	11⅝	11½	11½
100	Fansteel	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Fedders Mfg(1.20g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Ferro Enam (2½g)	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
100	Fisk Rub	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Ford M Can A(1)	17½	17⅛	17⅛
600	Ford Mot Ltd (.213g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Frankl Ray	4	4	4
100	Gen Firepfg (1.60g)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
100	Gen Invest	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Glen Alden (½g)	5½	5½	5½
900	Grand Nat Films	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Grand Rap V (1)	8½	8½	8½
700	Gray Tel PS (1)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Gt Nor Pap (1a)	29	28¼	28¼
300	Groc Str Prod (½g)	2½	2⅛	2½
1500	Gulf Oil (1)	39	38	38⅝
500	Hartford Rayon vtc	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
100	Hearn D Strs	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
500	Hecla Min (.10e)	8½	8	8
7	Holling Gold (.65a)	13¾	13¾	13¾
25	Horn & Hard (1.20)	22½	22	22
100	Hubbell(H) (1.23g)	10	10	10
800	Hud BayM&S(1¾g)	24¾	24¼	24¼
1100	Humble Oil (2g)	62	60⅞	62
300	Hummel R F (.80g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
50	Huyler's pf st	7	7	7
400	Hygrade Fd	7	7	7
50	Hygrade Syl (¾e)	25¼	24⅞	24⅞
100	Ill Iowa Pow	3¼	3¼	3¼
600	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	18	17⅞	18
200	Imp Oil Ltd reg (½a)	18	17⅞	18
250	Ins Co N Am (2a)	56⅛	56	56
100	Int Jap&Pow war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400	Internat Pet (1½a)	30	29⅞	30
300	Inter Prod	3⅞	3½	3⅞
100	Inter Radio (.85g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Inter Vitamin (½)	3¾	3¾	3¾
250	IronFiremvtc(1.20a)	14¼	14	14¼
500	Ital Superpow A	½	½	½
3300	Jacobs Co (2g)	6⅞	6	6¼
25	JCP&L5½%pf(5½)	66	66	66
400	Jones & Lau Stl	33⅞	32½	32½
100	Kingsb Brew	¾	¾	¾
2500	Kingston Prod (.40)	2⅞	2¾	2¾
500	Kirby Pet	4	4	4
200	Knott Corp (.40)	7	7	7
900	Lake Shore M (4a)	57	56⅞	56⅞
100	Lehigh C&N (.30)	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	Leonard Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
1600	Lion Oil (1a)	21	20¼	20¼
1500	Lockheed Airc	8⅝	8½	8½
200	Lone Star Gas (.60g)	8	8	8
500	Long Is Lt	1¾	1⅝	1¾
400	McWill Dredg	10½	10¼	10¼
400	Massey Harris	7	7	7
25	Mead John (3a)	98	98	98
600	Mesabi Iron	⅝	⅝	⅝
3700	Mich Bumper	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Michigan G & O	4¾	4½	4⅝
200	Michigan Sug	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Mid St Pet A vtc	3	3	3
25	Midvale (8g)	75½	75½	75½
300	MidWest Abr	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Midwest Oil (1)	7½	7½	7½
10	Minn Pw&Lt pf (7)	75	75	75
100	Monogram Pict	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
25	Moody In ptc pf (3)	24¾	24¾	24¾
1000	MountCityCop(¼g)	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
300	Mount Prod (.60)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
500	Murray Ohio M (1.20)	8½	8¼	8¼
100	Nat Bellas Hess	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Nat City Lin cv pf (3)	33	33	33
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	Nat P&L pf (6)	48	48	48
600	Nat Tunnel& Mines	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10	Nebr Pow pf (7)	110	110	110
200	Nehi Corp (3g)	42½	42	42
50	NEngPwAs6%pf (6)	52¾	52¾	52¾
1500	N J Zinc (¼e)	70¼	69	69
1200	N Mex & Ariz	2¼	2	2¼
500	Newmont Min (3a)	59½	57	57
100	NY Merchand (.80)	9	9	9
10	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	92	92	92
1500	Niag Hud Pow (.40g)	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
25	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	72	72	72
100	Niag ShMdB (.60g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Niles-Bem-P (2)	35½	33¾	33¾
100	Nor AmLt&Pow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Nor AmL&P pf	35	35	35
100	Nor Am Ut Sec	¾	¾	¾
100	Ohio Ed pf (6)	92	92	92
50	Okla Nat Gas pf	25¾	25¾	25¾
100	Oldetyme Dist	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	Pac G&E 1pf (1½)	29¾	29¾	29¾
700	Pan-Am Air (¼e)	15½	15	15
7300	Pantepec Oil	6¼	6⅛	6¼
1100	ParksburgR&R(1.60)	16¼	14¾	14¾
800	Penroad (¼g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	PaWat&Pow (1½e)	1	1	1
50	Pepperell	68	68	68
200	Phoenix Sec (¼g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50	Phoen Sec pf (3)	19	19	19
200	Pierce Govern (.60)	14¾	14¼	14¾
3900	Pioneer Gold (.40)	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
100	Pitney-Bowes (.10e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Pitts Forg	7¾	7¾	7¾
500	Pitts Pl Gl (6½g)	82	80¼	80¼
300	Polaris Mng (.03g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Powdrell & Alex	4	4	4
50	Pow Corp Can(.55g)	14½	14⅛	14⅛
200	Premier Gold (.12)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
30	P S Ind $7 pr pf	23⅛	23	23
30	Quaker Oats (5)	96½	96½	96½
100	Rwy & Ut Inv A	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Ryam Cons (1)	12	12	12
100	Raytheon Mfg	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Red Bank Oil	4	4	4
1100	Reiter-Fost	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Reliance E&E (1)	10	10	10
100	Reynolds Inv	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Richmond Rad	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Rice Stix D Gds (¾g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Rio Grande Val G vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Royal Type (¾e)	40	40	40
100	Roosevelt Fd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Rustless I&S	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
50	Rustl I&S cvpf (2½)	37½	37½	37½
100	Ryan Cons	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Ryerson & Haynes	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Safe Car H&L (10g)	77½	77½	77½
1100	St Regis Pap	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Samson Unit (⅛)	2¾	2¾	2¾
1000	Segal Lock	1	1	1
300	Selected Indus	1	1	1
600	Seversky Airc	2	2	2
200	Shattuck Den (⅛g)	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
750	Sherwin-Wil (4)	87⅞	87	87½
200	Silex (¼e)	6½	6½	6½
400	Simmons Har & Pt	2	2	2
300	Simplicity Pat (½g)	4⅛	4	4
200	Solar Mfg (.20g)	2½	2⅜	2½
200	So Penn Oil (1½a)	38	38	38
30	So Cal Ed pf (1½a)	36¼	36¼	36¼
100	So S Ed C pf (1¼)	25¼	25¼	25¼
200	Sou Union Gas	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	St Oil Ky (1a)	17½	17½	17⅛
300	Stand Prod	7¼	7	7
200	Starrett Corp vtc	4½	3⅞	4½
300	Sterchi Br Strs (½g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
25	Stetson (JB)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Sullivan Mach	8¼	8¼	8¼
800	Sunray Oil (¼g)	3⅛	3	3⅛
50	Swiss-Am El pf	106	106	106
2700	Technicolor (⅜g)	18⅛	18	18⅛
800	Tech-Hugh G (.10e)	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
600	Thew Shovel (½g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
400	Tilo Roof (1)	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛
100	Tonopah Min (.03g)	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	Transwest Oil	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛
200	Tubize Chat	9	8¾	9
100	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Union PrmFS(.80a)	12½	12½	12½
200	United Airc war	8⅜	8	8
300	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅜	⅛	⅜
1400	Unit Gas	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
900	Unit Lt & Pow A	2⅝	2½	2½
1000	Unit Lt & P cv pf	19⅞	19¼	19¼
100	Unit Prof Sh (.20g)	¾	¾	¾
300	Unit Shipyds A	5	5	5
1000	Unit Shipyds B	2	1⅞	2
75	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	69½	68¾	69½
140	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	40	40	40
100	U S Foil B (.56g)	5½	5½	5½
100	Unit Verde Eext (3g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
75	Utah P&L pf (4.08g)	35½	35¼	35½
100	Util & Ind pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Util Equit pf	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
1000	Venezuel Pet	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Wellington Oil (.05g)	6	5⅞	5⅞
200	Williams (RC) (.15e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	WolverineTube(.40g)	5½	5½	5½
900	Wright Harg (.40a)	8⅛	8	8⅛

Total stock sales today, estimated 135,000 shares; year ago, 895,370 shares.

Prices of Finished Steel Products Are Reduced $4 a Ton

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—A crack in the price structure for finished steel products occurred today.

An opening in the hitherto tightly held steel price lines was reported to have been made by an independent producer in quotations on cold reduced and oiled sheets.

Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., leading operating unit of the United States Steel Corp., followed the $4 a ton cut in prices of these sheets. Other large producers also fell in line, reports from steel circles said.

News of the cut came while U. S. Steel was negotiating with representatives of the C. I. O. for renewal of wage contracts expiring Feb. 28 and immediately aroused curiosity over whether the price cutting would extend to other steel products.

Announcement of the cut surprised many in the financial district, for rumors in connection with the C. I. O.-U. S. Steel negotiations had pointed to an effort for wage maintenance. Steel leaders had insisted no material slash in prices of their products could be made without lowering of wages, a major element in steel costs.

Canadian Capital Exports Top Imports

OTTAWA, Ont (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics declared "one of the most impressive results of Canada's financial transactions in 1937 was the continued export of more capital from Canada than was imported."

The bureau, reporting on the amount of British and foreign capital invested in this country and the amount of Canadian capital invested abroad, said that in transactions of the current account which summarizes international trade in merchandise, gold and services Canada had net credits of $217,000,000, of which the principal source was commodity trade providing credits of $212,000,000 despite reduction in grain exports.

It placed second international tourist trade, estimated to have given Canada a net credit of $170,000,000 out of total foreign tourist expenditures of $290,000,000.

Credits from sale of gold abroad hit an all-time high of $145,000,000, accounting for earmarked as well as exported gold.

Offsetting factors were interest and dividend payments outside the country amounting to $247,000,000. Freight services, immigration remittances, motion picture remittances and other services provided for Canada in other countries cost net payments of $63,000,000.

When the full accounting was made, however, the bureau said, there remained credits in Canada of $217,000,000 "available for export of capital."

Wheat Values React Following Upturn

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (AP)—Aided by fairly good export business in United States wheat, totaling 500,000 bushels, Chicago wheat prices moved upward a cent today, but then reacted somewhat.

Profit-taking on the advance led to the setbacks from the day's top level. Upturns of securities, together with unabated drought southwest, were a good deal responsible for wheat upturns.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅛-⅜ higher compared with yesterday's finish, May 95⅞-96, July 91⅞-92, corn ⅛ off to ⅛ up, May 59⅞, July 60⅝-¾, and oats ⅛ advanced.

Boston Stocks

Feb. 9

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.00	Boston Edis	116	115½	116	115
5.00	Bos Elevated	50	49¾	50	49⅞
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	20	20	20	19½
..	Bos & Me	3½	3½	3½	3⅞
..	Bos & M pr pf	9	9	9	8½
..	Bos & M D pf	3	3	3	2
..	Bos & M st A pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	3
..	Bos & M st B pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	3
.64b	Bos Pers Prop	12	11⅞	12	....
..	Copper Range	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5½
4.50	East G&F prpf	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49½
..	E Mass St Ry	1	1	1	1
..	E Mass pf	20	20	20	20
1.00b	Employ Grp	17	16½	17	16½
..	Helvetia Oil	40c	40c	40c	40c
..	Isle Royalet	1½	1½	1½	1½
.50d	Narr Rac A	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅝
..	Nat Tunnel	2	2	2	1⅞
6.25d	NE Tel&Tel	92	91	91½	90½
..	North Butte	60c	55c	55c	55c
..	Old Colony	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
.50	Pac Mills	13½	12⅞	13½	13⅜
.60b	Shawmut Assoc	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9¼
1.10d	Torrington	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½
..	Unit Gas	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	69⅝	68¾	68¾	70
1.50	Unit Shoe Mpf	40⅜	39¾	40⅜	41¼
..	Venez-Mex	97c	97c	97c	97c
2.75d	Warren, S D	23	23	23	23

b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1937. ‡Assessment paid.

Blaw-Knox Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Blaw-Knox Co. and subsidiaries report a net profit for 1937 totaled $2,379,692 after provision for interest, depreciation and undistributed profits surtax, equal to $1.78 a share of capital stock. This compared with profit of $1,548,178, or $1.17 a share, in 1936. Company manufactures specialty steel products at plants in Pennsylvania and Illinois.

Business Failures Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the week ended Feb. 3 dropped to 256 from 321 in the previous week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. A year ago failures totaled 184.

Cuban Sugar Exports

NEW YORK (AP)—Cuban exports of sugar from Jan. 1 to Feb. 5 totaled 218,599 long tons, raw value, compared with 230,348 tons in the comparable 1937 period, according to Havana cables to Lamborn & Co.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
2	Ala Pow 4½s '67	68¼	68¼	68¼
18	Am G & E 5s 2028	106¾	106½	106½
20	Am P & L 6s 2016	69	67¼	68
25	Appal El Pw 5s '56	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Appal Pow 5s '41	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
8	Appal Pow 6s 2024A	109¼	109	109¼
3	Ark P&L 5s '56	91	90⅞	91
3	As G & E 5s '50	29	29	29
9	As G & E 5s '73	53	50¾	50¾
4	As G & E 5s '68	29	28	29
9	As G & E 4½s '73	48	46½	47¼
5	Atlan City El 3¼s '64	99	99	99
3	As G & E 4½s '49C	26	25½	25⅞
4	As T&T 5½s '55 A	75	74¼	75
26	Baldw L 6s 50	67⅛	65	66
5	Bell T Can 5s55 A	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
1	Bell T Can 5s 57 B	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛
13	Caro P&L& 5s 56	83	82½	83
1	Cen Ill P S 5s 56 E	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
4	Cen Ill P S 5s 63 G	97½	96½	96½
3	Cen Ill P S 4½s 81 H	89½	89½	89½
2	Cen Ill PS 4½s 67 F	88⅝	88½	88⅝
10	Cen P&L 5s 56	86¼	86	86¼
8	Cen St El 5½s 54	35½	34¾	35½
14	Cen St P&L 5½s 53	41¾	41¼	41¾
1	Chi Ry cod 5s 27	47½	47½	47½
2	Cin St Ry 5½s '52	91	91	91
6	Cities Ser 5s '69	64¼	64	64
1	Cities Ser 5s '66	55	55	55
27	Cities Ser 5s '50	53½	52¾	53
8	City S Gas 5½ '42	96½	95½	96
13	Cit S G Pipe 6s '43	101½	101½	101½
4	Cit S P & L 5½s '49	49	48¾	49
4	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	49	48⅝	49
4	Comw'l Sub 5½s'48A	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Commun P&L 5s '57	64	64	64
5	CommuPubSvs5s'60A	97½	97½	97½
1	Con GEL Ba 3¼s '71	104½	104½	104
2	Con G Balt 4½s '54	121½	121½	121½
1	Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	62	62	62
13	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	68½	68	68
1	Crucible Steel 5s '40	101½	101½	101½
3	Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	93½	93½	93½
8	Elec P&L 5s 2030	63	63	63
26	East G&F 4s '56 A	76	75½	75⅞
7	Empire Dis E 5s '52	89	89	89
4	Emp O&R 5½s '42	77¼	76½	76½
2	Edison El Ill 3½s '65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
7	Erie Ltg 5s '67	103½	103	103½
11	Fed Water 5½s '54	64	64	64
2	Fstone Cot M 5s '48	105	105	105
12	Fla P&L 5s '54	81	80¾	81
2	Gary E&G 5s '44 st	85½	85½	85½
3	Gatin P 5s '56	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	Gatin P 6s '41	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	69½	69½	69½
3	Geo Pow 5s '67	80¾	80¼	80¾
2	Hall Pr 6s '47A st	80	80	80
1	Hous Ltg&Pw 3½s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
7	Hygrade Fd 6s '49A	56½	57	58½
1	Hygrade F 6s '49 B	58½	58½	58½
13	Ill Pow & L 5s '56C	87	86¾	87
5	Ill Pow&L 5½s '54 B	90	90	90
6	Ind E 5s '51 C	74½	74	74
1	Ind Svc 5s '50	53	53	53
1	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	52¼	52¼	52¼
16	Ind P&L 5s '57 A	105⅞	105½	105⅞
8	Inters Pow 6s '52	24½	24	24½
10	Inters Pow 5s '57	40¾	40¼	40¼
2	Inters P Svc 5s '56D	67	66	67
5	Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	93½	93	93
20	It Sup Pw 6s '63A	42¼	42	42¼
1	Jacksonv Gas 5s '42 st	33¾	33¾	33¾
5	JerCenP&L4½s'61C	101½	100½	100½
7	Jer Cen P&L 5s '47B	104	104	104
1	Ky Util 5s '61 H	73	73	73
13	Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	98	96½	98
1	Lex Util 5s '52	94½	94½	94½
5	Lib McN & L 5s '42	103½	103½	103½
5	Long Isl Lt 6s '45	96½	96½	96½
3	Mengel Co 4½s '47	88¼	88	88
4	Metro Ed 4s '71	105	104¾	104¾
5	Metro Ed 4s G '65	105½	105½	105½
5	Milw GL 4½s '67	94¼	93½	94¼
7	Minn P&L 5s '55	99¼	98½	98½
7	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	83¾	82½	82½
1	Miss Pow 5s '55	62	62	62
3	Miss Riv P 5s '51	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2	Mo Pub Svc 5s '60	65	65	65
1	Nassau&Suf 5s '45	94	94	94
14	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	67¼	67¼	67¼
1	Nat Pub S 5s '78 ct	44¾	44¾	44¾
16	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	72½	71½	72½
5	NEng G&E 5s '50	49⅞	49¼	49⅞
3	NEngPow 5½s '54	80½	80½	80½
3	NEngPow 5s '48	78	77¾	78
1	NEngPow 3¼s '61	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	NOrlPS 6s '49 A	65	65	65
4	NOrlPS 5s '42 st	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
1	NY&WestLt 4s 2004	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	NYPw&Lt 4½s '67	106	105⅞	106
2	NYStE&G 4½s '80	93¼	93	93
1	NorIndPbS 5s '69	95	95	95
17	Nor St Pw 3½s '67	98⅞	98½	98½
1	Nor'westEl 6s '45 st	102½	102½	102½
3	Ohio Pow 4½s '56 D	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	87	87	87
1	Okla Nat G 4½s '51 A	97	97	97
2	Pac P&L 5s '55	63	62	63
6	Pen El 4s '71 F	84	84	84
2	Peo Gas L&C 4s '61 D	89	89	89
1	Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	78	78	78
1	Portland2G&C 5s '40	54	54	54
10	Potomc Ed 5s '56 E	107	106¾	106¾
1	Potrero Sug 7s '47 st	61	61	61
9	Pub SN Ill 4½s '78 D	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Pub SN Ill 4½s '80 E	104	103⅝	103⅝
1	Pub SN Ill 4½s '81 F	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Pub S N Ill 4½s '60I	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
31	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	133½	133	133½
12	Pub Sv Okla 4s '66A	100	99	100
3	Pug SD P&L 5½s '49	65	65	65
3	Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	62	61½	62
200	Pug SdP&L 4½s'50 D	58	58	58
10	San Ant PS 5s '58B	104	104	104
1	Servel Inc 5s'48	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	Shaw W&P4½s'68B	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	Shaw W&P 4½s'70D	104	104	104
6	SoCalEd 3¾s'45	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	SoCalEd 3¾s'60	104⅞	104¾	104¾
4	SoCalEd 3¾s '60B	105	104¾	104¾
6	So Cal Ed 4s '60	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
2	So Ind Ry 4s '51	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
10	So'west A Tel 5s'61A	88¼	85	85
2	So'west L&P 5s'57A	97½	97¼	97¼
1	Stand G&E 6s'35	45	45	45
1	Stand G&E 6s'35 cv	44¾	44¾	44¾
7	Stand G&E 6s 51	46	45	45¾
10	Stand P&L 6s 57	42¾	42½	42½
7	Starrett Corp 5s 50	24½	24	24
1	Superpwr Ill 4½s68	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Tenn El P 5s 56	69⅞	68½	68½
9	Tex El S 5s 60	89½	88	88
6	Tex P&L 5s 56	99¾	99	99¾
12	Toledo Ed 5s'62	106⅜	106	106⅜
10	Twin CRT 5½s'52A	57½	57	57
2	Unit L&P6½s'74	61½	61½	61½
5	Unit L&P 6s'75	61	61	61
6	Unit L&P5½s'59	95¼	94¼	94¼
27	Unit L&Ry5½s'52	64¾	64½	64¾
2	Unit L&Ry6s'52A	96¾	96¾	96¾
2	UnitL&Ry6s'73A	58½	58½	58½
1	Virg P S 5½s '46 A	84½	84½	84½
5	Wash Wat P 5s '60	104	104¾	104¾
3	West Newsp Un 6s '44	39	37¾	37¾
2	West Tex Ut 5s '57A	83⅜	83	83⅜
12	W Un G&E El 5½s55A	104¾	104¼	104½
5	Wisc P&L 4s '66A	94¼	93⅝	94
5	Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	98	98	98
6	Chile Mtg Bk 6s'31	15½	15¼	15¼
1	Prussia El 6s'54	21	21	21
5	Ruhr Gas 6½s'53 A	27	27	27
2	Santiago Chile 7s'49	13½	13½	13½
1	Stinnes 4s'40 2d st	45	45	45

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) 1937 dividend, plus extra. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated div. paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Commonwealth & Southern

NEW YORK (AP)—Commonwealth & Southern Corp. reported preliminary consolidated net income for 1937 of $15,124,836 after all charges and provision for federal surtax on undistributed profits, equal after preferred dividend to about 13 cents a share of common stock. This compared with income of $13,349,810 or 13 cents a share in 1936.

Proposes Road Reorganization

WASHINGTON—A plan of reorganization for the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad, providing a reduction in total capitalization from $107,634,678 to $81,060,439, was recommended to the ICC by Finance Examiner J. V. Walsh.

Willys-Overland Delays Issue

WASHINGTON—Willys Oveland Motors, Inc., filed an amendment with SEC delaying offering of proposed security issue to Feb. 23.

Low Wool Prices Attract Buyers; West More Active

Weekly Wool Review

Raw wool is selling in a modest way, but somewhat more freely than recently. Buyers apparently are more interested in the raw material since prices have worked down to present levels. Wools that reached a peak of $1 a pound last year are now around 65@70c, and most domestic wools are now well under the "import parity" that they enjoyed about a year ago.

Close observers feel that this lower price basis for domestic wools is discounting the pending reciprocal trade agreement with Great Britain, premature to be sure, but nevertheless a "preparedness step" toward anticipated reductions of duty under the agreement.

Manufacturers are evidently booking a little new business which is sufficiently heavy to draw attention to the supply of wool in the warehouses of that mill. This coupled with the lower price level, prompts more business in raw wool.

More business is being done in the West, with 62@68c paid for Texas wools, clean, delivered. Ohio and similar wools are moving in a small way around 29c for medium wools.

Boston sales are chiefly Texas and territory fine wool. Occasional sales of graded Ohio delaine and Montana fine staple, bring close to 75c clean. Half blood, quarter and three-eighths are selling but to a lesser extent than fine wools.

In explanation of price irregularity, it may be said that a mill that has an order for goods and is unable to delay buying some raw wool, is not infrequently obliged to pay the asking prices. If there is no pressure to buy, the mill holds out for a concession. By the same token, the top maker who is not forced to buy, will bid well under the nominal price in the hope of picking up a little raw material.

Interest in mohair is at low ebb as far as the Boston market is concerned. Some business materializes at primary markets in the country, latest sales being close to 30 cents for adult and 40 cents for kid hair.

Crop Loans Available Within Next 10 Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — In accordance with the Joint Resolution of Congress, approved February 4, emergency crop and feed loans for 1938 will be available to farmers within the next 10 days, according to S. P. Lindsey, Jr., director of the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section of the Farm Credit Administration.

The 1938 emergency crop loans, Mr. Lindsey said, will be made, as in the past, only to farmers who cannot obtain credit from any other source. The money loaned will be limited to the farmer's necessary and actual cash needs for growing his 1938 crops or maintaining his livestock.

The largest amount which any one farmer may borrow from the emergency crop loan offices in 1938 is $400. The interest rate on the loans is 4 per cent a year.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

London Market

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
3 mos bills	⅝%	⅝%	⅝@⅝%
Short bills	½	½	½
Bar gold	139s 8d	139s 8d	142s ½d
Bar silver	20⅛d	20⅜d	20d

Bankers Acceptance Market

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
30 days	½@ 7/16%	½@ 7/16%	¼@ 3/16%
60 days	½@ 7/16	½@ 7/16	¼@ 3/16
90 days	½@ 7/16	½@ 7/16	¼@ 3/16
4 months	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	⅜@ ¼
5-6 months	⅝@ 9/16	⅝@ 9/16	⅜@ 5/16

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Calcutta	3
Boston	1½	Copenhagen	4
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	4
San Francisco	1½	Paris	3
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Budapest	4	Sofia	5½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Feb. 9

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$5.01⅛	$5.01⅛	$8.2397
Cables	5.01¼	5.01⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0328	.0327	‡
Belgium—belga	.1696	.1696	.1693
Switz'l'd—franc	.2320	.2321	‡
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4038	.4039	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5588	.5590	‡
Sweden—krona	.2583	.2584	.4537
Norway—krone	.2519	.2519	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2237	.2238	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0092¼	.0092½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1900	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0351½	.0351½	‡
Finland—finm'k	.0222	.0222	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1990	.1990	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1902	.1902	.1890
Port'gal—escudo	.0455⅝	.0455⅝	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2690	.2635	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0595	.0595	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2450	.2450	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.4400‡	.4400‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2908	.2910	.8440
India—rupee	.3787	.3787	.6180
Java—florin	.5598	.5600	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3135	.3137	*
Shanghai—dol	.2969‡	.2975‡	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5875	.5875	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4995	.4995	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0003	1.0002	1.6931

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ‡Nominal.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot and future 10.00; export, 9.80. Tin, steady; spot and nearby, 41.00; future, 41.12½. Lead steady; spot, New York, 4.75-80; East St. Louis, 4.60. Zinc quiet; East St. Louis spot and future, 4.75. Platinum nom. Iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver and wolframite unchanged.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

GENEALOGY

TRACE YOUR ANCESTORS from original New England sources; easy, interesting; socially, historically valuable; thousands consult Hartford, Conn., Times Saturday Genealogical Edition. One year, $1.00. Subscribe.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe, 465 West 150th St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

HAL C. RITTER, REALTOR
SANTA ANA, ———— CALIFORNIA
Specializing in Quality Orange Groves and other good properties. Office, 101 E. Third St.

CONSULT OUR INCOME DEPARTMENT FOR INVESTMENTS TO BRING IN RETURNS
BONDED AGENTS, 12 YEARS IN CITY
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. Yo. 5151

BRAND NEW
4 Unit—Beverly Hills—8 Unit
All leased—unfurnished—fine location
TRADE FOR EASTERN
Vacant or improved. See or call Mr. Cox.
O'CONNOR, RICE & BARNES
374 N. Canon Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.
CR. 19138 WO. 62715

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

STONE HOUSE—Free parking, private garages. Phone 5860, 204 Fifth Street, cor. Jefferson Ave. Near home of the Shredded Wheat. Mrs. Harry S. Jordan, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

ESTABLISH a profitable, permanent, dignified business in your own home town, representing this famous line of California Sportswear; complete sales training and field assistance; previous sales experience not necessary, but desirable; commission basis; women with cars preferred; producers win rapid promotion to managerial positions; sound, well-rated company; many Monitor readers are already successful and valued Caltex representatives. Write for complete information. CALTEX SPORTSWEAR CO., 2126 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles.

EARN money. Sell Everyday Greeting Card Assortments to friends, others. Also Personal Stationery. Liberal commissions. No experience needed. Free Samples. WALLACE BROWN, INC., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 613, New York.

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. C-133, Indianapolis.

PART TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce locally our line of "Double A" Better Books. Monitor advertised. Liberal commissions and practical sales helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 141, Chicago

SALESLADIES for made to measure, hand fashioned, knit garments; unconditionally guaranteed; commission collected at time of sale. HAND FASHIONED, Cressona, Pa.

SERVICE FOR SALE

THERE are doubtless many people in distant sections, who, for various reasons need representation in Chicago; a man of many years wide experience and extensive acquaintance is prepared to serve those interested; references. Write H-1, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALES executive, age 40, married, 20 years' experience as salesman, advertising writer, manager, sales organizer and presently district manager nationally known office systems manufactures, seeks to serve nationally known concern as sales manager or do any international organizing job for world-wide distributor; present position secure. Write Box X-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOMPANISTS

ACCOMPANIST-Pianist, experienced in Christian Science church, concert, radio, seeks opportunity to serve. Tel. RHin. 4-8640, or write Box B-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES

TWO carved tables, Tain, Shantung, China; displayed afternoons. JEAN PIPER, 639 E. 12th St., N. Y. C.

Motorists Shout Their Opposition To Mounting Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9—In the short space of ten years the taxation of motorists in Pennsylvania has increased 136.4 per cent, totaling $48,886,000, or more than four times the rate of increase of motor vehicle registration.

Declaring that motorist taxation has far exceeded all reasonable bounds, The Keystone Automobile Club of Philadelphia made these figures public in a recent statement that urged car owners to "fight vigorously any and all proposals to saddle upon them additional cost, regardless of the purpose sought to be served by new taxation."

"In 1926," said Maxwell C. Barber, an engineering official of the club, "1,445,184 motor vehicle owners in this State paid $35,827,000 in registration fees and gasoline taxes. Ten years later, 1,918,116 owners paid $84,695,000. The 'gas' tax has increased from two to four cents, exclusive of the one cent per gallon Federal tax, and from 'gas' alone the State received $13,537,000 more in 1936 than the combined receipts in 1926.

"We call public attention to this terrific increase in the motorist burden because there are indications that tax-hungry glances are again being cast in the direction of motor vehicle owners," Mr. Barber continued. "Unless there is a stiffening of the motorist backbone, new imposts are likely to be added to the huge total now collected."

Fund for Pay in Layoffs Set Up in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9—A trust fund to assure employees of payments throughout layoffs has been established by a Philadelphia machinery manufacturer.

The Employees' Shop Committee is to disburse from the fund during the three weeks before State unemployment compensation payments begin, and after the expiration of the State compensation period, if necessary.

An executive of the firm, Proctor and Schwartz, Inc., declared the plan would increase the 600 workers' efficiency by eliminating concern that they might face payless weeks, and would keep trained workers from drifting into other jobs during layoffs.

Rockefellers Leaving 54th Street, New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—For the first time in 54 years, there soon will be no Rockefeller residence on the Fifty-fourth Street block between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

It was in 1884 that John D. Rockefeller took up residence in the red stone house at 4 Fifty-fourth Street. In 1912, an eight-story dwelling, tallest private home in town at that time, was built beside it for John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The latter and his family will soon move from that house, which is to be razed to make way for the garden of the new Museum of Modern Art, into a two-floor apartment on Park Avenue.

Local Classified Advertising
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 226-222-236-264-270 Bay State Rd. —Owned by Boston University; fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St.; 3-4 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3, Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

NEW YORK CITY
140 EAST 46TH STREET
Convenient in both location and arrangement, The GILFORD offers an unusual choice of modern 1-2-3 room apartments, Furnished or unfurnished; full housekeeping facilities; switchboard; gas for cooking and refrigeration without charge; maid service available; lease. Wickersham 2-4300

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Tenant wishes to sublet apartment, Longwood Towers; living room, dinette, kitchenette, 1 bedroom, bath. Phone LONgwood 4840 (9 A. M.-1 P. M.).

N. Y. C., 7 West 96th St. (Apt. 1-D)—Three rooms, nicely furnished, excellent location, very reasonable. Call or telephone evenings, RIverside 9-1402.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

GREAT NECK, L. I.—Will rent my sunny 4½ room unfurnished modern apartment at greatly reduced rent to June 1st to one assuming additional lease thereafter; good transportation (30 minutes N. Y. C.). Write Box H-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 426 East 84th Street—Remodeled apartment, two large rooms with alcoves and full kitchen; separate lavatory and tiled bath; oil heat; references; Sundays or weekdays after 6. BUtterfield 8-2352.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—Unusually attractive, gas-heated, unfurnished apartment in private home; three large rooms, bath, kitchenette, balcony; garage optional; charming, convenient location; references exchanged. Telephone evenings, WELlesley 2153-R.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., N. Y.—5 upper rooms, sun porch; convenient transit, church, new high school; separate furnace; $40. Vir. 7-5161.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-3266

CARPETS AND RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Ave., N. Y. MU. 4-4342.

RUGS, domestic and orientals, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045 We do cleaning and repairing too.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 West 67th St., N. Y. C.—French conversational dancing class forming Friday. TR. 7-9480.

DRESSMAKING

EXPERIENCED dressmaker (colored), alterations, suits, coats; highly recommended; will take work home. MOnument 2-4088, N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City Worth 2-2080

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Agency moves Feb. 11 to 71-01 Austin St., cor. Continental Ave. (8th Ave. subway). Bou. 8-4657.

MRS. E G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Est. 26 years. First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Building, Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. 2-5724.

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

THE MARGARET TIMM
Employment Agency, Inc., 518 Madison, N.Y.C.
PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Also Nurses—Governesses—Housekeepers

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone LIBerty 8077 Pettingill & Pear
77 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS and TABLES for all occasions. 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston CAP. 3632

FURNITURE FOR SALE

SENSATIONAL FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE Genuine Savings on Reproductions, Antiques, Rugs and New Simmons Bedding; also showroom samples from prominent Interior Decorators; and slightly used pieces of exceptional merit; bedrooms, living rooms, dining rooms; city or country, bargains guaranteed.
LLOYD'S SALESROOMS, 239 E. 60th ST.,N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer. 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971.

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG men to serve as counsellors and to assist in camp management in high class summer camp in Poconos; applicants to have camp experience and following. Camp Canadensis, Canadensis, Pa.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CULTIVATED woman for resident executive; must be Christian Scientist and thoroughly experienced in office routine and institutional management. Write Box X-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EDUCATED woman, Christian Scientist, for hostess in an established institution; ability to drive a car and play piano necessary. Write Box X-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

LADY with following to sell smart clothes at exceptionally modest prices in fine shop located in midtown New York. NATALIE NADELLE, 9 East 49th St., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-Stenographer, college woman; able to write radio copy. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston. KEN. 4033.

WAITRESS and pantry work; country home; permanent; at once. Write Box S-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SERENE, comfortable home for those seeking rest and harmony; care if necessary; high altitude; lovely mountain views. 41 Hillcrest Ave., Lake Placid, N. Y. Phone 310.

HOUSES FOR SALE

IMPOSING Michigan home, 60 acres on Burt Lake, Route 27, near Indian River; 88 rooms, 3-car garage; landscaped grounds; large flower-vegetable gardens; 3 artesian wells; cost $125,000; sell $35,000. GEO. A. PETERS, 3992 Utopia Court, Miami, Fla.

HOUSES TO LET

LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y. — Beautiful private home with fine water view; acre ground; twelve rooms, five baths; hour to World's Fair; 2-car garage. CLARKE, 37 E. 64th St., New York City. RH. 4-0200.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

FOR RENT—Practitioner's office, 551 Fifth Avenue; full or half time; every convenience; outside light. Write Box G-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C.—Two light, attractive rooms, private entrance; available few hours afternoons and Saturday mornings. Call mornings, CO. 5-0373.

PRACTITIONER'S office, Grand Central district; quiet; part time. Write Box S-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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Clean—Reasonable—Anywhere
F. J. SWENSON
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Wash. Hts. 7-9427

PAINTING-Decorating-Plastering—First class work; day, contract. Charles Hohenester, 1241 Rogers Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. MA. 6-1570.

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PLUMBER, master's license, solicits plumbing and heating work from banks or real estate firms; thoroughly experienced and dependable. JOHN A. CUMMINGS, 97 Vermont St., West Roxbury, Mass. PARkway 0493-R.

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Printing, Church, business, practitioners personal work, all kinds; low prices; good service Call Ptg. Co., 19 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6167.

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HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1564
185 Commonwealth Ave, Newton Cen. 0235

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

SQUANTUM, MASS.—Crabtree Estate; lot containing 11,000 sq. ft.; highest land on the estate, commanding a sweeping view of Boston Harbor. DR. SHALIT, PRE. 1300.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., near Coolidge Corner —Warm, pleasant room with board; reasonable; Christian Scientist preferred. BEAcon 7121.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Warm, cozy rooms, quiet rest and study; near church; $1 daily; special weekly rates. TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable room; transient or permanent; reasonable prices. COM. 9151. 187 Huntington Ave., S-6. E. PRENTICE.

BOSTON—Nicely furnished rooms; small furnished apartments. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St. KEN. 4033.

BOSTON, Fenway—Outside room, 5 windows, 2 baths, shower; 7 minutes from The Mother Church. COM. 4015.

BOSTON — Large, sunny room near Public Garden; elevator. Call COM. 8791.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Single room, homelike; business man; 3 blocks all subways, 16 minutes lower Manhattan; private; reasonable. NEvins 8-5854, 82 Lafayette Ave.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Light, comfortable rooms, single or double; home atmosphere; subways and service lines. BUckminster 4-0828.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; $5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 483 Amsterdam (83rd), Apt. 7—Two attractively furnished rooms, single, double; near transportation lines; kitchen privileges; reasonable rates

N. Y. C., 612 W. 112th St.—Lovely furnished room; seen to be appreciated; convenient transportation. UN. 4-4894 (mornings).

N. Y. C., 301 W. 108th St.—Delightful front room, bath; kitchen privileges; near Riverside and all transportations. GARRETT.

OZONE PARK, L. I., N. Y.—Three cozy, unfurnished, light, private, clean, quiet; convenient transit, church; gas, heat supplied; $37. 9536 81 St.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates. Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

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WASHINGTON SHOE SHOP
A. D'Elia
Shoe Rebuilders and Dyers
8 Washington St., East Orange, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HONEST, conscientious man desires position; could act as salesman, chauffeur, cook. Write Box V-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Industrial Engineer
TWELVE years' experience in analysis and diagnosis of plant operations. Prescribing and applying practical corrective measures in problems of management, organization, products, production, inventory control, shop and office paper routines, factory costs and wage incentives. M. I. T. graduate. Write Box L-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFINED, dependable woman desires position as companion-housekeeper, experienced caring for children; loving attendance; go anywhere. Write Box W-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STENOG. desires temporary full-time or permanent part-time work; legal and literary exp.; excellent refs. Box S-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN of education as companion, housekeeper, charge of motherless home; will travel; can drive. LAURA H. BAILEY, Lynn, Mass. Jackson 656-M.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST wanted for New Jersey church; near N. Y. C.; Christian Science church membership required; state salary. Write Box F-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STORE SPACE

SMART dress shop has space available for accessories or lingerie. PAULINE BERWIN, 807 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.

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EMILY LAWRENCE
PIANIST-TEACHER-ACCOMPANIST
126 W. 71st St., N. Y. C. En. 2-5301

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ALICE E. LAWRENCE
New Address, 170 W. 73rd, N. Y. C.
Endicott 2-1910

VIOLIN INSTRUCTION—LOUISE BARBEY, certified teacher. 1083 Belle Ave., West Englewood, N. J. Phone Teaneck 6-4636.

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Semi-weekly trip to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. SOMerset 0678-0634-W. 11 Dane St., Somerville, Mass.

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WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wisconsin 7-7969.

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! I. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408, Opp Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
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For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!
Or. 3-1344—Night Ph. Or. 4-1650
75-77 Central Avenue
HENRY HORNECKER

Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
E. V. Starkweather
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OR. 3-7136 63 N. Munn Ave.

INDIVIDUAL WASHING makes 5-HOUR LAUNDRY SERVICE practical and economical to you. Try our FAMILY and PERSONAL LAUNDRY WORK.
For delivery service phone Or. 4-7979
BOND LAUNDRIES
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Cash and Carry will save 20%

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

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Specializing in Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All its Branches
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COAL—Double Screened
Fuel Oil and Koppers Coke
Free delivery service to all towns within fifteen miles radius.
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Estimates Cheerfully Given
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For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily.

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Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-2596

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

MAPLEWOOD

Esso
"Four Square"
Esso Station
Tires, Batteries, Accessories
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
Springfield Ave., Cor. Pierson Road
SO. 2-9792

A. S. CAMPBELL
Plumbing
Heating and Tinning
Repairing Promptly Attended To
3 Highland Place S. O. 2-0537

Dare's Flowers, Inc.
Specialists in the etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasion
90 Baker St. So. 2-1676

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1200
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

A. E. RUTLEDGE
Interiors
Upholstery Draperies
Furniture Floor Covering
224 Lorraine Ave., Upper Montclair

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

Delicious Meals
THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church St., Montclair
Mo 2-9532 *Established 1927*

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
43 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7283

Tels.: MOnt. 2-0510—MOnt. 2-7734
Henry F. Goepfert, Inc.
Warehouse and Distributor for the
B. F. GOODRICH CO.
GOODRICH TIRES — BATTERIES —ACCESSORIES—SOCONY VACUUM PRODUCTS — MOBILGAS—MOBILOIL
Bloomfield Ave. and Orange Road

The Spinning Wheel
INC.
Yarns Blocking
Needle Point
27 Church St. Montclair 2-9818

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S. WILLOW ST. MO 2-4048

Woodruff
JEWELERS
EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

"The Music Center of New Jersey"
GRIFFITHS is the Home of WORLD-FAMOUS PIANOS
STEINWAY CHICKERING
KIMBALL MUSETTE
AMPICO MINIPIANO
SOHMER DUO-ART
HAMMOND ORGAN
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
Steinway Representatives
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
236 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.
238 W. Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.
366 N. Washington Ave., Scranton, Pa.

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

Washington Florist
INC.
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone Mitchell 2-0621 565 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities.

NUTLEY

THE LITTLE SHOP
356 Passaic Avenue
Something Smart for Spring
at Moderate Prices

ORANGE

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Fred's Market
High Grade Meats
Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Food
183 Main Street
Or. 3-17055 17056
A Specialty

For Better Beauty Service
Visit
P. Michael the Hairdresser
224 South Essex Ave. Tel. Orange 5-2858

PASSAIC

BANK of PASSAIC AND TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.

G. B. LAUE
227 Main Avenue
GIFTS TOYS
GREETING CARDS
EATON'S STATIONERY

RUPP MAYTAG SHOP
33-35 William Street
Maytag and Easy Washers
We repair all kinds of machines

NEW JERSEY

PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
68 BROADWAY, Near Main

SISCO DAIRY CO.
Delivered to
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 3-1500
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

COOKE COAL & OIL CO.
210 Clifton Blvd., Clifton, N. J.
D. L. & W. COAL
Phone Pass. 2-1784 Paterson WX 7010

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-8677 Paterson, N. J.

Solar Fuel Oil Co.
Clean Burning Tydol Fuel Oil
Distributors for Delco Oil Burners
309 River Drive, Passaic, N. J.
Phone Pass. 3-0800 Paterson WX 2090

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-4370-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDERING AND DRY CLEANING
Zoric Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

HALF YEARLY
Furniture Sale
NOW IN PROGRESS
TEPPERS'
Plainfield, N. J.

Shop
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Store
During February for Outstanding Values in House Furnishings

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
127 E. Front Street Tel. Pl. 6-0016

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

The
Gossard Corset Shop
We Have All Types of Foundation Garments
Tel. Plfd. 6-2182 186 E. Front St.

RIDGEWOOD

HARPER METHOD
A Beauty Service for Particular Women
Care of the Scalp
Permanent Waving
ANNA H. SMITH TEL. 6-1911
66 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANNIG
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
69 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth
63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

RUTHERFORD

Park Hardware Company
Sleds, Skis, Ice Skates
also Skates Sharpened
130 Park Ave. Ru. 2-6130

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
Remembering Especially Valentine's Day, Feb. 14th
Borschneck & Nott, Inc.
"Flowers of Distinction"
96a Park Ave. Ru. 2-1552

TEANECK

FLOWERS
Perfect Plants and Pleasing Prices
Osmer Eickhoff
CEDAR LANE Tea. 6-1070

Home Town Laundries
INC.
Front and Water Streets
Launderers, Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaners
Insured Fur Storage
TEANECK 6-8700

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW JERSEY

TRENTON

Standard Esso Dealer
WOOD'S GARAGE
418 West Hanover St., Trenton, N. J.
Tel. 4977

WESTFIELD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal - Lumber - Millwork
Mason Materials - Hardware
Paint

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
MILK
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
SERVING NOW IN WESTFIELD
205 East 5th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8563

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
WESTFIELD, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH SERVICE
Yard and Office—
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

Paul Allemann
JEWELER
WATCHMAKER
104 E. Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-0736

MARIAN Y. MARTIN
EVERY FORM OF INSURANCE
with
Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
Insurance Counselors Exclusively
53 Elm Street — Westfield 2-3115
AUTOMOBILE—FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES
New York Summit

SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers—Owners "At the Plaza"

VISWATS DAIRY
Full Line of
Dairy Products
Delivery in Westfield and Cranford
Tel. West. 2-0620 235 North Ave.
Westfield, N. J.

CHATTIN BROTHERS
Awnings Venetian Blinds
Window Shades
209 Central Ave. Tel. WE. 2-0032

WEST NEW YORK

EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
Hudson Boulevard at Ninth Street
West New York, N. J.
NEW FORD V-8 1937
New Ford Cars, Used Cars, All Makes
Service and Genuine Parts

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

HESS BROTHERS
41st Anniversary Sale
Now in Progress
with the Most Generous Savings of the Season!
Share in the many advantages of this supreme-value-opportunity to get Hess Brothers year 'round quality merchandise at 'way below regular prices.
Hess Brothers
9th and Hamilton Streets
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Seasonable Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
Dependable Qualities
Reasonably Priced
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Appel JEWELER

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
719 Hamilton St., Allentown

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

PENNSYLVANIA

CHESTER

HARRIS & LEONARD
TIRE RETREADING
New Tire Safety Mileage
PHONE 2-8227
1301-05 NINTH ST., CHESTER, PA.
DEALER BUSINESS INVITED

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Pa.
Clearance Sale Women's Coats, Dresses and Millinery. ● Annual Sale of Table Linens and Towels. ● Annual January Sale Bedding, Sheets, Pillow Cases, etc. ● Annual Winter Sale of Furniture.

FORD E. O'DELL
Erie's Growing Jeweler
— Jewelry —
Makes Ideal Valentine Gifts
107 West 9th St. just west of Peach
"I'll be on the Watch for you"

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
BAUR FLORAL CO.
18 West Ninth St. Phone 26-707

PARIS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Quality — Service
Have That Paris Touch of Smartness
1401 PEACH STREET PHONE 23-198

Badgley's
Erie's Largest and Finest
BEAUTY SALON
15 W. Eighth Street Phone 22-239

P. A. Meyer & Sons
Erie's
Foremost Clothiers

QUALITY
COAL — COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
849 East 11th Street Phone 23-097

JOHN V. LAVER
704 State Street Phone 22-042
Choose flowering plants as a colorful, fragrant gift.

PULAKOS
Candies—Salted Nuts
Fountain Service
Dainty Lunches
926 STATE STREET

Carl H. Meiser
MEAT MARKET
Heinz Food Products
Many other Nationally Advertised Products
29 West Seventh St., Phone 23-637

HARRISBURG

If You Like Real Good Butter Ask for
Fairmont BETTER BUTTER
and Notice the Difference

I. L. DAUGHERTY
Second at State Phone 3274
The store of the choicest things for the table.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF FURNITURE
and Home Needs . . . Is Now in Progress. Every Piece and Suite of Furniture Is Featured at Savings of 10% to 40%.
Pomeroy's
Harrisburg's Greatest Department Store

HAROLDS
CLEANERS *and* DYERS
May We Serve You?
214 N. 2nd St. 3407 Derry St.
Phone 5232

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

UNDERWOOD PRODUCTS
UNDERWOOD ORIGINAL DEVILED HAM
We stock many Monitor-advertised items
Parkdale Market
Everything for the table

For Valentine send Lovely Flowers from
Penny's
VINCENT J. PANNEPACKER
5 East Wharton Avenue
Ogontz 241

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

Ph. Tennessee 3000 Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Sternol Shampoo Tint for Faded Gray Hair
Zotos—One Minute Frederics Wave
69 W. Chelten Avenue, Germantown, Pa.

SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH

Great Reduction
in Unusual Gifts
IMPORTS and DOMESTICS
Also
Unique Cards for All Occasions
EVA MAY ANDREW
736 HOTEL HENRY
Phone for Appointment

PITTSBURGH—East End

KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 5000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7843
9:00 to 11:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CRYSTAL
PASTRY SHOP
537-545 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."

Come to
York Studios
to Get the Finest
Band and Orchestra Instruments
and Accessories at Fair Prices
528½ PENN ST. Dial 33800

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

Special Candies and Cakes
for Washington's Birthday and Valentines Day.
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

Save 10 to 40 per cent now in
POMEROY'S
Semi-annual sale
of Homefurnishings
Participating departments: Furniture, Rugs, Curtains, Linens, Bedding, Housewares, China, Lamps, Appliances, and Silverware.

SCRANTON

—A GOOD Suit
Pays! and Pays! and Pays!
See our grand selection of Softly Tailored and Man-Tailored Suits NOW.
$10.95 to $75
THE HEINZ STORE

WOODLAWN
FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

Coursen's
Fine Groceries and Meats
345 Jefferson Ave. Tel. 2-8201

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
606-7 BROOKS BUILDING

C. Young
Your Hairdresser
The care and dressing of the hair is of first importance in being well groomed.
COAL EXCHANGE BUILDING Tel. 5686

valentine posies
from
arline b. mosher
florist
308 adams avenue
flowers gifts
TELEPHONE 4-1644

SEWICKLEY

Anderson Automobile Co.
"HAPPY MOTORING"
ALL NIGHT SERVICE
"ESSO" Quaker State Oils
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 481

Milk Cream Eggs
Butter Cheese
HEINZ PRODUCTS
Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
426 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 424

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
The Famous 57 VARIETIES

The Highway Shop
Gifts for All Occasions
VALENTINES
Cards and Gifts

Hugh A. McMaster
"Flowers of Quality"
POTTERY
GLASSWARE
503 Beaver St. Tel. 788 and 789

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY
(Continued)

The Promptings of Ambition Are Answered with a Bank Account
The Sewickley Valley Trust Company

SWARTHMORE

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over A. & P. Store
Phone 1297

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"
Phone Media 174

1938 Dodge and Plymouth
on Display at
RUMSEY'S
Yale and Rutgers Aves. Phone 1390

Sales and Service
RADIOS • REFRIGERATORS
WASHERS
Philco • R. C. A. • Westinghouse
Peoples Tire Store Co.
211 State St., Media — Open Evenings

Phone, Darby 2490
Sunday, Swarthmore, 136 Pottery
The Darby Flower Shop
44 CHESTER PIKE, DARBY
Flowers for All Occasions
Landscape Gardening Potted Plants

Carrie L. Woolson
Piano
934 Elmwood Ave. Sharon Hill
Sharon Hill, Pa. 2005-M

UPPER DARBY

PAUL J. DEVITT
Builder's Hardware, Tools, Plumbing Supplies, Paints, House Furnishings, Electrical Appliances.
69TH and LUDLOW STREETS
Upper Darby, Pa. Phila. and Coatesville

STEWART'S
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing Service
RUGS CLEANED AND STORED
7048 MARSHALL RD BLVD. 1820

For
GOOD FOOD
Dine at SHERRY'S
MARKET AT 69TH ST.
UPPER DARBY, PA.

The Original Yarn Shop
Crocheted and Hooked Rugs
Afghans—Embroidery
All Kinds of Yarns
Knitted Suits washed and blocked
107 Fairfield Ave. Boulevard 2795

Dora-Bert Gown Shop
Gowns and Dresses
MINERVA COURT BLDG.
140 Garrett Road, Upper Darby, Pa.

Shoe Repairing Service
Gerber's
7019 Garrett Road Boulevard 197
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed

MAY'S
BEAUTY-SHOPPE
Latest methods in all Beauty Aids by experienced operators
2nd floor McClatchy Bldg.
BOULEVARD 1553

SCHNEIDER'S
Home Made Candies
and Home Made Ice Cream
23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2781

Valentines
For Sweetheart, Friends and Family
JONAS
TOY & STATIONERY SHOP
7028 West Garrett Road
Upper Darby, Pa.

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

MARION DINER CO.
Bakery and Retail Shop
2281 Marshall Road, Drexel Hill, Pa.
Visit Our Diners
Baltimore and Maple Aves., Lansdowne, Pa.
52nd and City Line Ave., Bala, Pa.

UPPER DARBY—Yeadon

ATLAS UPHOLSTERY
JOHN McMULLEN, Proprietor
438 Church Lane, Yeadon, Pa.
WINDOW SHADES made to order. Also old shades turned and hemmed.
MATTRESSES made to order, or have your old one renovated.
FURNITURE reupholstered, repaired or refinished like new.
CHAIR CANING and PAD SEATS
Phone Madison 6667—Madison 6664-W

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

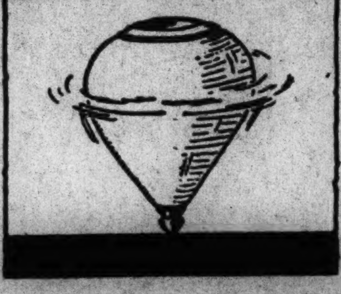
Daily Features Page

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Spinning Top Keeps Its Balance?

It is a curious fact that merely setting a top to whirling rapidly will enable it to keep its balance on its point. It is plain that the spinning is what does the trick; for as the top slows down, it begins to wobble and weave about until it finally drops on its side. It would almost seem that gravity—the force that tends to draw all objects toward the center of the earth—has no effect on a spinning top.

This, however, is not the case. Gravity keeps on pulling on the top whether it is spinning or still; but when it is spinning, the top has another property which enables it to



overcome the pull of gravity. This property is shared by all revolving bodies or objects—the property of resisting any attempted change in the direction of the axis of rotation. The axis of rotation is an imaginary line round which the object revolves. And the heavier the object and the faster it spins, the greater its resistance to change.

Every child who rolls a hoop unwittingly takes advantage of this property of spinning or revolving bodies. As long as the hoop revolves, or rolls fast enough, it will resist the pull of gravity that tends to make it fall to the ground.

On a very much larger scale, this same resistance of whirling or spinning objects to a change in the direction of its axis of rotation is in the huge gyroscopes installed in certain ocean liners to lessen the rolling and tossing of the ship at sea. The ship's gyroscope is essentially an enormous, heavy-rimmed flywheel capable of rotating at high speed, and the axis of the flywheel is free to turn in any direction.

The resistance of the heavy, fast-spinning gyroscope to changes in its axis of rotation tends to keep the liner on an even keel. In spite of the great difference in size and importance, the mechanical principle involved is the same for both the ship's gyroscope and the spinning top.

W. F. Keasbey

In Lighter Vein

Same Result

"Did you ever make your living writing poetry?"

"No, but I got lost in the woods once, and didn't eat for a week."

The Truth Will Out

"I understand," said the old-time friend, "that you're gettin' quite exclusive."

"Well," answered the bachelor, "that's what my sisters call it."

"What do you call it?"

"Just plain downright 'lonesome'!"

Not Too Showy

She was a Boston provincial, and smacked of the Back Bay. Approaching a clerk in one of Fifth Avenue's swankiest millinery shops, she said quite patronisingly: "I'm from Boston and would like something a trifle smart without being the least bit showy."

"I get you, ma'am, sort of second mourning," replied the experienced sales lady, adding as a lever, "I once lived in Boston, myself."

Burns' Alma Mater

Someone was praising the public schools to Charles Landseer, and said, "All our best men are public school men. Look at our poets. There's Byron; he was a Harrow boy."

"Yes," interrupted Landseer, "and there's Burns; he was a plowboy."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Establishing Identity

Jane (to the policeman on the corner): "Please, Mr. Policeman, have you seen a lady without a little girl that looks like me?"

Keep on a-Lovin'

Keep on a-lovin' though de road
  seem dreary,
 Keep on a-lovin' when de world
  seem cold—
Don't you believe it—den you won't
  get weary!
 Dere's jes' one Shepherd, an' we're
  all one fold.

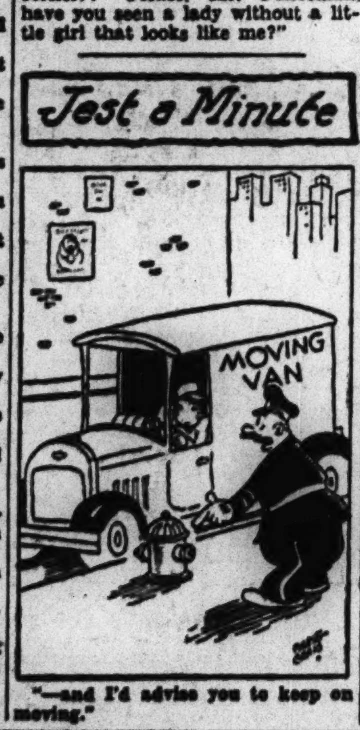
Keep on a a-lovin' though de times
  is tryin'
 De worser de trouble de more you
  mus' love.
Keep on a-lovin' an' you'll stop dat
  sighin'.
 Show folks de spirit ob de gentle
  dove!

Keep on a-lovin' an' you's gwine to
  win, chile,
 Keep on a-lovin' me' fo' ev'ry
  frown.
Love's boun' to finish what love
  done begin, chile,
 Think who you's servin', an' you'll
  win dat crown!

Keep on a-lovin'—keep on a-lovin'—
 Keep on a-lovin' till each fight am
  won.
Keep on a-lovin' an' you'll keep on
  a-livin'—
 A-lovin' an' a-livin', in de vict'-
  ries won!
Keep on a-lovin'—keep on a-lovin'—
 A-lovin' an' a-livin' in de vict'-
  ries won!

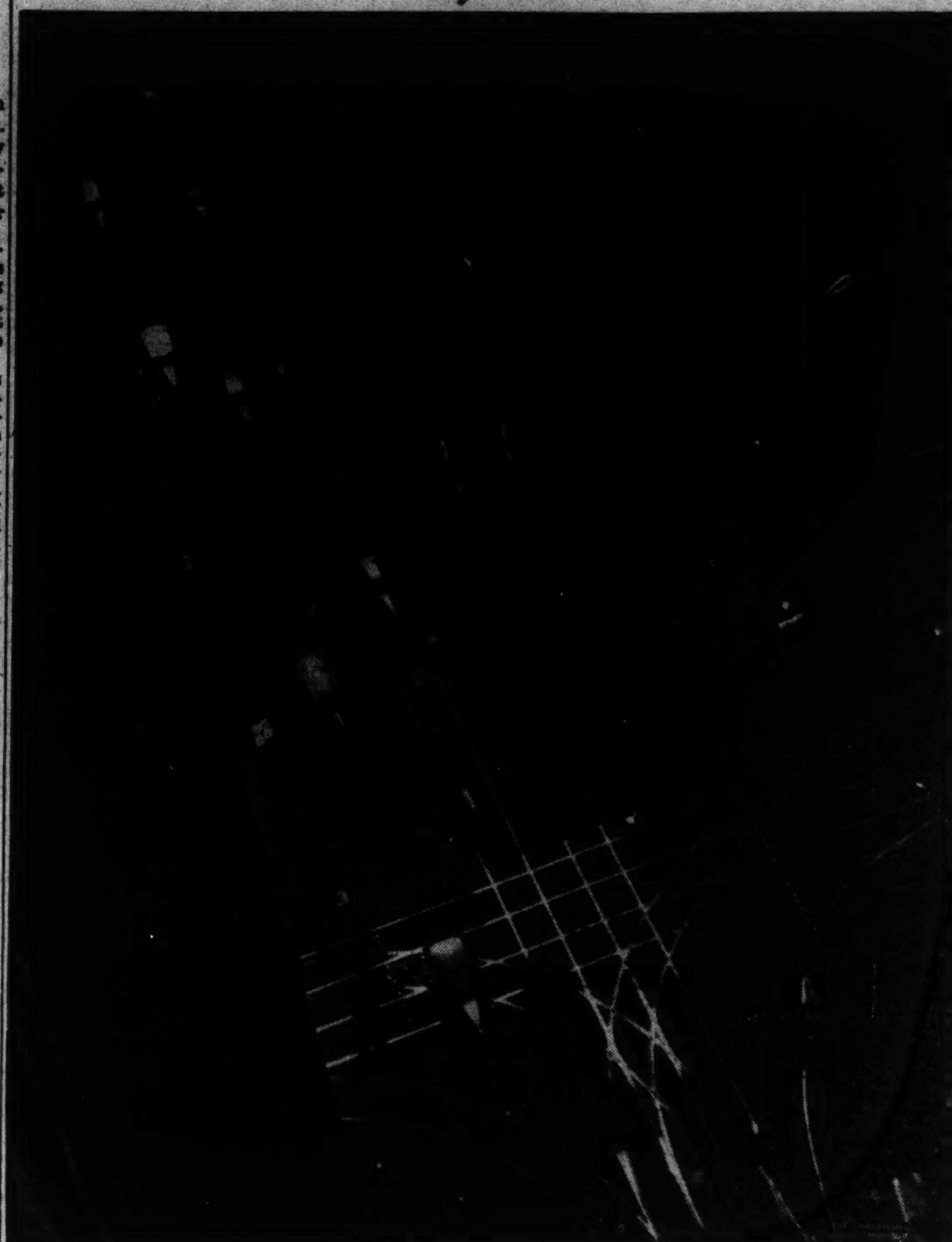
—Minny M. H. Ayers

Jest a Minute



"—and I'd advise you to keep on moving."

City Plaid



Monitor Camera Club From G. H. Kampe, Chicago

Daily Anecdote

A Pioneer Artist

Few American artists have achieved the high distinction of Frank Duveneck. He was one of the first native artists to dispense with the meticulously drawn outline made on the canvas before the application of his colors; and this brought to him the descriptive term, "modeling in color."

Duveneck was born in Covington, Ky.; and when a child, his greatest pleasure was to model with the soft and pliable clay he found on the banks of the river near his home.

In 1870, the practically untaught painter set out for Munich; and from the beginning he made startling progress, winning prize after prize offered by the Academy, and also gaining early fame. In his second year he painted "The Whistling Boy," which ever remained his most celebrated canvas.

Returning to America, he devoted as much time to teaching as he did to painting. And he was instrumental in developing the Cincinnati Museum of Art, which houses some of his finest works, including "The Whistling Boy."

Power of Prayer

I fear John Knox's prayers more than an army of ten thousand men.—Mary of Scotland.

Quotation for Today

FOR age is opportunity, no less
Than youth itself, though in another
  dress;
And as the evening twilight fades away
The sky is filled with stars invisible by
  day.

—LONGFELLOW

Brevities

St. Louis Star Times: Now and then a restaurateur runs out of ideas and uses chicken in chicken salad.

St. Thomas Times-Journal: That two can live as cheaply as one may mean that dad and mother can live as cheaply as daughter.

Ottawa Journal: A newspaper headline refers to an "aged farmer" of 65—written, no doubt, by a middle-aged chap of about 24.

Punch ©: In a speech intended to restore working-class confidence Stalin drank a toast to "the tens of thousands of minor leaders in the Soviet regime." There are of course no major leaders left.

Montreal Star: Five thousand years of civilization, and still the most famous are those who can hit, swat, kick, or carry a ball.

Charlie Leedy in Youngstown Vindicator: One of the severest of all deportment tests comes to the man who likes to be nice in a restaurant, but who still likes to get the last fragments of vegetable salad onto his fork.

Los Angeles Times: We can still extract some pleasure from the modern economic system under which we suffer many things. There is a lot of excitement trying to make $25 a week suffice for a $50-a-week living expense.

Love Furnishes a Home

Camden, N. J.

Early last year, in a town in southern New Jersey, there was nailed up on the door of a three-room apartment a small pink card bearing these words: "Believe it or not, our friends furnished this apartment." Here is the story of the pink card:

A family who had purchased a farm in the hills of New England, moved all their household effects to the new abode, and mother and daughter established themselves there. In a few months it was decided that it would be best to rejoin Mr. H—— in the town from which they had removed; and since they did not want to again shift furniture for what they knew would be only a short stay, a friend kindly boarded the family.

They were contented at the friend's home, but needed the freedom of a place of their own; and finding a small apartment, they set about purchasing only what was needed for comfortable housekeeping.

Merrily the purchasing was begun, only to be as merrily halted. After the first purchase of beds, a friend, learning of the family's intentions, offered to lend an entire bedroom suite; and the storekeeper generously canceled the order for beds. And now, pink cards found a gay purpose: On each article of the suite, a card bore these words, "Kindness of Mrs. W——."

In some way the news spread rapidly. Friends and neighbors telephoned their loving offerings. And when the arranging of the small home began, all contributions were tagged. Dishes, silver, pots, pans, and ironing board bore cards reading, "Kindness of Mrs. P——." Other cooking utensils were from "Mrs. H——." Towels, tablecloths, and other necessary linens were labeled, "Kindness of Mrs. B——."

There was a large rag rug from "Mrs. K——." Two chairs, on the way to the Salvation Army, were reclaimed for the time and marked, "Kindness of Mrs. D——." A kind person, unknown to the family, donated an icebox. There was even a radio, lent by "Mrs. S——." And everywhere there were pink cards—glad pink cards—testifying to the love of friends.

Pleasant days were spent in the three rooms; and with the arrival of the time of departure, all the kind offerings were carefully returned. Today the cards are tucked away in a blue envelope, silent witnesses to the memory of the home that Love furnished through friends.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

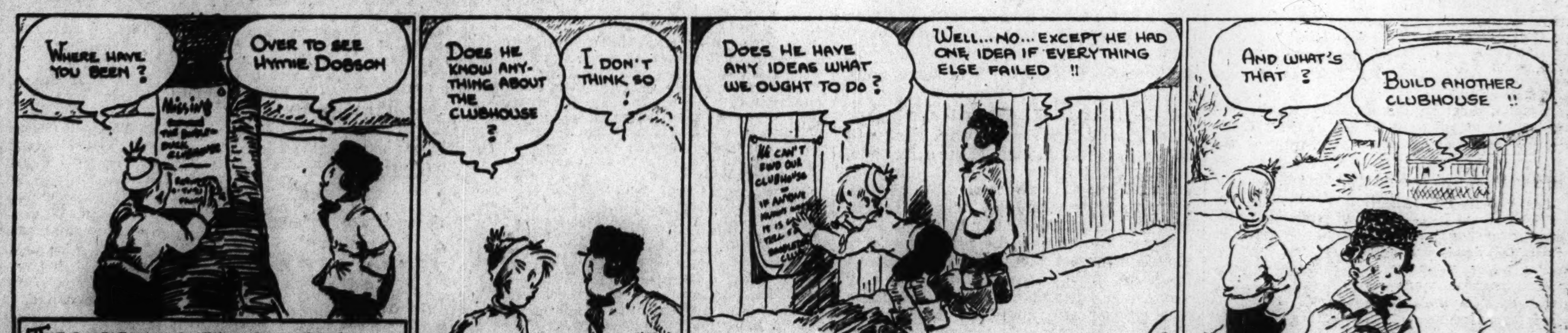
Writing Radio Scripts

A writer who recently sold his first radio script is already cashing in on that one script. He got permission to have copies printed; and these he sells through want-ads under "Personals," in writers' magazines, and in other suitable publications.

With the sample script, he encloses a letter, giving pointers he learned in the study and writing of radio scripts.—M. H. H., Long Beach, Calif.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Not Much Help*

By LE PELLEY



Animal Town—*Arrival in South America*

By DUMMER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Britain and America

BRIEF and blunt is the answer to continued rumblings about a secret agreement between Great Britain and the United States. Senator Johnson of California has got a plain and public "no" from Secretary Hull. Everyone knew there was no treaty of alliance. No one who knows Mr. Hull will now question his categorical denial that any agreement exists for co-operative action by the British and American navies. Yet the fear of millions of Americans that their Government will be drawn into another war by London leading-strings cannot be refuted by a simple "no."

There is no secret agreement for joint naval action. There is no blue-print for dividing up the seven seas between British and American fleets. There is an open treaty—the London Treaty of 1936. By it Britain, France and America agreed to limits on the size but not the number of ships. Within the week they have all questioned Japan about her building plans. They are acting under a treaty clause allowing any signatory to go above the limits if a non-signer started building bigger ships.

In 1936 Britain and America both denied Japan's plea for parity; both plainly indicated they would build if necessary to prevent it. They have taken parallel but not joint action. They have kept each other fully advised. Mr. Anthony Eden's "daily consultation" phrase may not be too strong. But neither is committed to help the other. If they were, some of their projected increases might be unnecessary.

Yet there is a British-American agreement. And to some it is a secret. Italy has never understood why feeling in Boston over Ethiopia was so similar to that in Glasgow. Mussolini might be surprised to know how "English" is the American reaction to his intervention in Spain and his casualness about pirate submarines. France and Germany can hardly fathom the inwardness of an unguarded Canadian border. Japan has been puzzled by the similarity of British and American feeling over the bombing of Chinese civilians as well as the slamming of the "open door."

British interest in continued American occupation of the Philippines may not be quite clear to Tokyo. In Berlin it might be difficult to explain why London felt so much concern about a far smaller German Navy in 1914 and so little in 1921 about an American Navy actually or potentially bigger than Britain's. In the orange groves of Senator Johnson's California it may not be wholly evident why—without any plan for dividing the oceans—the American fleet can be concentrated in the Pacific.

In the mountains of Senator Borah's Idaho there may be no deep appreciation of what America's position might be in a world where Britain ranked as a second or third rate power. And on the plains of Senator Nye's North Dakota the belief may persist that only Morgan loans took the United States into the World War.

Yet the foundation stones of a basic Anglo-American agreement are no secret. One is no more occult than the habit of thinking in the language of the English Bible. One is plain to all who know the Puritan story and the long struggle for freedom of conscience and of speech. There is no mystery in a common common law, in the shared heritage of slow-grown liberties. Memories, traditions, ideals. Sports, songs, sentiments—there are many stones in the foundation. Americans listening to the Coronation, Britons to President Roosevelt's inaugural—by radio sharing today's events as yesterday's history.

And not all the agreement rests on sentiment. Trade reaching three-quarters of a billion weaves a web regardless of likes and dislikes. Common interests in China, in a dozen other sections of the globe, are so great that "pulling American chestnuts out of the fire" might be as true a taunt as the reverse.

There is no need to exaggerate the foundations, material or spiritual, of the agreement between Britain and America. They may have been exaggerated in 1917. Neither country will gain by ultimately building on foundations that do not exist.

But there is no good in blinding our eyes to the real understanding which makes parallel action probable and natural. Americans who depreciate the ties with Britain only falsify their country's position. Without alliance, without secret agreement, without any more sentiment than inevitably exists, a sound foreign policy for America must take full account of fundamental agreements with Britain.

After Blomberg

ANNOUNCEMENT of "co-ordination" of the German Foreign Office with National Socialist policy is one of those expected results of Reichsführer Hitler's release of some old-line leaders of the German Army. It would seem to be a step in a process of invigorating German foreign policy, and an added portent of increasing pressure by Germany for recognition of what it considers its right to reclaim the Germanic peoples now outside Germany's shrunken boundaries, to dominate Austria and to possess colonies.

Removal of Franz von Papen from Vienna leaves a post in the Austrian capital for a German minister with more interest in spreading National Socialist doctrines and aiding party organization in that country. Austria has maintained its independence partly because of the stalemate between Italian and German ambitions in Central Europe. But in recent months Premier Mussolini has been losing ground there. Whether the time has come in which Herr Hitler can afford to risk Italian annoyance at German progress in Austria may soon become apparent. Changes in personnel at Rome may be relied on to strengthen the Rome-Berlin axis in one section to offset its increasing weakness in another.

For the rest of the world German hopes in Austria would seem less dangerous than any German move against Czechoslovakia. French antagonism would almost certainly be aroused against Germany in the event of an attempted drive in that region, and Britain's attitude could hardly be one of disinterest.

The colonial question, of course, will not be settled by the method of fait accompli, even though the German Foreign Office is under control of more radical leaders than heretofore. But no doubt it will be pressed with renewed vigor. It is a question possible of peaceful solution, however, and one which Germany's leaders will no doubt regard with more patience than they may those questions which now hover over Central Europe.

Tempered Winter

WINTER in many an American community so far has been merely the name of a season. There has been small searching of overcoat pockets for gloves, and still less retrieving of muffers from bureau drawers, while "first robins" and redbirds are in evidence in such number that they draw the good-natured levity of the local newspapers. It is true that the early violet has not yet been brought to light, but temperatures have been so mild that a determined search would no doubt disclose it hiding a modest head in some sheltered, woodland dell. The regional press, lacking the customary snowfalls and sub-zero temperatures, has recourse to reminiscence, telling anew of the "great blizzards" of '86 and '88.

Not that there has been an entire absence of snow or of intense cold, for there have been times when a downy white blanket has covered the landscape and occasions when parti-colored earmuffs, youth's substitute for the winter cap of a generation ago, have been plentifully in evidence. But these lapses into winter have been fleeting.

Only the trees testify that winter still is with us. Some scenes today reveal hedges still touched with summer's verdant coloration, while the paradoxical "blue grass" still retains much of the emerald brightness of June. Viewing it in feathered contemplation is one of those "first robins." Perhaps he is trying to decide whether the fourth season is a springlike winter, or merely a winterlike spring.

Industrial Statesmanship

ON FEBRUARY 28 the contracts between the Committee for Industrial Organization and several steel producers, including the United States Steel Corporation and representing about one half of the industry, expire. March 31 is the termination date of the agreements of C. I. O. with Chrysler and other motor manufacturers, excepting General Motors, whose pact is on a sixty-day basis, and, of course, Ford. Hence the next sixty days are fraught with important developments in the labor relations of these basic industries, which may be conclusive on the course of general business the remainder of this year.

It is obvious that demands for higher wage rates and a shorter work week will not be pressed this year. At the same time, industry will wisely not crack down on unions when they are vulnerable, as they always are in periods of unemployment. Inasmuch as each passing day of halting business undermines the price structure, manufacturers understandably are loath to freeze wage and price levels for any considerable period. The interdependence of employer and employee is thus emphasized, and the need for close co-operation becomes the greater.

Doubtless in the negotiations for new contracts, which are already quietly under way, consideration will be accorded to viewing wages from the standpoint of annual income rather than only hourly or daily rates—a viewpoint favored at the White House. A tie-up of wage rates and price levels may be attempted. There may be exploration for a formula that will operate equitably for labor and at the same time enable manufacturers to price their products at levels that are reasonably remunerative and attractive to buyers. More attention to increased production and employment might well give both partners in the industrial process a larger yearly income.

In any event, the executives of these two basic industries—steel and automobiles—and the labor leaders with whom they are dealing are confronted with an opportunity to display industrial statesmanship of a high order, make some constructive moves in the field of labor relations, and supply a much-needed fillip to business.

Was Susan a Genius?

Book News of the Day

IF ANYONE else had written THIS PROUD HEART (New York: Reynal and Hitchcock, $2.50) it would be easy for a critic to dub it a "pot-boiler" and go on to the new volume next in line upon his shelf. But "The Good Earth" should have made it forever impossible for Pearl S. Buck to write anything deliberately inconsequential. Hence it must be confessed that it is hard to be reconciled to her preoccupation with the fortunes of Susan Gaylord. Perhaps Mrs. Buck wished to prove to her public that she can write of the American as well as of the Chinese scene. She now lives in America and may prefer to be identified with its life and people.

Susan Gaylord, one is asked to believe, was a genius. Never from the beginning was she quite like other people. Her family knew it and were admiring or jealous according to their separate lights; her teachers were baffled and her girl friends antagonized. Mark, the young man she first married from among the home people of her little American town, never felt that Susan belonged to him; Blake, the second man she married, in Paris, wealthy and sophisticated and talented, found eventually that Susan eluded him too. Susan wanted everything. She longed for a husband and children with all the joys and responsibilities which they entailed; but at the same time she often forgot them utterly because the creative urge overwhelmed her. Then nothing satisfied except the shaping of the moist clay or, later in her career, the sensitive, yet forceful chipping away of the surfaces of marble.

This creative urge in Susan seems to have been the sheerest instinct, an impulse almost animal in its intensity. She would not know at all what she wished to create, but blindly she would mould her clay until her hands seemed to become intelligent in their own right and she permitted them the control. Little mental concept entered into the process, at least not while Susan was young and eager. Later her work was more calculated until, finally, she held her first exhibition, puzzled all the leading critics who expected her work to be like the average woman's, won the allegiance of an elderly and influential connoisseur in New York—and was embarked upon her career. No one possessed Susan for long, because she belonged to her art.

It is all swift and a little frenzied—this development of a genius. Torn between her normal womanly desires and her need to create with her hands, Susan plunged along a path that was far from smooth. The trouble is that her readers do not quite believe in Susan's genius, a genius so tremendous as to justify the fall of everything and everybody threatening to hamper it. No, Mrs. Buck cannot safely stoop to the ordinary American novel.

And yet it is absorbing reading — a novel not without its distinction. Some of the characterization is good, and the style, while unlike that flowing, melting, epic prose of "The Good Earth," is capable and agreeable. If anyone else had written it—the inescapable fact is that Mrs. Buck long ago taught us what we might expect from her.

M. W.

Shall Grass Grow Green Along the Tracks?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Suburban Massachusetts is facing a crisis. The New Haven Railroad is trying to abandon more than 200 miles of track, with eighty-eight stations, on March 27. Formal application has been filed. And even while protests are mounting, the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission has announced public hearings at the State House, Boston, for February 23, 28, March 2, 7, 9, 14 and 15. Newport, R. I., also is slated for rail oblivion.

Mounting deficits by the railroad are given as the reason. But there is another side also. The home owner. Many hundreds of families in the selected areas have their all tied up in property bought because there was rail transportation to and from Boston. Abandonment of these lines means a property depression which will tend to force the population back to already overcrowded cities and away from the suburbs.

The railroads have a future—just as they have had a glorious past. The nation owes much to the railroads; to that indomitable pioneering spirit that made possible the United States of today. But that spirit, of the empire builders, has not been killed, has not left us, but it has been suppressed, manacled by railroad red tape and ultra-conservatism that have paved the way for the abandonment of more than 10,000 miles of once prosperous rail lines. And more abandonments are on the way, are even now pending before public service commissions of many states. And it is all so needless.

Throwing away a business because it has lost money is like burning down the house because there is a smoky chimney. Undoubtedly the New Haven has a growing deficit—as have many other roads regardless of rates or traffic. But mere abandonment is no answer for inefficient, unprogressive management.

Abandonment of these branch lines now means more and more abandonments later—until the New Haven itself becomes but a memory—a ghost line—a monument to what a wide-awake, progressive, efficient business could be—but isn't.

The railroads can compete successfully with both the auto and the airplane. They can regain all—and more—of their lost revenues and prestige. It can be done. But going out of business is no answer, to the railroads, to their creditors, or to their communities.

Dover, Mass. C. A. L.

Ageless Art

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article, "Conscripted Art," in your recent issue, reminds me of John Ruskin's definition of Fine Art as that in which "the hand, the head, and the heart of man go together." Following this declaration in his lecture at Manchester, on March 14, 1859, with a warning against a forced development, he made a statement which might with profit be recalled today:

"The right roads of early life are very quiet ones, hedged in from nearly all help or praise. But the wrong roads are noisy,—vociferous everywhere with all kinds of demand upon you for art which is not properly art at all; and in the various meetings of modern interests, money is to be made in every way; but art is to be followed only in one way. . . . Whatever changes may be made in the customs of society, whatever new machines we may invent, whatever new manufactures we may supply, Fine Art must remain what it was two thousand years ago, in the days of Phidias; two thousand years hence, it will be, in all its principles, and in all its great effects upon the mind of man, just the same."

Brookline, Mass. P. P. S.

"Seeking Peace Through Peaceful Means"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with interest correspondence under the above heading in your columns recently. I would like to give a warning to your readers throughout the world, however, that in this connection the question of the return of the former German Colonies is often given undue prominence.

Spain, China, Abyssinia, the Mediterranean, raw materials, mandates, colonies, and territorial revision in general, all present problems which must be solved equitably if the horrors of a general war are to be avoided. These problems are interdependent and cannot be dealt with piecemeal.

To call a world conference of so-called statesmen, each mainly preoccupied with the duty of furthering the apparent interests of his own country, and to expect that conference to arrive at a just solution of a problem of such magnitude would be indeed optimistic.

There is only one possible way of dealing with this and every other international situation. We must establish, through the League of Nations, an International Court of Equity, to whom all problems and disputes must be referred for settlement. The Court must not be composed of representatives of nations, but of individuals selected for their known personal worth and integrity. The decisions of the Court must be final and enforceable at need. We must, therefore, provide simultaneously an International Police Force, under the control of the League of Nations, to perform in the international sphere those duties which, in the national sphere, fall to the lot of domestic police forces.

London C. R. M. Orr, F. R. S. A.

Tending to Keep Him on a Middle Course

The Gentleman of Shalott

"I THINK," said George, "the river would give us a cheap, original week end." Bill sat up with a jerk. "The river—in the depths of winter!"

"Heaps of fellows with bungalows would be glad to have them opened up, and aired; and—"

"You don't air them in the winter, you pump them out. We should come back sodden."

"Nonsense—not with a roaring fire. We'd get plenty of exercise—nothing like rowing for keeping you warm—and besides—"

He went on arguing with Bill for hours; but Bill hasn't the same staying power, and soon after dark, a week later, we were garaging the car at—well, somewhere near Staines.

"What's the name of the bungalow?" growled Bill.

George, who had found a confiding friend, at the last moment, to lend it to him, seemed a bit hazy. "It's—er—something out of Tennyson. I've got it written down somewhere; but, anyway, I know exactly how to get to it."

A succession of muddy lanes, and, finally, a rickety wooden bridge, spanning a backwater as dark and silent as a peat bog, landed us on a melancholy islet. George flashed his torch round, and picked out a gate, on which was the name "Shalott."

"Here we are. The key's round at the front, hidden on a ledge in the porch."

Half-an-hour later we were still searching for that key; and Bill's comments had acquired rhetorical impressiveness.

"All right," said George, "we'll force open a window at the back;" and he set about it.

Inside we found things much more comfortable than we had expected. The place was brick built, and as dry as a bone; and by the time Bill and I had had a look around, and had got a fire going in the sitting-room, we were prepared to pass a vote of thanks to George. He, however, had disappeared.

"Probably gone for a row," grinned Bill, warming himself luxuriously. "It's an odd thing," he muttered presently, "but that old fellow on the mantelpiece looks extraordinarily like my Uncle Pilchard."

* * *

I had turned to look at the photograph, when the front door, which gave directly into the room, was flung open; and a small man, followed by an outsize in policemen, burst upon us.

"What are you doing here?" demanded the little man, with some heat.

After a moment or two to collect my wits, I explained.

"This is my house," declared the little man; and I detected the ring of conviction in his voice. "What's the name of the person you say has lent you one?"

"Masterson," I replied confidently.

"Not known in these parts," pronounced the Law ominously, edging a little farther into the room.

Bill and I looked at each other in wild surmise.

"It's 'Breakin' and enterin'," opined the same speaker in a lightning flash of deduction.

Bill sprang to the door.

"George!!" he yelled.

A figure rose above the landing stage at the foot of the garden; and our wanderer returned to us along the lane of light from the window, bearing, like Ulysses, an oar, or rather two oars, upon his shoulder.

"Who lent you this house?" we demanded in chorus, as soon as we had him inside.

* * *

"What?" George looked blank. "Oh, I don't know his name."

"What!" croaked Bill.

"No, you see Masterson got it for me from a pal. I don't think he mentioned his name. We fixed it over the phone—"

"Ah!" rumbled the constable. It was a monosyllabic masterpiece. "'Breakin' and enterin'," he repeated with mournful relish. "You'll 'ave to come along o' me."

We explained again—and again. The little man was icy; the constable adamant.

"'Breakin' an'—"

"Quite!" snapped Bill; then he swung round, and pointed dramatically to the mantelpiece. "That," he cried desperately, "looks extremely like my Uncle Pilchard!"

"It's certainly my old friend, Sir Pilchard Pryde; but—"

"I'm his nephew. Here!—here's a letter I've had from him," babbled Bill.

"I expect," remarked the little man affably, when the constable had gone, "it was Tomkin's shack, next door, you should have gone to; but I insist on your remaining here now."

"What's the name of Tomkin's place?" asked Bill a little later, with a fierce eye on George.

"Arden."

"Tennyson!" exploded Bill; and I joined in his shout of laughter.

George regarded us coldly. The gentleman of Shalott looked puzzled.

"It's taken from Shakespeare—'As You Like It,'" he explained primly.

"No," said George sweetly, "as I like it, it's taken from Tennyson—'Enoch Arden.'"

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

The Wide Horizon

Australian Trade Angles

By Lachie McDonald

Melbourne, Victoria

WITH the probable implications of a give-and-take Anglo-American trade pact overshadowing the 1938 revision of the Empire preferential trade agreement made at Ottawa in 1932, Australian producers, manufacturers and consumers are engaging in impromptu stock-takings, political lobbying and speculations as varied as they are apparently endless.

It is true that similar activities were felt in national life before Ottawa but today there are significant differences. Six years ago a depression-conscious Australia was chiefly concerned in obtaining the advantages of Empire trade reciprocity without being called upon to sacrifice the right to conduct its own overseas affairs.

In the intervening period, economic nationalism has grown apace and today the majority of Australians have a better knowledge of foreign affairs; they would like to share the benefits, obvious and otherwise, of an Anglo-American agreement—if such a pact were not to cost them the more important of their primary produce concessions on United Kingdom markets, or open too wide an Australian doorway to imports of United States origin likely to undersell local products and so disturb industrial development and internal wage levels.

Ottawa gave Australia preferences in the United Kingdom for meat, milk products, cereals, fruit, wine, eggs, zinc, lead and other commodities with the result that export trade jumped 37 per cent in 1935-36 over the average for the three years prior to the introduction of reciprocity. In the same period, Australian imports of United Kingdom goods rose from £43,000,000 to £81,500,000.

* * *

Internal manufacturing production and profits rose at the same time. Analysis of the accounts of seventy-five manufacturing companies made at the end of Australia's last financial year shows that the aggregate profit, still improving, was £1,200,000 better than in the previous year. Between 1932 and 1937, the number of Australian factories increased by 32,000 and employees by 171,000.

Producers and manufacturers who believe that the Australian trade delegation to Washington and London should fight for continuance of strict inter-Empire preferences and stick out for Canberra's maintenance of high protective tariffs against non-Empire countries, use these figures to press their case.

On the other hand, there are Australians who believe that Ottawa has been over-praised and that export and industrial development since 1932 have been due in large part to natural and special variations in world and local economic conditions. An undisputed fact is that continued expansion of secondary industries in Australia is vital to the nation's existence.

As Federal Attorney-General Robert G. Menzies has said: "The problem of population for Australia cannot be solved within a measurable period of time without migration. The motive force of migration was never so much the expulsive power of bad conditions and prospects in the old land as the attractive power of good conditions in the new. The attraction and absorption of migrants depends essentially on the increasing growth of Australian industrial capacity. Our protective policy therefore is not a mere proof of either selfishness or self-sufficiency; it is the basic condition of our national safety."

United Kingdom statisticians have calculated that England's population will have shrunk from 41,000,000 to 35,000,000 in the next forty years unless present trends are arrested.

* * *

"It is impossible to believe Great Britain," Mr. Menzies says, "can go on indefinitely absorbing more and more surplus produce from Australia." He has warned the Commonwealth: "As a young country on the threshold of its development, Australia has to look to the whole world for her markets. That is why the Government approaches the Anglo-American negotiations with a helpful spirit."

Mr. Menzies, Federal Government spokesman on the questions of Ottawa revision and American trade pact possibilities, has taken the long view and envisaged a freer flow of world trade as the eventual result of a satisfactory Anglo-American agreement. Federal and State Governments are very much alive to the fact that such trade alliances frequently pave the way for international co-operation in times of international crisis.

Australia has been given the hint that it should adopt this broader standpoint. In other words, while Canberra's trade delegation is most unlikely to commit Australia to any Anglo-American agreement that smacks of Australian trade having been made a pawn in the bargaining game, it will probably go to Washington and to London with a real desire to play its part in making the English-speaking democracies a power for world peace.

And this, even if it means slight preference sacrifices in certain United Kingdom markets, and reasonable tariff modifications at home and in Washington. For the average Australian, like the west-coast American, is beginning to realize that his future well-being is inextricably entangled with the maintenance of peace in the Pacific.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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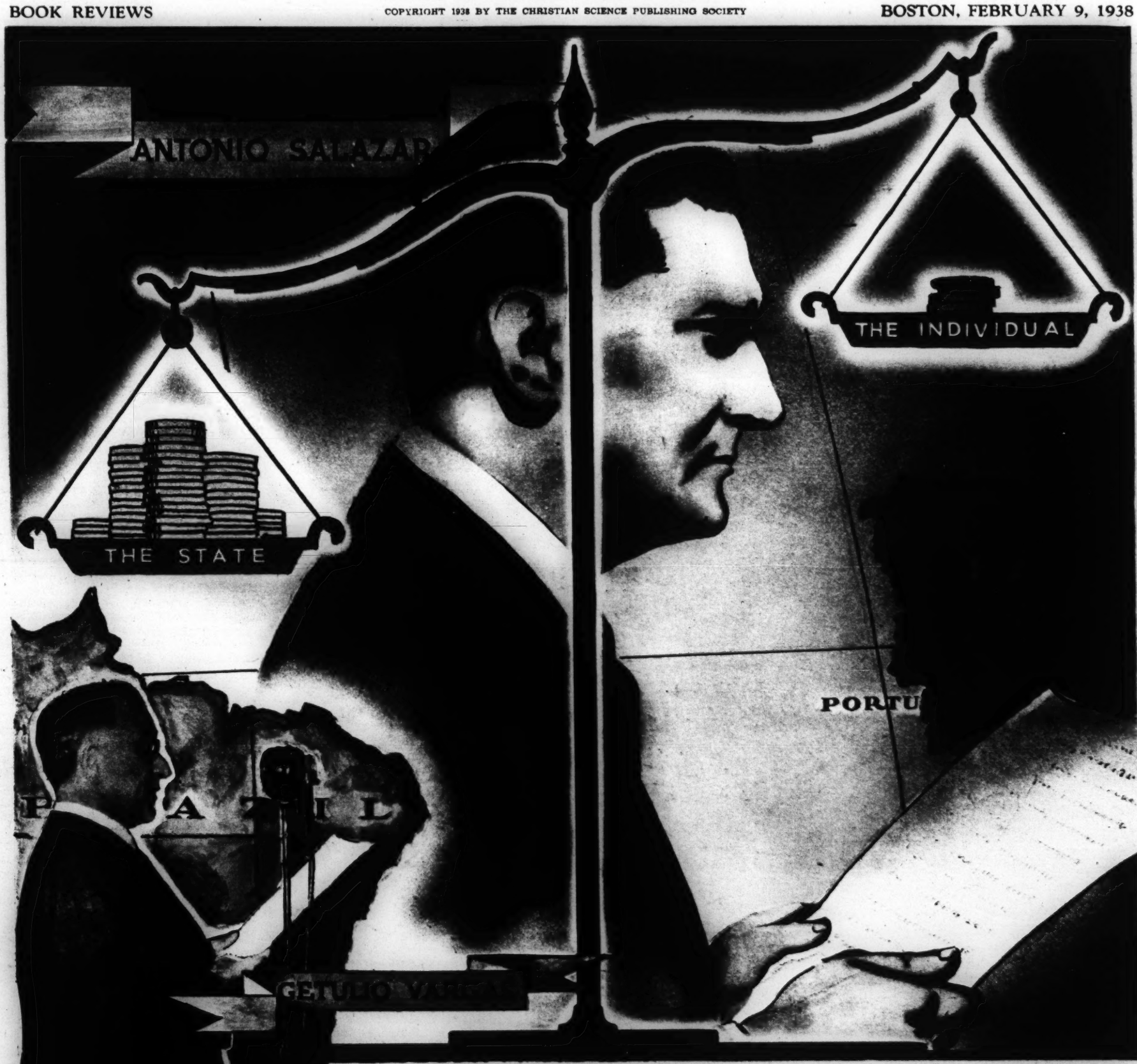
BOSTON, FEBRUARY 9, 1938



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Portugal's Corporate State

By Dr. Franz Borkenau

Author "The Spanish Cockpit"

The new Brazilian Constitution, established November 10 last by President Getulio Vargas, to replace the former Constitution with a corporative state and personalist rule, was inspired in part by the present Constitution of Portugal, which is the lingual and racial parent state of Brazil. A means of approaching an understanding of the Vargas objectives is provided by Dr. Borkenau's discussion of the present and immediately past estate of the Portuguese dictatorship.—EDITOR.

THE PORTUGUESE dictatorship is unique in this respect: that financial considerations brought it into existence in its present form at least and that sound finance still is its chief aim.

Dr. Oliveira Salazar went to dictatorship from his chair as a professor of economics at the University of Coimbra. Dictatorship of a university professor is in itself a thing peculiar enough. But there is much more which distinguishes Dr. Salazar from the numerous crowd of dictators who are filling the political stage in our days. Quite genuinely he has been reluctant to go into politics. Once he was elected a deputy to the Chamber and did not take his seat. Another time he was appointed Minister of Finance and left his office after a few days. Even now he is of a rather secretive character, keeping himself in the background, appearing rarely in public, shunning oratory and public display.

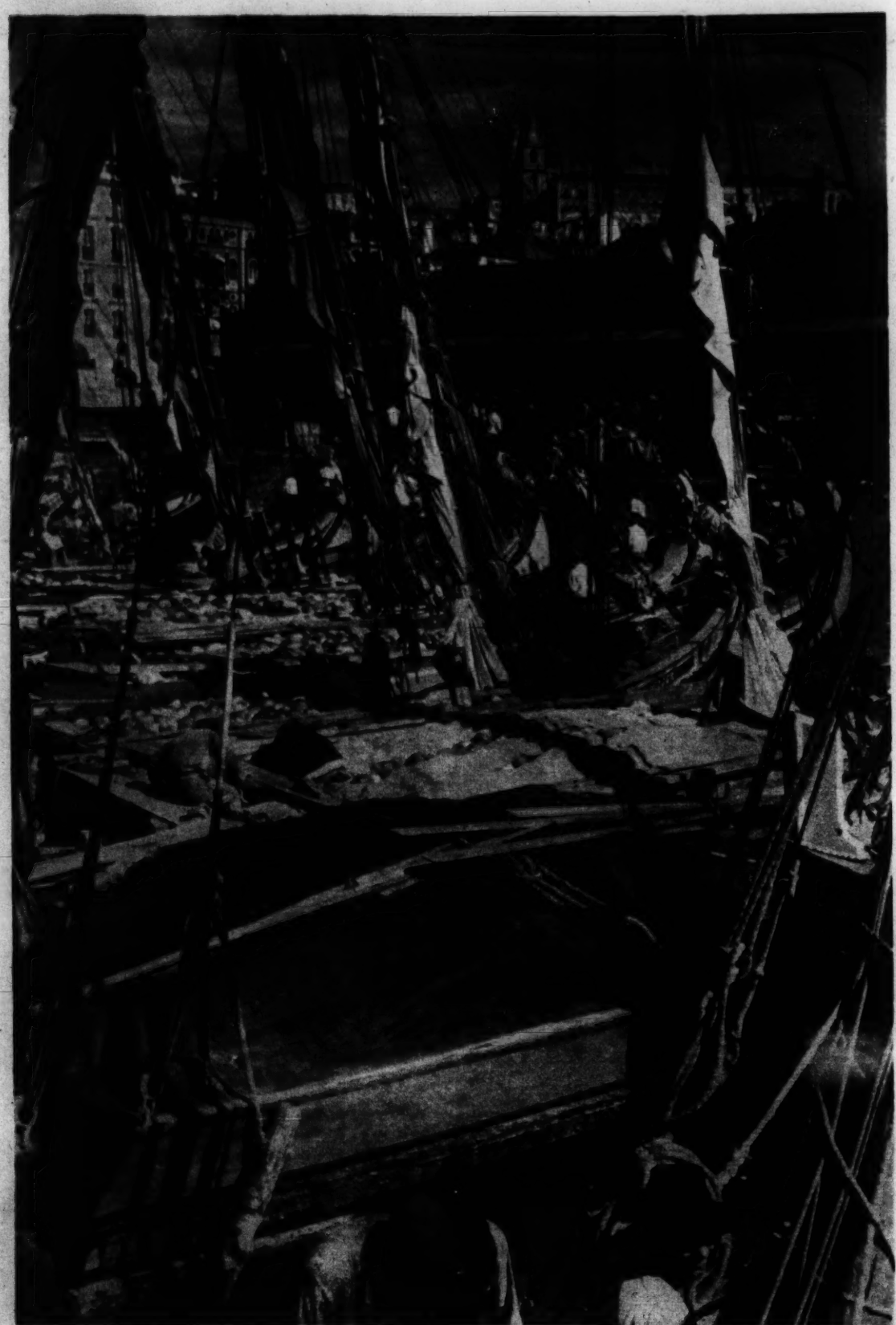
The true Fascist and National Socialist has, in fact, only one article of faith: absolute allegiance to Signor Mussolini or to Herr Hitler; but there exists in Portugal no political mass movement, based upon the confidence of the masses in the capacities of the leader as a superman. There is no "totalitarian" party.

To be sure, after having been his country's dictator for a couple of years, Dr. Salazar has formed a political organization to back him, the "National Union." But this body, far from being the mainstay of his rule, has played a very secondary part in Portuguese politics. The Portuguese dictatorship has not issued from a powerful and violent mass movement. It is essentially a bureaucratic dictatorship.

This is not to say that Dr. Salazar's personality is of minor importance. Very much the contrary! He has achieved something which has been rarely achieved in history, especially in Latin countries. He has, by sheer administrative cleverness and financial capacity, transformed a military dictatorship into a rule of civilians.

Since the revolution of 1910, which overthrew the monarchy and brought in the republic, Portugal had been the prey of ambitions of a few inimical political cliques which contested power in numerous "revolutions." These revolutions used to be simple military *coup d'états*. There was never anything similar to the passionate and violent participation of the Spanish masses in the fight of the political parties.

Nevertheless this series of armed fights for power,



© Presse-Photo, From Black Star

THE PORT FACILITIES OF LISBON (ABOVE) HAVE BEEN IMPROVED UNDER THE REGIME OF DR. SALAZAR

every successful factor treating the state as a milk-cow, brought Portugal to the threshold of ruin. When, finally in 1926, the army as a whole rose against this state of things, with the support of not a few genuine republicans, overthrowing the Government, abolishing democracy in its peculiar Portuguese version, and establishing a military dictatorship, it was greeted by the whole country with a sigh of relief.

* * *

But disappointment came soon. The army chiefs quarreled among themselves. Ministry succeeded ministry, financial disaster proceeded rapidly. And, in 1928, the leading officers saw no way out except that of calling upon Dr. Salazar, who by then had no other reputation than that of an ardent Christian and of a solid financial expert.

Dr. Salazar insisted on a single condition: not a penny would be spent without his immediate consent. On the strength of this rule, he established his dictatorship. By 1932 he was strong enough to become Premier, with General Antonio Carmona still President of the Republic. The army was not pleased with these developments and Dr. Salazar's rule was threatened by an old liability of Portuguese politics, the *pronunciamentos* of the generals. He has been successful in allaying this threat by practically disarming the greater part of the army and heavily arming a few selected regiments instead. The police, too, have been given enormous powers.

One should not think of the Portuguese dictatorship as of a particularly lenient rule. Not even Dr. Salazar himself denies that prisoners have been tortured, though naturally he claims that this has happened against the established rules. And thousands of adversaries of the Government, old monarchist aristocrats, former ministers and colonial governors, leading intellectuals and many others have been confined to the most unhealthy spots in the colonies, from which many never return.

Finance has been the primary care of Dr. Salazar's Government. He has been thoroughly successful in that sphere, at least as to previous Portuguese standards. Though his adversaries would like to deny it, he has stabilized the Portuguese exchange at a par with the pound, has balanced the budget, has enormously increased state revenue and considerably increased state expenditure.

* * *

His adversaries complain—with some degree of justification—that he resembles those kings of the sixteenth century who made the state rich and the people poor. Taxes have been raised to an oppressive level. They weigh most heavily on the land, which, Portugal being an agrarian country, is the chief source of taxation. Sometimes peasants are forced to abandon their soil because they are unable to pay the taxes. House owners have been made responsible for the taxes of their tenants. At the same time, while expenditure in general is taking an upward trend, certain items have suffered heavy cuts, notably the colonial budget.

Dr. Salazar is a state socialist who uses heavy taxation as his chief means to transfer capital from the private owners to the state. In addition to taxation, state credit is doing his work. All private banking has been restricted to the advantage of the "Caisse generale de depots," a state-controlled affair, which is giving heavy loans to the state. It has, at present, more deposits than all the private banks of Portugal together.

With this capital at his disposal, Dr. Salazar has built roads, splendid ports and other public utilities, launching the Government upon an ambitious scheme of national planning. This peculiar sort of state socialism is the more original feature of the Portuguese dictatorship.

* * *

While reluctant to imitate the "totalitarian" political régime of Italy, Dr. Salazar has embraced the economic ideas contained in the Italian "corporative" state. Since 1933 the Portuguese Government has attempted to organize every trade on "corporative" lines. National and provincial bodies, composed of representatives of the owners, the workers, and of various ministries, are set up in each industry. They work under the strictest government supervision and have been granted the amplest facilities. Thus the corporative of the wheat growers has been set the aim of making Portugal independent of foreign importations and, for this purpose, has been granted the monopoly to buy wheat, at a fixed rate, and to store and sell it.

Heavy premiums were paid, from the funds of the "Caisse generale," for the extension and intensification of wheat-growing. The attempt succeeded too well. Helped by two bumper crops, Portugal was left with an enormous excess of wheat which could be sold abroad only at a heavy loss for the producers. But the Government continues its experiments in other spheres. Thus the "corporative" of mill owners has scrapped a considerable number of mills, for very modest compensation, in order to stabilize prices and profits. The general policy tends to keep prices high, which, naturally, has a favorable influence upon revenue from taxation.

There is an attempt to dictate the general outlines of economic policy strictly, but to leave the execution in detail to the "corporative" bodies, whose majority consists of those immediately interested in one particular trade. Success of such a scheme largely depends upon the willing collaboration of business itself, which does not always seem to be forthcoming.

Anyway, the experiment itself has provided Dr. Salazar with the solution for one more burning problem. It is not easy for any dictatorship to continue all the time simply as a de facto rule of the bureaucracy, the police and certain picked regiments. The corporative organization of economic life was therefore utilized for the formation of a new type of constitution, which was proclaimed in 1933. Under this, all executive power rests with the President of the Republic, who is elected by plebiscite, only one candidate being in the field. He names the Premier—or, in practice rather, the Premier, Dr. Salazar, names him.

* * *

Legislative power is vested in two chambers. The one, consisting of 90 deputies, elected on one single list all over the country, with no other list in the field, represents the "democratic" element. The second chamber consists of the representatives of the various industrial "corporatives." Laws implying any sort of expenditure—in practice all laws—can only be brought in by the Government, but must be carried by both chambers, which is a thing never difficult to obtain, as both are exclusively composed of partisans of the Government.

It is easily seen that the economic side of Dr. Salazar's constitution is much more operative than the political one. The wheat-growers' "corporative" is like the Canadian wheat-growers' pool, with the one important difference, that whereas the Canadian farmers themselves decide the policy of that pool, the Portuguese wheat grower must accept the policy laid down for him by the Government. But the fact that there is a wheat pool—or, for that matter, a pool of millers, of bakers, of sardine factories, and many, many others—is in itself important enough.

The political representation of these pools or "corporatives" in a second chamber is, however, a matter of very little importance, as the second chamber, and the first chamber, and, for that matter, the whole Constitution, can be summed up in one sentence: Dr. Salazar's will is the rule of the country. It is this last and central paragraph of the Portuguese Constitution which Senhor Vargas, in Rio de Janeiro, may be expected to copy most carefully.

Lionel Green

A VIEW IN THE THEATER SECTION OF RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZILIAN CAPITAL, WHERE SENHOR VARGAS HAS PUT FORWARD A POLITICAL PROGRAM MODELED IN PART ON PORTUGUESE PRACTICES

Lincoln: Man and Boy

Traits Revealed as a Child in the Kentucky Hills Were to Mark His Entire Career, and the Wanderer There Today Can Recapture Some of the Background of Those Days

By Malcolm Bayley

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was the most remarkable boy of his generation in the hill country of Kentucky and Indiana. He was considered "queer" because he was gentle, that is, of innate refined manner, and humane—actually unable to commit an unkind deed—while dwelling amid rough, uncouth surroundings, where white men often outdid red savages in acts of cruelty and violence.

In a community just emerging from the pioneer period, where moral values often were low, the boy was never known to utter a falsehood. He joined others in outdoor sports and competition, but more often was found by himself reading, swinging an ax, or gazing at the high peaks of the knobs—yet he was never alone. His most intimate associates were of the mental realm. He lived, worked, played with thought companions—beloved comrades who dwelt in the recesses of his innermost consciousness. None but he knew and talked with these friends, and they remained with him throughout the years.

This, I believe, constitutes just such a word portrait of the boy Lincoln as any intelligently sympathetic first-hand observer might have presented.

By studying the Kentucky country of Lincoln's origin and its people, some of whose ways have altered little from those of a century and a quarter ago, a fairly accurate, though imaginative, picture of the Emancipator's childhood may be gained. Added material may be gleaned from Lincoln's reminiscences and from the unquestioned portions of the few existing narratives of contemporaries.

* * *

The boy Lincoln outwardly was probably just such a youngster as may be found anywhere in the rural districts of Kentucky today, although he exhibited traits which marked him as inwardly different from his fellows. He lived in a one-room log cabin, fished in the small streams, played Indian in the hollows of the hills, and worked in the cornfields from spring planting to fall harvest to the best of his juvenile ability. The whole of his schooling was less than a year, yet he was better educated than most others of his age and station, principally because of his habitual search for learning and self-culture.

When he was small, Abraham Lincoln's sole attire for three fourths of the year consisted of a long "tow linen" shirt which reached to his knees. This was woven by his mother, or perhaps one of his grandmothers, and was bleached on his back by the sun. Young children of the tenant class—black and white—wear the same attire in Kentucky today, but the garment is now fashioned of cotton "store goods," or it may be either one of an elder's cut-down shirts or simply a flour sack. While the Lincolns were landholders and not tenants, the poverty of the tenants of today was common to all in pioneer times.

When young Abe became old enough to go to school, he inherited the "linsey-woolsey" or jeans-breeches of his father, made over to fit; and when the ground began to freeze in the late fall, he donned his only pair of shoes, made by a cobbler at Elizabethtown or Bardstown, the nearest county seats. When the spring thaws and plowing time came, he discarded his footwear.

* * *

Just as Tom Lincoln at 8 had helped his pioneer father, so Abraham at the same age helped his father in the three-cornered field at their last home in Kentucky. This was in the forks of Knob Creek, a branch of the Rolling Fork of Salt River, where Tom Lincoln moved from the birthplace farm near Hodgenville. The field sometimes grows a crop of corn today. Here little Abraham was taught how to drop corn and cover it with his bare toes and to put a "punkin" seed in every third hill. A sign by the side of the road, erected by the Louisville Automobile Club, identifies the field and home site.

Lincoln's own Kentucky recollections centered about this place. The farm was on the Louisville and Nashville turnpike, now called U. S. 31-E, or the Jackson Highway, some 16 miles south of Bardstown and nine miles north of Hodgenville. The turnpike was the Lincoln family's contact with the world. Along the road marched soldiers to and from the wars. Over this route went cattle to market and slaves to the plantations of the deep South.

As for the institution of slavery, likely enough the Lincoln family were reconciled to it, although the Little Mount Baptist Church, to which they probably belonged, was founded by anti-slavery folk who had left another church because of their beliefs. Tom Lincoln and Nancy Hanks had been married in Washington County by a Methodist deacon, Jesse Head, who owned slaves and frequently advertised runaway Negroes in the newspaper he published at Harrodsburg. This town has preserved within a brick building the cabin in which the Lincolns were married.

* * *

Tom Lincoln was for a year a patroller in northern Hardin County. The law required patrollers to seize any slave strolling without a permit or found at any unlawful assemblage and, "at the discretion of the captain," to administer not to exceed ten lashes on his or her bare back; and to do the same to any slave "found in possession of any article of property without such writing."

There is no record that the elder Lincoln ever was paid for his services, and it is doubtful whether he ever was called on to perform an official duty in the year he served. There were only a few hundred slaves in Hardin County, and Abraham Lincoln makes no mention of ever having seen one in his native section. Indeed, Negroes are rarely found in the "knob country" of Kentucky today.

Soldiers made an impression on little Abraham. He learned from his parents that soldiers lived a hard life, giving up home and loved ones, good food and warm shelter in exchange for weary marching, a bed on frozen ground, scanty rations, exposure to the weather, wounds, and worse. All of this in that day—as in the time of Lincoln's maturity—was in the name of liberty.

So when the 5-year-old Abe, returning home from fishing in Knob Creek with a lone small fish, met a returning soldier in the road, his impulse was one of generosity and kindness. The ragged, footsore veteran of the River Raisin, the Battle of the Thames, or other engagements of "Mr. Madison's War" at once enlisted the boy's compassion.

"I gave him my fish," Lincoln afterward told John Hay, his secretary, "having always been told at home that we must be good to soldiers."

Did "Father Abraham" think of that incident of his childhood when, after hours of prayerful consideration, he took that eventful step of 1861 and called the first 75,000 men to arms? We know, at any rate, that the same compassion that moved the child on the dusty turnpike in Kentucky actuated him in many characteristic deeds of mercy when he occupied the White House.

* * *

"Abe was a good boy," wrote Dennis Hanks, Lincoln's kinsman, who, ten years Abraham's senior, observed the boy both in Kentucky and Indiana. There is not the slightest evidence that young Abe caused his mother or his stepmother a moment's anxiety. Indeed, between the latter, Sarah Bush Lincoln, and her stepson existed the strongest bond of affection. The motherless boy whom she had rescued from squalor in the Indiana wilderness did not forget her when he grew to greatness, but made a special trip from Springfield, Ill., to her home in Coles County to bid her an affectionate farewell when he went to Washington in 1861.

Nicolay and Hay, Lincoln's biographers, remark: "Of all those advantages for the cultivation of a young mind and spirit which every home now offers to its children, the books, the toys, ingenious games, and daily devotion of paternal love, he knew absolutely nothing."

Possibly many biographers have taken too much for granted about Thomas Lincoln. He was no worse and, indeed, probably much better than many of his associates and neighbors.

From "Heroic Statues in Bronze of Abraham Lincoln," by Franklin B. Mead. Courtesy the Lincoln National Life Foundation, Fort Wayne, Ind.

MANSHIP'S LINCOLN

A Bronze in Color, by Paul Manship, Shows Lincoln as a Youth, With Dog and Ax

The year after his marriage, records in the Hardin court house reveal, Thomas Lincoln attended the auction sale of the effects of Thomas McIntire and bought for his bride a dish and plates for $2.68 and a "bason and spoons" for $3.34.

In Abraham's fifth summer, his father attended the sale settling the estate of Thomas Hall and bought two articles—a sword and a "truck waggon," paying for the latter 8½ cents. The sword probably was converted into a corn knife, but what kind of wagon could be bought for 8½ cents? Probably a home-made toy that made little Abe a very happy lad when his father rode home that night.

While Abraham lived in Knob Creek he attended for short periods the schools of Zachariah Riney and Caleb Hazel. Here he learned his letters in a school where all studying was done aloud. One of his schoolmates, Samuel Haycraft, who was county clerk of Hardin when Lincoln became President, wrote: "Abe was a mere spindle of a boy, had his due proportion of harmless mischief, but as we lived in a country abounding with hazel switches, in the virtue of which the master had great faith, Abe, of course, received his due allowance."

But the land on Knob Creek—like that on Nolin, where Abraham was born—quickly became infertile. Corn is a crop that saps the last ounce of nourishment from the soil. This was before the day of commercial fertilizers or the scientific rotation of crops. Planting legumes to add free nitrogen to the soil was unheard of. Consequently, a farmer was obliged after a few years' cropping to break new ground. This is the secret of Tom Lincoln's several moves from the days before his marriage until after his son grew to manhood.

Everyone who has read a Lincoln biography knows how the 7-year-old child and his family lived for their first winter in Indiana in a "half-faced camp," which was merely a shed with a roof and two enclosed ends, the back being a hillside. Fires in front of this "lean-to" kept them from freezing. But a better house was built the next year and soon a settlement sprang up in this Indiana neighborhood, 16 miles north of the Ohio. Here Lincoln gained that famous "fireside education" while he grew up a boy in the woods.

Dennis Hanks gives another clew to that thirst for learning which led Abraham to borrow all the books he could find in the neighborhood. Dennis spoke of Abe's affection for his parents and his obedience and added: "Although anything but an impudent or rude boy, he was sometimes uncomfortably inquisitive. When strangers would ride along or pass by his father's fence he always—either through boyish pride or to tease his father—would be sure to ask the first question."

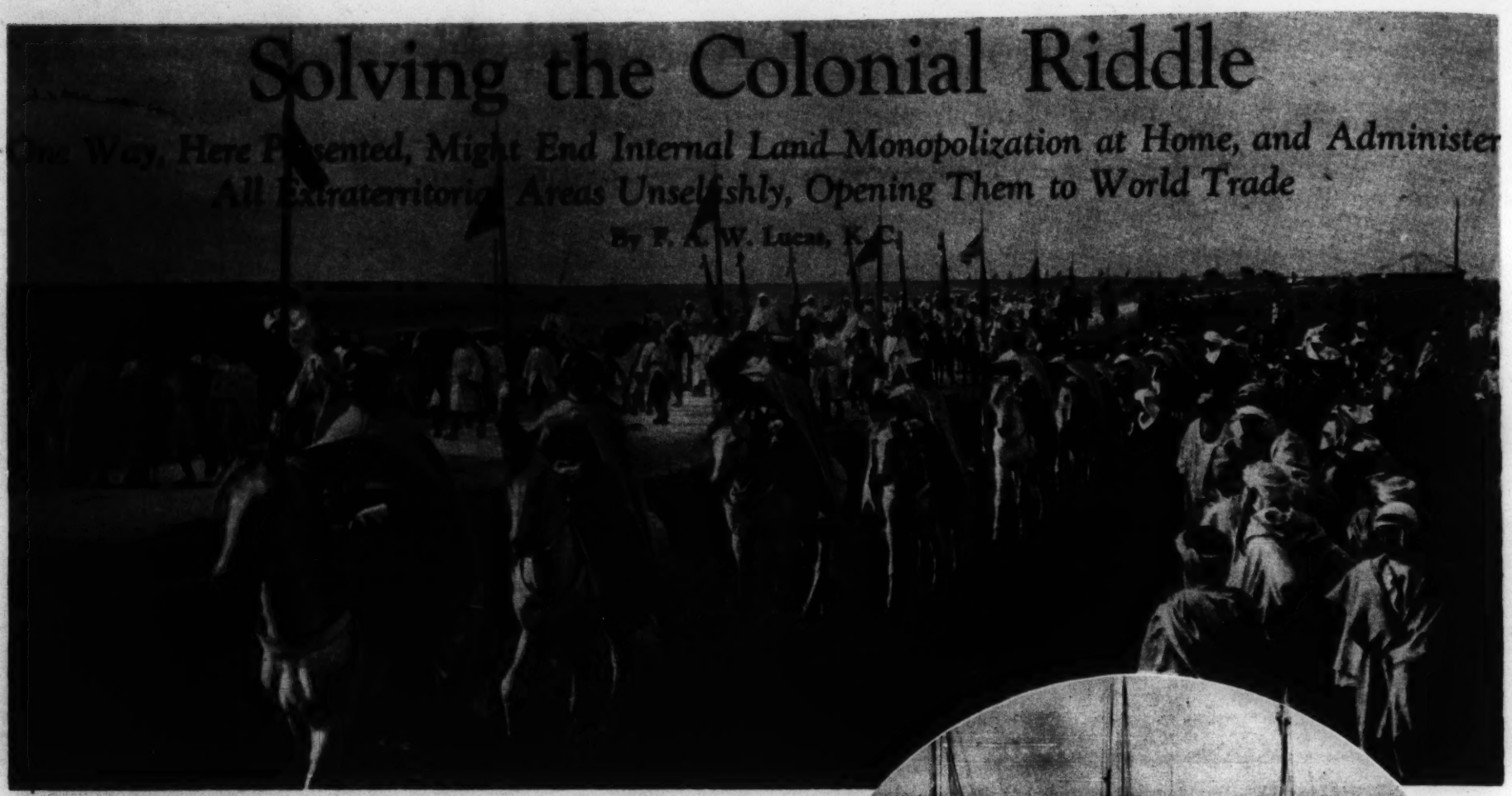
Stories of Lincoln's humane acts as a man are familiar. He could not bear to see an animal suffer, and he never cared to go hunting game, as so many backwoodsmen did, for sport as well as for food.

In pondering the character of Abraham Lincoln, one invariably lists these traits: Kindness, humaneness, generosity, good humor. Obviously, the boy Lincoln was the father of the man.

Solving the Colonial Riddle

One Way, Here Presented, Might End Internal Land Monopolization at Home, and Administer All Extraterritorial Areas Unselfishly, Opening Them to World Trade

By F. A. W. Lucas, K.C.



THE DEMAND FOR COLONIES is today in the forefront of world questions. On the one hand, we have France, Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Portugal, with huge colonial possessions, each wishing to maintain the status quo. On the other, there are Italy, Germany and Japan, possessing little colonial territory and making it quite plain, even to the extent of war or threats of war, that they insist on getting colonies. In this connection the term "colonies," of course, does not include any of the self-governing Dominions of the British Commonwealth, each of which is juridically an independent nation.

The countries which have colonies, the "Haves," are in an invidious position when called upon to reply to the claims of the "Have-nots." It does not lie in the mouths of the Haves to say that it is in the interests of the inhabitants of their colonies, that they should continue to administer them, because their administration is better than would be that of the Have-nots. The Have-nots are unlikely to accept that as true.

* * *

Of very few colonies can it be said that they are administered in the interests of the original inhabitants or even of the newcomers who have settled there. The number of nationals of the possessing country, who settle in its colonies, is relatively insignificant and the actual amount of trade with them is really not important. The persons to whom colonies are a source of income are chiefly those who can profit from the colonies' natural resources and from the work of their peoples.

The main reason advanced to support the claim for colonies is overpopulation. In all the Have and Have-not countries there is an artificially created overpopulation, because in each of them land monopoly prevents the mass of the people from getting access to land.

The reason given by the Japanese for their attack, first on Manchuria and now on North China, is the overpopulation of their country and the poverty of their people. It is claimed that Japan must have foreign outlets for its people. Actually, the density of population in Japan is little more than half that of Belgium and only half that of England.

The "Japan Year Book 1936" shows that one half of the arable land in Japan is owned by 1,000,000 people, that is, about 1½ per cent of the total population, while some 33,000,000 get their living on rented agricultural land; and, of these, 20,000,000 are compelled to try to exist on approximately one acre per household. Not only must they pay a high rent for that small area but they are also heavily taxed. It is this that causes the poverty and all the so-called overcrowding or overpopulation of Japan. The cure for those evils and the lack of markets for the Japanese people lies in their remedying that situation.

The position in Italy is closely comparable to that of Japan. Overpopulation in Italy was given as the main reason for the attack by that country on Abyssinia. The Fascist "Annuario Statistico," for the year 1935, published the official Roman statistics concerning the distribution of the soil of Italy. It showed that 2,478,412 Italians possess altogether 15,480,452 hectares of cultivated land; 12,490 Italians, or .6 of 1 per cent of those owners possess 7,049,682 hectares, or 47 per cent of all the cultivated land of Italy, and almost as much as the remaining 2,465,922 Italian agrarian producers put together.

The figures in respect of Germany are quite similar.

In Great Britain, the monopolization of land in the hands of a few is notorious. Twenty-five land owners in Scotland claim to own one third of the whole of Scotland. It was said recently that in one glen, from among the inhabitants of which Wolfe, in the middle of the eighteenth century, raised a whole regiment of fighting men for Quebec, there is now only one family, that of a gamekeeper.

Because of these conditions, there is overcrowding which is purely artificial and wholly unnecessary. They have brought about a state of affairs in which an extension of exploitation of the masses of the people is no longer easily possible in the home land, and the exploiters in each of these European countries and Japan must look abroad for some other people to use for profit.

* * *

For the European countries, Africa is the continent where the inhabitants are least able to protect themselves. The greed of each exploiter makes him envy the possessions of the others, and the jealousy inspired by the possession of such opportunities as are presented to them in African colonies makes for strife between them. While these territories are allowed to be held as colonies, a possible cause for disputes between the great Western European nations remains. Especially is this so wherever narrow national rivalry is added to the aggressive commercialism of the individual exploiters.

Do not the facts here set out indicate that there is no need for colonies for any of the European countries or Japan? Each country has ample natural resources to supply its own needs directly from its own soil or by exchanging its products for those of other countries. They do not really need foreign land and the amount of benefit their entire peoples would get in trade, through the mere fact of their owning colonies, is negligible. In every one of those countries, as well as in the Have countries, the home market could be developed enormously, if the people were set free to work for themselves without having to pay heavy rents to their land monopolists.

No one of the Have or Have-not countries has yet shown any sign of willingness to tackle its own internal problem of land monopolization, but each seems willing to risk plunging the world into another war rather than to do so.

The problem, of course, is complicated by claims of national prestige. This can only be settled by the Haves giving up their position of superiority as colonial powers and abandoning any claim to possess colonies. Any advantages which it may be claimed accrue to the inhabitants of colonial territories through their connection with the possessing country can be given to them by a united control, similar to that already exercised by the League of Nations over several portions of other countries. The Haves and Have-nots could, from the point of view of prestige, join in helping the present colonial territories to be run in the genuine interest of their inhabitants.

The selfishness which is represented in exploitation and land monopoly, with its resultant trade tariff barriers, will not be surrendered without a great moral struggle. The remedy—apart from the breaking of the power of the internal land monopoly—seems to require a definite decision on the part of the Haves to give up any possessive claims over their colonies, and their agreement that these territories will be administered, as far as possible, by their own inhabitants in their own interest. Where they are unable to carry on that administration unaided, assistance should be given jointly by a committee of nations required to act entirely and without reservation in the interests of the inhabitants of the former colonies. There would have to be complete free trade in those territories.

In so far as the Have countries are honest in their claims to be holding their colonies in the interest of the local inhabitants, they could raise no logical objection to such a scheme and any opposition to it would reveal the fact that exploitation was the true purpose for which they have held such territories. The Have-nots would, if such a proposal were adopted, cease in the eyes of the world to have any cause for complaint or any ground for claiming colonies. They would have as free a right to trade in the present colonial territories as any of the former Haves. There would be no difference in national prestige based upon the possession of colonies. A beginning would be made in the direction of realizing that the inhabitants of colonies are human beings with rights to freedom and independence as such.

* * *

Any one of the Have countries could take the course outlined above without having to wait for any or all of the others to fall into line.

A solution short of that would leave open all the causes of possible conflict and war which at present disturb the world. We cannot hope for peace or justice as long as the Haves and Have-nots are struggling with each other for their own aggrandizement. Justice, and justice alone, will solve this problem and, in solving it, as between the Haves and Have-nots, we shall bring hope and real freedom and capacity to progress to the unhappy and oppressed peoples of the world.

Ewing Galloway and Burton Holmes From Ewing Galloway

"HAVES" AND "HAVE-NOTS" IN COLONIAL RESOURCES

Fishermen in Japan's Inland Sea (Directly Above) Have Had a Limited Market for Their Catch, and the Nation, Like Italy and Germany, Is Overpopulated for Its Area. Africa Has Been a Great Colonizing Area for Britain, Belgium, and France, Particularly. Moorish Infantry, on the March in French Morocco, Is Shown Across the Top of the Page. These Countries, With the Netherlands, Are Among the "Haves" in Colonial Possessions

Playwrights Courageous

Many Things Happen to the Aspiring Dramatist Before the Curtain Rises on His Masterpiece, More Things Happen Before It Descends, and Apparently Not All of Them Are Unpleasant

By Eric Forbes-Boyd

IN LONDON'S BRIGHTLY LIGHTED PICCADILLY CIRCUS

MANY REASONS TEMPT the would-be author to open his career with a play. One of the weightiest, I think, is the ease with which the story's setting is dealt with there. In a novel the characters generally move about more, and the action is constantly being suspended while the author does some necessary furnishing and decorating. Nor can this be merely a catalogue: the work has to be done, so to speak, with the reader in the house—not for a moment must he be irritated by crude and too obtrusive operations.

Something like this takes place: "John put his hat and stick down on the old-fashioned horsehair sofa, and stood with his back to the great oak mantelpiece, awaiting with trepidation the coming of Uncle William. The somberness of the paneled room oppressed him, and the squat little bureau in the corner, reflecting the wavering light from the fire, seemed to wink at him with swift, furtive malice"—and so on; while all the time the author is bursting with impatience to bring in Uncle William, and let the fun begin.

For, speaking generally, when action is in abeyance, the novice feels the weight of responsibility on his imagination to be oppressive. He is immediately afraid of being dull. Now with a play not only is something happening all the time—for even a speech is an event—but he can run up his scene at the outset, and be as slapdash as he pleases. "Fire in grate R. Horsehair sofa R. C. Bureau down L., etc."—and there it is, perhaps for the whole play.

Many an ingenuous beginner, with leanings toward the "costume" romance, has bethought him, too, that he might save much research by making his attempt a play instead of a novel, and starting off with a comprehensive statement, such as: "The drawing-room is furnished in Early Victorian style, circa 1840. Costumes to match." He has always heard that producers have their own opinions on these matters; and what could be better than to give them carte blanche!

There are other advantages. The play is far shorter than the novel; and as Stevenson once declared, "it is the length that kills" in a first attempt. In addition, dialogue has a pleasant and familiar aspect; and to write as one speaks appears a less daring venture than to attempt the purveyance of that indefinable magic, a good prose style.

In fact the disadvantages attaching to a play hardly become apparent to the author until the play has been written. Then he needs qualities, of courage and perseverance, far in excess of those required by the novelist. For production is a more remote goal than publication. The cost involved in putting on a play, and hence the desire of managers to minimize their risks; the competition, the necessity of having the right cast available; and not least, the customary delay, unknown in the publishing world, of getting his manuscript read—all these things conspire against the new playwright.

Again and again it has happened that a play, which has afterwards made a hit, has been upon its travels for years before being accepted. One famous play by a well-known author is reputed to have flown from pigeon-hole to pigeon-hole for 12 years before coming to roost in the West End for a record engagement. Such successes as "Marigold," "Journey's End," and "Ten-Minute Alibi" all experienced considerable delay before they were produced; and one could extend the list.

The tyro may undertake this part of his task through an agent, by approaching managers directly, or by getting his manuscript read by an influential actor or actress to whom the "star" part would be likely to appeal.

Assuming that our man has "placed" his effort, he is now in for another trying period. At rehearsals he must submit to the martyrdom of seeing his work altered by others, or, more fortunately, be constrained to alter it himself. Nevertheless he is unlikely to encounter the conditions that exist in the popular imagination: the temperamental leading lady who wants a new scene worked in to give her the opportunity for that particular display of virtuosity for which she is so well known and justly famous, the comedian who thinks up "gags" overnight, in favor of which he cuts your dialogue the next day, the producer who looks upon the author much as the cow regards the gadfly. These are stock characters who are pretty well out of stock today.

The author will find, on the contrary, the most efficient and disciplined cooperation, combined not only with courtesy and consideration to himself, but with a deference to his judgment that, if it be his first contact with the stage, will often embarrass him. Yet, tactfully but firmly, overwhelming reasons for altering his script will be produced. Sometimes the revision will be drastic. There was an occasion, after the second rehearsal of a certain play, when the producer took the author aside, and "You see," he said gently, "we shall have to re-write the whole play." He was right, and they did it—in a couple of nights!

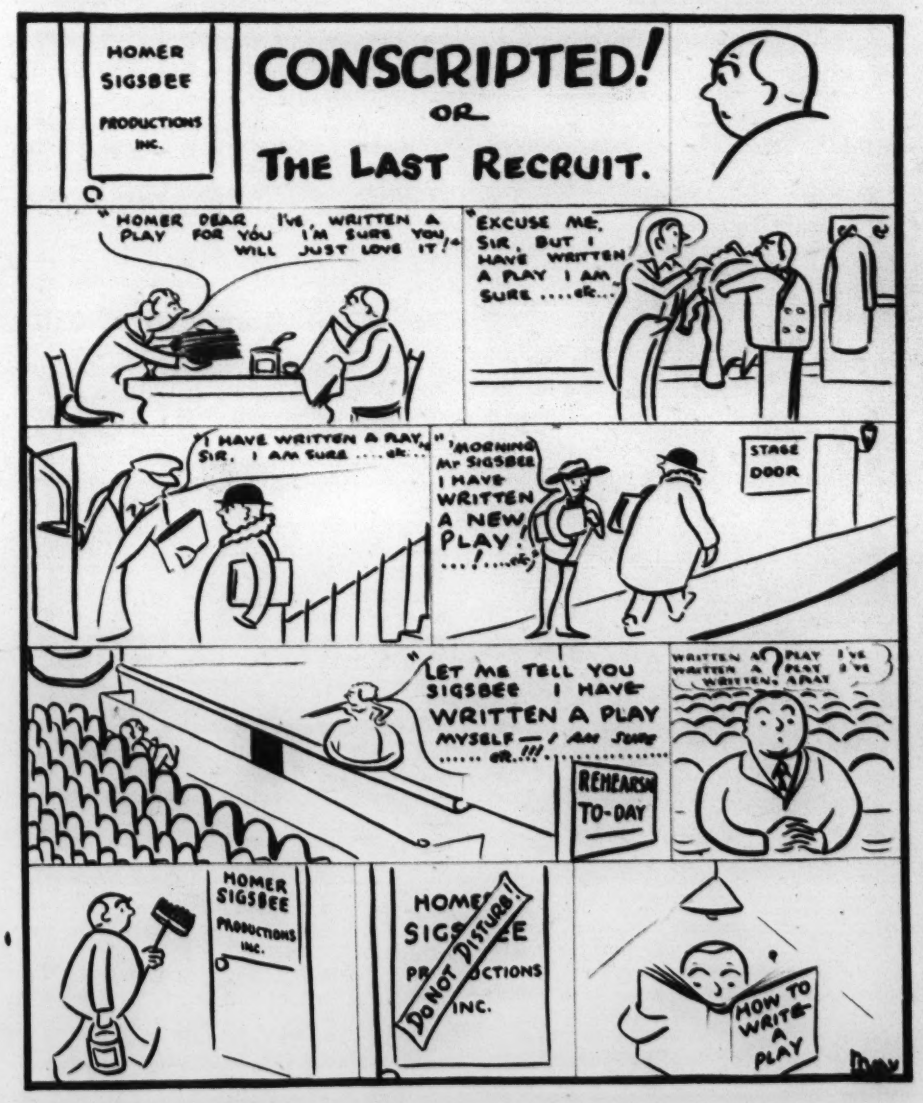
Perhaps, though, the greatest of the playwright's trials is the fact that in the course of rehearsal his play is apt to lose, for him, all significance. The lines become unendurably stale; the jokes, echoing gloomily through the empty auditorium, recoil upon his head with cruel and ironic persistence; and the mutter and movement of the players is but an owlishly solemn ritual whose meaning has long since become obscure. Nothing "comes over" quite as he had expected, effects are lost, or are subtly distorted, and it is difficult for him to see how it has happened. He has not the technical knowledge to make recommendations, and, picturing the first night, he feels himself another Frankenstein. It is with amazement and gratitude that he fails to detect any sign of consternation in the bearing of the cast and the producer.

And so comes the opening night, which, whatever the critics may say of it on the morning after, is nearly always, in the case of a first play, an astounding success to the playwright. He can scarcely believe his ears when the first laugh ripples through the house, and is no less moved by the attentive silence that greets his serious scenes. For the first time he dares to contemplate that final ordeal, his speech—but only in the intervals. At other times he watches entranced, while a play of which he had given up hope comes to life.

Financially, there is considerable difference between the possibilities, or at any rate the probabilities, held out by a novel and by a play. Seldom does it happen that a first novel is a great success, whereas in the case of a play that occurs comparatively often.

A first novel that has been moderately successful in Britain, will yield £300 or £400. The average for first novels generally must be somewhere between £50 and £100. On the other hand, a moderately successful play that runs for, say, three months in London's West End may quite well bring in £1000 or even more, in royalties, with the possibility of touring, amateur, American, and Continental rights, and with better chance than the novel of being made into a film. Naturally, royalties, although they are calculated on the gross takings of the theater and are not affected by the expenses, are dependent on a number of variable factors: there are good and bad contracts from the author's point of view, there are large and small theaters, and "moderately successful" is capable of wide interpretation.

Once he has read the criticisms of his play, the author may look for no further shocks, until he encounters "Last Week" pasted across the boards in front of the theater. Even if his play is made into a film, he will not have to fight his battles over again; for he will usually find it too difficult to get on the battlefield—except as a spectator.



Labor Compacts: Promise or Problem?

Interstate Agreements, Such as Recently Legalized, Will Affect Wages, Working Conditions, and Other Matters, Presumably to the General Advantage of Employer, Employee, and Public

By Ethel M. Johnson

OF LARGE SIGNIFICANCE in its potential influence on the future course of labor legislation is the little-heralded action of the Seventy-fifth Congress during the closing days of the session in giving its consent to the Minimum Wage Compact negotiated in 1934 by seven northeastern states. This compact—the first interstate agreement in the field of labor legislation in the history of the country—provides for establishment in the compacting states of minimum wage-fixing machinery of the mandatory fair wage type.

Action on the resolution providing Congressional sanction for the compact, introduced in the Seventy-fourth Congress by Congressman Tobey of New Hampshire, was delayed through uncertainty as to the constitutionality of minimum wage legislation. The measure had passed the House in 1936, when the United States Supreme Court invalidated the New York Fair Wage Law—an act of the kind stipulated in the compact.

After the favorable opinion of the Court in March of the present year upholding the Washington State Minimum Wage Law, the bill was passed by both branches of Congress. It was signed on Aug. 12 by President Roosevelt. That action validates the compact and makes it effective between the states that have already ratified it and in any other states as soon as they take the required action. The Minimum Wage Compact has been ratified by the Legislatures of three of the seven signatory states—Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

* * *

Perhaps the question arises—What is an interstate compact? What is its object? How does it work? Why is the consent of Congress necessary? And what is the significance of an interstate agreement on labor legislation?

Tucked away in the Constitution of the United States is a provision, unfamiliar to many, which reads as follows: "No state shall enter into a treaty, alliance or confederation. . . . No state shall without the consent of Congress enter into any agreement or compact with another state." Thus, indirectly, the constitutional basis for the compact is established. The compact, therefore, is a device which may be utilized between the states subject to congressional approval. It is a formal contract, binding in effect, permanent in nature and involving a continuing obligation.

Doubtless originally intended as a check on too great independence on the part of the "sovereign" states, this requirement for congressional sanction serves to give federal support in making the compact effective as well as in safeguarding the legitimate interests of noncompacting states and guarding against unwise action or any encroachment in the field of federal powers. Interstate compacts go back to an agreement in 1620 in the cabin of the Mayflower. And the form of government of the United States rests on a famous compact signed in 1787, known as the Constitution.

* * *

Although interstate compacts have been employed for many years, in the past they have been utilized mainly to adjust problems of a physical nature between two or more states. They have been used in settling boundary disputes, in arranging for joint control of interstate bridges or bodies of water in which several states claimed rights.

Only recently has attempt been made to apply the compact method to the broad field of labor and social welfare legislation. Such utilization of interstate compacts was discussed by the Eastern Interstate Conference on Labor Legislation, which met in Massachusetts in January, 1933. A committee, under the chairmanship of Governor John G. Winant of New Hampshire, now Assistant Director of the International Labor Office, was appointed to look into the possibilities of the compact device in raising and unifying labor standards between the states.

Senator Henry Parkman Jr. and Representative Christian Herter of Massachusetts introduced into the Legislature about this time a resolution, adopted the same year, creating the Massachusetts Commission on Interstate Compacts Affecting Labor and Industries. This commission was authorized to negotiate with similar commissions in the other New England states and with New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania for the purpose of securing greater uniformity in the labor laws of those states and assuring more adequate standards of protection for wage earners.

Similar commissions or delegations were appointed by the Governors of the other states mentioned. These commissions, meeting in conference, constituted the Interstate Conference on Labor Compacts. The program adopted by the Interstate Conference called for drafting and negotiating interstate agreements on such matters as minimum wage, child labor, hours of employment, night work, industrial home work, workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, and industrial safety standards.

The first compact drafted by the Interstate Conference was that on minimum wage-fixing machinery. This compact was signed in Concord, New Hampshire, on May 29, 1934, by commissioners and representatives of the Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York and Pennsylvania. Selection of the place for the ceremony was in recognition of the services of Governor Winant in promoting minimum wage legislation and in the development of the interstate compact movement.

The Minimum Wage Compact was ratified on June 30, 1934, by the Massachusetts Legislature, which at the same session enacted the legislation required to meet its terms. New Hampshire, which already had a minimum fair wage law, ratified the compact the following year. Rhode Island took similar action in 1936 and also in that year enacted legislation to meet the requirements of the compact. The Congressional consent recently given brings the compact into effect between these three states.

* * *

Congressional approval of the Minimum Wage Compact is particularly significant at the present time in view of the renewed interest in minimum wage legislation following the recent favorable opinion of the United States Supreme Court upholding the constitutionality of such legislation. Nearly half of the states now have minimum wage laws—22 in addition to the District of Columbia and the Territory of Puerto Rico. Ten of these laws are of the type specified in the compact—those of Arizona, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

Under the compact each state must set up an unpaid tripartite commission representing industry, labor and the public. The chairman of these state commissions will constitute an Interstate Commission, to which the President will be invited by the Governors of the compacting states to appoint a representative. This Interstate Commission will be empowered to investigate matters involving the compact and the laws which implement it. Its powers are limited to conducting inquiries, making recommendations and publishing the reports of its findings and recommendations to the states.

* * *

A state wishing to withdraw from the compact would be permitted to do so on meeting certain conditions, involving notifying the Interstate Commission and waiting for a specified time. Any state may at any time become a party to the compact by taking the necessary action required in ratifying.

Each state, in ratifying the compact, pledges that it will enact legislation to establish and maintain the minimum standards specified. It also promises that it will make provision for the continuing State Commission required and for enforcement and supervision of the operation of the laws relating to the compact and the laws enacted to make it effective. These provisions would be included in any labor compact.

In addition to this, the Minimum Wage Compact prohibits the payment of an unfair or oppressive wage. It provides for an administrative agency in each state with authority to investigate the wages of women and minors; to appoint wage boards upon which employers, employees and the public shall be equally represented; to enter wage orders after a public hearing based on the recommendations of the wage boards, such orders to be directory—that is, recommendatory—for a definite period, after which they may be made mandatory and carry a penalty for noncompliance.

* * *

The type of minimum wage legislation provided for in the compact, it should be understood, does not fix a specific minimum rate; but instead establishes machinery by which the individual state may, through the agency of wage boards for separate occupations, set up minimum fair wage rates for women and minors in those occupations. This will not necessarily result in identical minimum rates in the different signatory states.

Increasingly the problems of regulating labor and industrial conditions transcend state lines. The potential sphere of action of the Federal Government, it is true, has been vastly extended by recent interpretations by the courts; there are still, however, limitations. Difficulties inherent in the federal approach are exemplified in the fate of the Fair Labor Standards Bill in the first session of the Seventy-fifth Congress; and in the earlier invalidation of the N. I. R. A. Regional divergencies continue to present obstacles in the way of national labor legislation.

It should be understood that the interstate labor compact is not a substitute for state labor laws or for federal measures. The compact, as applied to labor legislation, sets up certain minimum standards between the states. It is not intended to take the place of legislative action by the separate states or by the Federal Government.

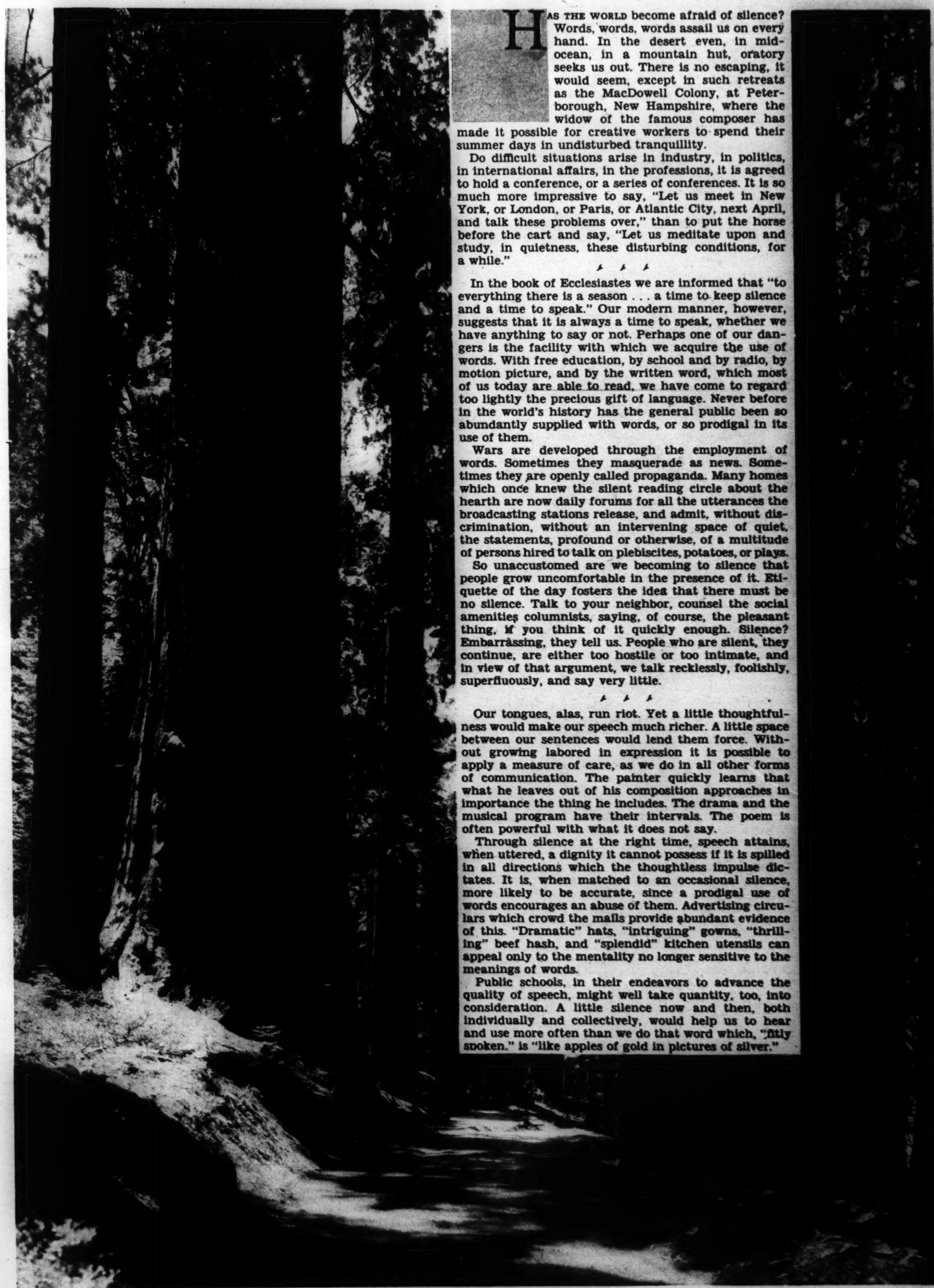
Perhaps the chief contribution of the interstate labor compact movement will be its educational value. If the movement succeeds in directing public attention within the states to the weak spots, the gaps and omissions in their labor laws, and to the need for more adequate standards of protection for labor in the interest of employers, employees and the public; if it forces recognition of the importance to all sections of the country of greater harmony in the labor laws of the various states; and if it further results in a determination to secure greater uniformity in these laws—then, regardless of the methods employed to bring about the changes, it will have served a useful purpose.

James Sawders

"INCREASINGLY THE PROBLEMS OF REGULATING LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS TRANSCEND STATE LINES"

A LITTLE SILENCE

By Pearl Strachan



HAS THE WORLD become afraid of silence? Words, words, words assail us on every hand. In the desert even, in mid-ocean, in a mountain hut, oratory seeks us out. There is no escaping, it would seem, except in such retreats as the MacDowell Colony, at Peterborough, New Hampshire, where the widow of the famous composer has made it possible for creative workers to spend their summer days in undisturbed tranquillity.

Do difficult situations arise in industry, in politics, in international affairs, in the professions, it is agreed to hold a conference, or a series of conferences. It is so much more impressive to say, "Let us meet in New York, or London, or Paris, or Atlantic City, next April, and talk these problems over," than to put the horse before the cart and say, "Let us meditate upon and study, in quietness, these disturbing conditions, for a while."

* * *

In the book of Ecclesiastes we are informed that "to everything there is a season . . . a time to keep silence and a time to speak." Our modern manner, however, suggests that it is always a time to speak, whether we have anything to say or not. Perhaps one of our dangers is the facility with which we acquire the use of words. With free education, by school and by radio, by motion picture, and by the written word, which most of us today are able to read, we have come to regard too lightly the precious gift of language. Never before in the world's history has the general public been so abundantly supplied with words, or so prodigal in its use of them.

Wars are developed through the employment of words. Sometimes they masquerade as news. Sometimes they are openly called propaganda. Many homes which once knew the silent reading circle about the hearth are now daily forums for all the utterances the broadcasting stations release, and admit, without discrimination, without an intervening space of quiet, the statements, profound or otherwise, of a multitude of persons hired to talk on plebiscites, potatoes, or plays.

So unaccustomed are we becoming to silence that people grow uncomfortable in the presence of it. Etiquette of the day fosters the idea that there must be no silence. Talk to your neighbor, counsel the social amenities columnists, saying, of course, the pleasant thing, if you think of it quickly enough. Silence? Embarrassing, they tell us. People who are silent, they continue, are either too hostile or too intimate, and in view of that argument, we talk recklessly, foolishly, superfluously, and say very little.

* * *

Our tongues, alas, run riot. Yet a little thoughtfulness would make our speech much richer. A little space between our sentences would lend them force. Without growing labored in expression it is possible to apply a measure of care, as we do in all other forms of communication. The painter quickly learns that what he leaves out of his composition approaches in importance the thing he includes. The drama and the musical program have their intervals. The poem is often powerful with what it does not say.

Through silence at the right time, speech attains, when uttered, a dignity it cannot possess if it is spilled in all directions which the thoughtless impulse dictates. It is, when matched to an occasional silence, more likely to be accurate, since a prodigal use of words encourages an abuse of them. Advertising circulars which crowd the mails provide abundant evidence of this. "Dramatic" hats, "intriguing" gowns, "thrilling" beef hash, and "splendid" kitchen utensils can appeal only to the mentality no longer sensitive to the meanings of words.

Public schools, in their endeavors to advance the quality of speech, might well take quantity, too, into consideration. A little silence now and then, both individually and collectively, would help us to hear and use more often than we do that word which, "fitly spoken," is "like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

© Charles J. Belden

PLANES ON THE PLAINS

The Old-Time Cowhand Looks on With Interest as Plans Are Laid for a Flight in Search of Outlaw Horses. The Round-Up of Cattle, as Shown Across the Top of the Page, Also Is Being Modified by the Use of Planes

Flying Cowboys

Airplanes Have Supplanted Horses for Some Purposes Round-Up, Ignore Snow, Overcome Distance,

By Charles J. B

THE COWBOY'S TOP HORSE today is an airplane. This "old faithful" of the modern ranch rounds up wild horses, locates the stray calves, rides fences, brings buyers, rushes emergency supplies and, when business is done, takes the owner out for diversion.

Harry Minor of Hyannis, Nebraska, was one of the first to begin it a decade ago, when he went home from the state university to show his dad, who had been a cattle king since the days of the Texas trail, how a ranch ought to be run. With a couple of oil barrels he marked off a landing field on the side of a sand hill, bought a cabin ship, and the old place began to hum.

Tom Arnold, operator of the 100,000-acre XU Ranch in northwestern Nebraska and South Dakota, bought one, too. So did Leonard Keys, another prince of the prairies. And Oliver Wallop, son of Lord Wallop, the Earl of Portsmouth, who passed up British tea parties to chase cows at Big Horn, Wyoming, uses a plane continuously in his ranch operations.

One stockman and rancher of Pitchfork, Wyoming, who is an amateur photographer and nature student as well, shows 'em how to have real sport aloft. On the vast Pitchfork Ranch, in the Big Horn Basin country of Wyoming, some 4000 pronghorn antelope live and glory in exhibitions of speed. No legs can outrun theirs. Perhaps no other animal has such an inquiring mind.

When this rancher and his friends sail out over one of these herds in a plane, the antelope look up in astonishment. Then they begin to run, as they never have run before, without once taking their eyes off the strange bird overhead. Thus while fleeing at mile-a-minute speed, they obligingly look right into the flying cameras.

Flying from Lincoln to Hyannis, Nebraska, one night, Harry Minor and a companion saw that the exhaust pipe running alongside the cockpit had set the plane afire. They dived into a pasture, grabbed the extinguisher, and had it out in no time. Then, with a few bits of wire and wood borrowed from a near-by fence, they did the necessary repairing and flew on home.

RIDING CIRCLE IN MODERN FASHION © Charles J. Belden

Charles J. Belden, Manager of the Pitchfork Ranch at Pitchfork, Wyoming, and Author of the Accompanying Article, Is Ready to Take Off for an Inspection of the Mountain Cattle Range in the Background

Some ranchers pilot their own planes, others hire chauffeurs. Plenty of young fellows will leap at a chance to be a cow pilot, sharing the cowboys' bunkhouse, and working with the other hands when there's no flying to be done.

Dudes are as out of place in the air as on bronchos' backs in this new vocation. At Alliance, Nebraska, the boys boast that they use a log chain for a wind sock, and they say they're willing to fly as long as the chain is standing straight out—only when it begins snapping the links off the end of the chain do they advise remaining on the ground.

More accurate testimony as to sand-hill wind comes from Bill Manning, a cow pilot who made a record run from Belle Fourche, South Dakota, to Hyannis, Nebraska, in a ship with a cruising speed of only 75 miles an hour. He noticed the towns slipping along below pretty fast, but he was so busy keeping his suitcase from coming down onto his head from its place behind the seat, while the plane bounced around like a kite, that he didn't have time to make many calculations. Later, he discovered that he had traveled 250 miles in one hour and twenty minutes, which means that his 75-mile-per-hour plane was going 180 miles an hour, thanks to the strength of the tail wind.

Out in the mountain country, flying is a valuable aid to the man whose wealth is scattered through those nooks and crannies. Modern ranchers deal in terms of thousands, whether it be acres, cattle, sheep or antelope. Much of the property often lies far away from headquarters, yet the rancher must be constantly in touch with it in all kinds of weather.

Take the Arnold property, for instance. Headquarters are in South Dakota, but much of the grazing land is down in Nebraska, between Niobrara and the Snake River. In addition to 35,000 acres which he owns, Tom Arnold leases thousands more from the Indians. He also runs cattle on a near-by government forest reserve. About 46 head find pasture on each section of land in this vast domain. Some of these animals graze in such remote places that an armed guard must still be kept to prevent rustlers making away with them.

It's no small responsibility keeping track of so much territory, so many cowhands, such big herds. But if saddles, branding irons, spools of barbed wire, or any other items are needed down in Nebraska, the boss can send a cowhand flying with them from the home place in South Dakota in no time at all. Personally, he can supervise the work in a dozen different places. The plane, throughout the spring and summer, enables him to see to it that wells are kept going, fences repaired, and calves looked after.

"We always get a good calf crop," boasts Tom's son and pilot, Eddie Arnold. "We never get less than an 85 per cent crop, which is about 3000 calves." Maintaining such a record would be exceptionally difficult from a saddle; it's not so strenuous from a cockpit.

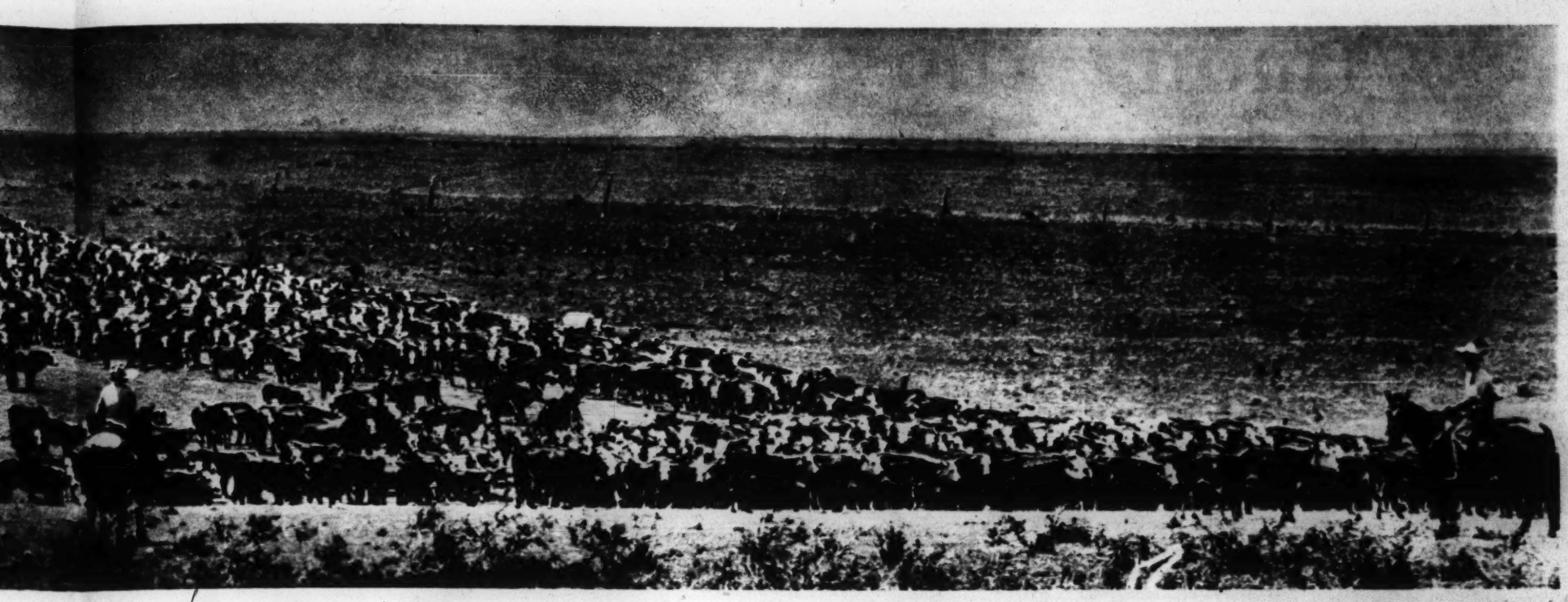
In the fall, when the cattle are ready for market, the plane again pays dividends. The big western ranchers sell nearly all of their livestock to small farmers, who buy the range-fed animals and fatten them up on milk and corn for the market. In the old days, these cattle were shipped to a central market and there re-sold to a feeder. This involved considerable shrinkage in the animals themselves, and there was also a middleman's fee to be paid.

PARDNERS OF THE RANGE

The Airplane Is Definitely Taking Its Place in the West as an Aid to the Cowboy and His Pony

Now, Tom Arnold and his pilot can hop into the plane, fly five or six hundred miles to Iowa, and bring back three or four prospective buyers in a single day. They show these farmer-guests the stock on the hoof, and sell it to them on the spot. Then they ship it direct to the feeder. The whole business is not only done faster, it's more profitable.

In the winter, too, the plane has an advantage over the cowboy's beloved pony. After a heavy snow, cattle often become caught in pockets of the hills and mountains. Finding them on horseback may take too long. From a plane,



oys of the Prairie

Purposes on Big Ranches, Where Wings Can Speed the Distance, and Bring Cattle Buyers to the Range

Charles J. Belden

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the desert areas with orders to go wherever feed can be found. After a week or ten days the owner may not have the slightest idea where the sheep are located. A plane can run them down in a few hours, whereas it might take several days by any other mode of travel.

During the severe winter of 1936-37, one John Henderson, sheepherder of Cody, Wyoming, region, was rescued by Cowboy Pilot Bill Monday. Henderson had been lost in a blizzard for three days and was exhausted from exposure when he was brought in by Pilot Monday in his big cabin plane.

Commuting to the city is now made easy. Harry Minor flew back and forth between the University of Nebraska campus and his home in Hyannis; Eddie Arnold used to do the same between Creighton University, in Omaha, and South Dakota.

This advantage appeals particularly to the womenfolk. Neva Minor, wife of Harry, took flying lessons along with her husband. And even though the rancher's wife may not care to do her own piloting, she almost certainly will want to borrow the ship to go shopping. From the Belden place in Wyoming, for instance, it is 175 miles to Billings, Montana. A trip there and back by train takes three days, but Mrs. Belden can go and get back the same day by air.

Many of the biggest ranches nowadays are owned by men who do not live on them, and these men, too, are often flying low, such animals can be spotted quickly, and feed can be dropped for them. Frequently, too, planes can get through with food or other supplies for men and beasts when roads are impassable.

Sheep men have been converted to flying, too. Often a shepherd and his flock will be sent from headquarters in aviation devoteees. George Brandeis, Omaha's biggest retail merchant, for example, owns a big tract of land near Valentine, Nebraska, in the opposite end of the State from his store and home. Several times a year, A. R. "Barney" Burnham, Omaha instructor and commercial pilot, takes him out and back.

E. John Brandeis, millionaire sportsman and cousin of the merchant, is another regular patron of the commercial fliers. He has his own ranch in California, and last fall Belden shipped a few of his choice young antelope out to the Brandeis place by air. Although they are extremely delicate creatures, and difficult to ship by rail, they survived the flight in fine fettle.

So picturesque is ranch life that outsiders often overlook its business side. Successful cattlemen must be more than good riders and good shots, they must be expert buyers, managers and salesmen. They must have the same kind of skill and judgment that an executive of any other commercial enterprise needs.

They have the added handicap of being far away from their principal markets. A plane helps overcome this difficulty. Suppose a Wyoming rancher has urgent business in San Francisco. It takes him three days to get there by railroad. By air, he can have breakfast at home and lunch on Market Street. And he can get back on the job just as quickly, when his business is transacted.

Nor do easterners realize how many big business men of this sort there are in the West. Hyannis, Nebraska, a tiny village in the sandhills which is home to many old-time ranchers, boasted a few years ago that it had the largest per capita wealth of any town in the United States. And if it weren't for the absence of grass, which won't grow in that sand, one might mistake this hamlet for the fashionable suburb of an eastern city.

Airplanes, of course, will never take the place of cow ponies for ranch work, but recently two planes were used to assist in rounding up a herd of wild horses in the country that was once ridden by Buffalo Bill. This particular herd of horses had ranged for years in a rough badlands region and had defied all efforts of cowboys and riders to bring them into corrals. Finally, the local stockmen arranged with Bill Monday to fly over this rough country and chase the horses down to the flats, where large corrals were built.

The roar of airplane motors swooping through rough canyons started the horses down over dry washes and arroyos toward the open country, where riders waited to pick them up and haze them into corrals. The horses, however, soon discovered that the airplanes were not giant birds with sharp claws and, in order to keep them moving toward the open corral, the "flying cowboys" had to bank their planes low over the backs of the running animals. The aerial round-up provided many thrills both to the aviators and to the few mounted cowboys waiting for the bands of horses to emerge from the mouths of the canyons. A corralful of snorting horses at the end of the round-up attested to the practical success of this modern aid to the old-fashioned method for capturing these outlaw mustangs.

When even these conservative veterans of the range cattle and sheep game take to the air, it is to be expected that the coming generation will include not dozens but hundreds of flying cowboys.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS—ON THE HOOF © Charles J. Belden

Feeder-Buyers Are Brought by Plane to the Range to Inspect Cattle, and Are Returned the Same Day to Their Own Farms or Other Corn-Belt States. This Saves the Trouble and Cost of Shipping the Cattle to a Central Market, and Then Re-shipping Them to the Feeders

© Charles J. Belden

ONE TAKES THE HIGH ROAD—THE OTHER TAKES THE LOW

But Both Reach the Summer Cattle Range, High in the Mountain Country, and Co-operate to Accomplish Their Work in the Most Efficient Way. Here the Cowboy and the Cow Pilot Talk Over the Plans. Note the Ranch Brands on the Motor Ring. The Top Brand Is the "Pitchfork" Brand, Which Also Appears on the Horse

Among the New Books

So in Spain It's the People

Invertebrate Spain, by José Ortega y Gasset. London: Allan & Unwin. 7s. 6d. New York: Norton. $2.75.

Wars of Ideas in Spain, by José Castillejo. London: John Murray. 6s.

Catalonia Infelix, by E. Allison Peers. London: Methuen, 10s. 6d.

ONE THING that has struck the foreign student of Spain for centuries is the complete alienation of the masses of the people from the ruling minority. In other countries of the western world one may respect the masses, scorn them or pity them; but it is to their leaders that one turns for the flower, however small, of their national civilization and culture. In Spain this is not so. Over and over again in Spain one finds minorities which, even when they are worthy—and they usually are not—prove to be out of touch with the vital sources of their country. The real creative capacity is in the common people. They alone have done all the things that are worth doing.

Whether the reason for this is congenital or political, there is no doubt that it is at the bottom of the chronic ineffectualness of the Spanish state. As Don José Ortega y Gasset says in one of the essays of "Invertebrate Spain," published as long ago as 1921 in Spain and only just translated:

> English colonization was the planned and deliberate action of minorities, either in companies having a business basis, or banded together in a chosen group which sought for lands beyond the sea, where they could worship God to their own liking. In Spanish colonization, however, it was the "pueblo," the common people themselves, who, without conscious design, without directors, without deliberate tactics, engendered other peoples. Both the greatness and the misery of our colonization stem from this. Our "pueblo," our common people, did all they have done—populated, cultivated, sang, wept and loved. But they could not give the new nations what they themselves did not have—discipline from above, a live culture, a progressive civilization.

* * *

For these qualities, abundant elsewhere, sparse in their own country, Spanish writers have often had a vehement desire which is halted halfway by skepticism. In Don José's celebrated attempt to analyze the will-lessness of Spain, one may note, amid the sparkle of dramatic generalization and paradox, the same contradiction. He wants and he doesn't want. But this is a book which must not be missed. Like all the best Spanish minds, he is continuously stimulating.

Ortega is, to some extent, one of the diverse products of that educational and intellectual revival in Spain which owed so much to the ideas of Don Francisco Giner de los Rios. Very little has been written about this great man and the work of his disciples; yet here was a very valuable attempt, peaceable and instructed, to educate a spiritually and intellectually fit minority. The Institución, the famous Junta para amplición de Estudios e investigaciones cientificas and the Escuela Internacional were, before the civil war, the least spectacular but most hopeful nucleus in Spain. Don José Castillejo, the most distinguished of this group, sets their history against a rapid survey of the history of ideas in Spain. This small book, written in exile by a man who has seen his life work destroyed by the war, is a testimony of what we mean by a civilized mind.

* * *

And now to politics. Professor Allison Peers has written a concise and useful history of Catalan nationalism. Like other Spanish regions, but more strongly, Catalonia has for centuries been struggling for varying degrees of freedom from the central government of Spain. Under the Republic, that freedom was practically in its hands; after the civil war, Professor Peers believes, whoever wins, freedom will be lost. Not only is General Franco a totalitarian centralizer, he says (which is true), but the Catalan anarcho-syndicalists, despite their passion for decentralization, are enemies of nationalism of the modern industrial, patriotic type.

The effectiveness of the latter part of this argument depends on having a low opinion of the acts and intentions of the Valencia government; and Professor Peers, though he tries hard to conceal it, is considerably prejudiced on emotional grounds against Valencia. This is clear in the latter part of his book, which describes events in Barcelona since the civil war. It is not that he has openly violated the facts, but he fails to give the whole of the living background and the due perspective. The result is useful material, but also dullness, inadequacy and an air of impartiality which does not bear investigation.

V. S. PRITCHETT

American Giant Book

The Hurricane's Children: Tales From Your Neck o' the Woods, by Carl Carmer. Illustrations by Elizabeth Black Carmer. New York: Farrar and Rinehart. $2.

AMERICANS are just beginning to discover that they have an indigenous folklore of their own. They were so close to it that they had to put their backs against the wall of the present, push hard almost to the verge of the future, then look through the wrong end of a telescope, to see it. Like many of the national characteristics, it is the product of the frontier, the pioneer past. The Ohio River gave us Mike Fink, greatest of keel-boatmen. From Tennessee came the backwoodsman, Davy Crockett. Johnny Appleseed of fragrant memory was born in Massachusetts, but planted his apple seeds throughout the Ohio Valley. The lumbering industry which mowed down the virgin forests to build the houses of a population which doubled every decade gave us Paul Bunyan. Hero of a hundred logging myths, he moved west with the industry, from Maine to Michigan to Wisconsin to Minnesota to Oregon, dragging his famous blue ox, Babe, behind him. And out of the era of railroad building sprang, hammer in hand, John Henry, master steel driver, greatest of the Negro folk heroes. Most of these are historical figures about whom legends have gathered, are still gathering, as they gathered about the historical King Arthur who held back the Germans.

In this book Mr. Carmer, of "Stars Fell on Alabama" fame, has written what he calls an "American Giant Book." He started out to write a book which he thought he would call American fairy stories, but so compelling is the tradition of the tall tale in American folk story that his book turned into a giant book. One does not easily transform heroes who ride the sun and stars and scratch their heads with lightnin' into what the Irish call "the little people." He writes of Mike Fink and John Henry and Johnny Appleseed and Paul Bunyan and others like them; and he covers the country from Nantucket in the east to Arizony and Oregon on the west.

If you would introduce yourself to a rich assortment of American folk heroes, or start others, young or old, on that expansive track, here's the book with which to do it. In Mr. Carmer those heroes find a chronicler worthy of their overflowing abundance and prodigality. As testimony that we are in the process of discovering American folklore, I should like to exhibit the evidence of Mr. Carmer's bibliography. Of the 24 source books he lists, only three or four were published before 1924, 11 in the 1930's.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Epic of a Kingdom

Tale of Bali, by Vicki Baum. Translated from the German by Basil Creighton. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.75.

THE REGIMENTED TOURIST who visits the island of Bali for a day or so usually learns little more about the actual character of the island and its people than does the armchair traveler at home, who is subjected to the increasing tide of dithyrambic literature purporting to describe Bali. Vicki Baum's newest book, "Tale of Bali," includes much that is already familiar regarding some of the highly flavored anecdotal material, but because the book as a whole goes much deeper than this, it is of definite value to anyone desirous of gaining a true picture of the island.

Volumes have been written about the vast scope of Dutch colonization, which began its own golden age in 1602 with the formation of the Dutch East India Company. From that time, the keels of the great Dutch mariners found their way to ports all over the world, but the ramifications of their dominion in eastern waters remained among their most important undertakings. In the first decade of the present century, Dutch officials in the East were still extending the scope of their operations, bringing the last of the Balinese provinces under their control. "Tale of Bali" deals with the years 1904-1906, covering the events leading up to the conquest of Badoeng, when the lords of Bali made their last stand against the Dutch colonizers.

The story of these two crucial years provides a unifying thread for the action, but the greater part of the book presents a picture of Bali which is as true today as it has ever been, for it deals with the customs, ideals, and everyday life of the people. Many books and articles stress the extraordinary superstitions and the child-like simplicity of the natives, but Miss Baum's picture of them includes in addition intimate glimpses of their home life, their labor in the rice fields, the complicated social structure of the communities, the cock-fighting, the festivals and cremations, the sybaritic courts of the rajahs. In such a diversified and complete portrayal, there are necessarily many elements which a fastidious nature might find objectionable, but Miss Baum's descriptive talents and her genuine affection for these "sun-flushed, summer-saturated heathens" gives her story a high rank in the realm of folk literature, comparable in some respects to "The Good Earth."

The central character is the peasant, Pak, but the unfolding of his life is supplemented by the story of Raka, the temple dancer, who, as the son of a wealthy Pedanda, follows the proverbial primrose path. This lighter aspect of Balinese life, in such contrast with the lives of the serfs, is already somewhat familiar to many, but Miss Baum's detailed descriptions of the dances, festivals, and innumerable celebrations in honor of the various gods contain much that is new. So prominent are the multitudinous rites of the Balinese that the tinkling of the gamelan is as much an obbligato to the story as is the sloshing of the buffaloes in the sawahs. In the midst of the natural concord, the booming of the Dutch cannon seems but a passing discord; when its reverberations die away, the main themes sound again, unchanged.

M. W. S.

A Memorial to A.E.H.

Alfred Edward Housman. Recollections by Katharine E. Symons, A. W. Pollard, Laurence Housman, R. W. Chambers, Alan Ker, A. S. F. Gow, John Sparrow. New York: Holt. $2.50.

THIS INFORMAL little book, made up of contributions by many hands, will be welcomed by all lovers of Housman's verse, for it reveals a little of the life of a man who was extraordinarily reserved and chary of explicit self-revelation. A good contribution to impossible scenes would be A. E. H. autographing copies of "The Shropshire Lad" and "Later Poems" in some department store for all the curious to see. The public should know that in buying this book it is getting not only memoirs illustrated by pictures of Housman and Housmanians; it is also contributing to a fund which may some day send another Housman up from his school, Bromsgrove, to Oxford or Cambridge.

Mrs. Symons, A. E. H's sister, writes intimately of Housman's boyhood in Fockbury, a village two miles from Bromsgrove. She tells of his delight in the Worcestershire countryside, the solitary walking of which was his chief recreation. She prints some of his early boyish rhyming; she writes of his relations with his brothers and sisters, of his personal appearance, of his homesickness for his own shire, when, in 1882, he went up to London to work in the Patent Office.

A. W. Pollard describes Housman's years at Cambridge, where they were fellow-students. He tells us that A. E. H.'s favorite English poet in those days was Matthew Arnold, his favorite novelist, Thomas Hardy. It was Pollard who suggested the felicitous change of title from "The Poems of Terence Hearsay" to "The Shropshire Lad," a change to which Housman readily agreed, and well he might. Laurence Housman writes of the appearance of the little book of poems. Macmillan refused it, George Meredith showed little liking for it, America received it with enthusiasm. R. W. Chambers remembers A. E. H.'s years as professor of Latin at University College, London; Alan Ker appraises Housman's work as a scholar; Mr. Gow writes of Housman's years at Cambridge, where, in 1911, he was elected to the chair of Latin; John Sparrow writes of the verse which we all know. In all, an informing memorial to a proud, lonely man, written, as he would have had it, with restraint and dignity.

R. M. H.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Ninette de Valois Issues an Invitation to the Ballet

Invitation to the Ballet, by Ninette de Valois. London: The Bodley Head. 12s. 6d. net. New York: Oxford University Press. $5.

EVEN FROM the exceptionally gifted, art demands, before it reveals its secrets, a more or less severe training. In other words, its messages have to be paid for. Yet how many people go to concerts, the opera, and art galleries, expecting to get something for nothing? This untrained, "get-rich-quick" public abounds at the ballet, which, of all art forms, provides the best entertainment value. But it demands a knowledge of at least three different arts.

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During the last few years, literature on the ballet has so multiplied that no reviewer now hears the postman's knock without a certain misgiving. Experience has taught him to expect the usual book with charming Degas-like photographs of dancers offset by a letter-press, the enthusiastic ignorance of which must startle even the flattered subjects of the pictures. Fortunately for the author, although his ears may burn, the opinions of choregraphers, inventors, producers and directors of ballet on this type of book rarely ever reach print—which is seemly. When Karsavina wrote her autobiography, "Theater Street," first published in 1930, she set a standard impossible for the dilettante—whom the dictionary rather rudely defines as "smatterer, one who toys with subject or concentrates on nothing."

There could be no better corrective of the amateur balletomane's point of view than "Invitation to the Ballet." Ninette de Valois, who, in spite of her name, is Irish, is not only head of the only permanent English Ballet—the Vic-Wells—but the choregrapher of at least three ballets of major importance. Very fittingly, she begins her book with a couple of chapters, headed "Genesis," on Diaghileff and his company. As she herself was a member of the company for two years (1923-25), and danced with it later on several occasions, we are given a vivid, inside picture of its everyday history at that period.

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There used to be an idea—it may still persist—that the artist is a vague, dreamy creature who, so far as practical affairs are concerned, doesn't know enough to come in out of the rain. Miss de Valois is certainly not that kind of artist. To every phase of her subject she brings a keen practical intelligence and a gift of analysis that might well be envied by a critic, particularly the critic of ballet. In fact, in a chapter called "Two Angels of Criticism" she provides him with a table of analysis which solves the ever-recurring problems raised by two conflicting forms of criticism. The ballet critic is chiefly interested in the dance and thus fails to see the relation of the part to the whole, while to the music critic with his special training, the whole is more important than the part. It is pointed out, however, that the choregrapher's first approach to the work is his introduction to the music; therefore the music critic's basic method of criticism is precisely the same basic method as that used in the structure.

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But crammed into these 300 or so pages is material enough for several books, and an embarrassed reviewer soon discovers that, to do his job adequately, he would have to write a separate review for every chapter. The one on "The Choregrapher," for example, reminds us that Fokine, Massine, Nijinska, and Balanchine are still the paramount figures, "which means that within the last 14 years no one of any importance has emerged from the ranks of the major choregraphic source—the Russian Ballet." This is scarcely a good omen for the future. But "today's drum-tapping, leaping dervishes from Central Europe," the abstractionists, the modern German and the modern American schools, will not enjoy the author's analysis of their aesthetics. Even their "new" is but an insignificant part of the old and their work is based on "a destruction of rather than an evolution from what has gone before." Like Karsavina, Miss de Valois points out that the classically trained choregrapher can successfully employ the methods of the German school in production, "while the same cannot be said for the German choregrapher (or, for that matter, the German executant), in face of the classical principles."

But enough has been said to direct the reader's attention to the best book on ballet since "Theater Street." By studying it and getting a better conception of ballet as a whole, he will have taken an important step in a training which, in its way, is as necessary to the spectator as it is to the artist. W. H. H. S.

Georges Duhamel, Author of "The Pasquier Chronicles" (Dent), Reviewed in These Columns on Jan. 26

An Iowa Fairy Tale From Phil Stong

The Rebellion of Lennie Barlow, by Phil Stong. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.

PHIL STONG is not commonly thought of as a writer of fairy tales. Neither his "State Fair" nor even the more romantic "Buckskin Breeches" earned him any such reputation. "State Fair" started him off with acclaim, but that was as a realist of the rural regions, and "Buckskin Breeches" showed him able to write a stout tale of pioneering days in his Middle West, but these and his lesser works did not leave a reader divided, as his latest novel does, between elemental glee in a story that insists, whatever may happen, upon being finished in one sitting and the uncomfortable feeling that the characters are not convincing. They do not convince in spite of the paraphernalia of realism with which they are surrounded. Consider the chief character, the adolescent Lennie, lovable, admirable, but, like many other boys in fiction, far too adult.

Lennie was a newcomer in Pittsville, Iowa, brought there by his parents from the South—Tennessee, Louisiana, and Missouri, through Nebraska and Arkansas to Iowa, in a 16-year ordeal of stopping, working, having vicissitudes, and moving on. Yet Lennie's father is described as being effortlessly efficient and thoroughly honest, and his mother as one who let no grass grow under her feet.

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Since Lennie's grade age was three years behind his chronological age, he had the misfortune to be put in Miss Marcy Latham's sixth grade. Miss Marcy was a septuagenarian who disciplined with a paddle. She was backed by a school superintendent who enforced education with a piece of rubber hose. Perhaps the story is a crusade against corporal punishment in Iowan small-town schools. However that may be, it is supposed to belong to the 1930's. Lennie's desk was in the "Long-legged Row," where he got into trouble at once by refusing to sit beside Ossie Bennings, whom Lennie called a "nigger." It was the first time the word had ever been heard in Miss Marcy's room, and she used the paddle on Lennie with a fury that disturbed even the aggrieved Ossie.

Miss Marcy had for a lifetime been paying for the war that was fought, as she looked at it, to prove that colored folk were as good as white people. The cost to her was represented by the wreckage of her favorite brother, whom she had tended all the years since he was wounded at Chickamauga. Lennie Barlow, too, reared in the traditions of a remote corner of the South, was still fighting the Civil War. He declared hostilities on Miss Marcy, the school superintendent, and on Pittsville in so far as it put him in Coventry for being a Rebel.

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Finally, a more tolerant spirit prevailed, promulgated by the village doctor, and encouraged by the young woman he had meant to marry, until they quarreled about "discipline." The fairy tale ending shows Lennie accepted as leader among his mates, admired by a sweet little girl, assured of a permanent home because his father has been able to buy a farm, and double-promotion out of Miss Marcy's domain into the eighth grade. And the doctor marries his young lady.

The doctor's break with his fiancée does not ring true. The Barlows' stanchness and ability belie their nomadic history. Lennie's victory is too sudden and too complete. Whether the Civil War still is being fought in Iowa is open to question. Yet, in spite of these strains on the reader's credulity, there is something in the homely incidents of the story, in the reporting of ordinary conversations, especially among groups of men, something evidenced in a hundred small, authentic touches that keeps one tied to the book until it is finished. W. K. R.

Plight of the Share-Croppers

You Have Seen Their Faces, by Erskine Caldwell and Margaret Bourke-White. New York: Viking Press. $5.

PERSONS FAMILIAR WITH Mr. Caldwell's many pleas for betterment of the lot of the southern share-croppers will seek in his newest book for his thoughts about what can be done about it. This book is largely another outcry that something should be done, now or never, with the shadow of three different makes of cotton-picking machines looming across the fields, threatening to dispense with the six weeks of handpicking that is now the period of highest hope for the share-croppers and tenant farmers.

Many thousands of people are waiting in the cotton country for an improvement in their lot that will assure them a bare subsistence level, Mr. Caldwell's book asserts. None of the plans for relief of this economic distress has worked. No plan can work, he believes, unless it is accompanied by re-education and supervision. There are two means of bringing about a change, he concludes: collective action among the tenant farmers themselves or government control of cotton farming.

Mr. Caldwell maintains that there is urgent need of a non-political government commission to make an authoritative study of tenant farming in the cotton country. The plantation system is integrally for the benefit of the landlord at the expense of the worker. On the other hand, the worker has been brought to such a low morale by the conditions under which he has been living for generations that, on the whole, he cannot be regarded as a responsible unit individually.

Mr. Caldwell tells his story for the most part in his customarily crushing laconic style. His indignation is implied rather than expressed and thus has all the more force.

Margaret Bourke-White's photographs are first-rate examples of pictorial reporting done with integrity.

The Book Window

The Impressionists, by Wilhelm Uhde (Oxford, $3). Once more evaluating a school in a scholarly way, and reproducing in color and black-and-white, in generous size, paintings that made history.

The Life of Paul Gauguin, by Robert Burnett (Oxford, $3.50). A well-considered retelling of incidents in the life of non-conformist painter who has much influenced modern art.

Off With Their Heads, by Victor Wolfgang von Hagen (Macmillan, $3), recounts the experiences of a white man among the headhunting Jivaros of the Upper Amazon basin.

English Painting, by R. H. Wilenski (Hale, Cushman and Flint, $3.50). Starting with Gothic times this thoroughgoing study concludes with the Pre-Raphaelite movement and its immediate effects.

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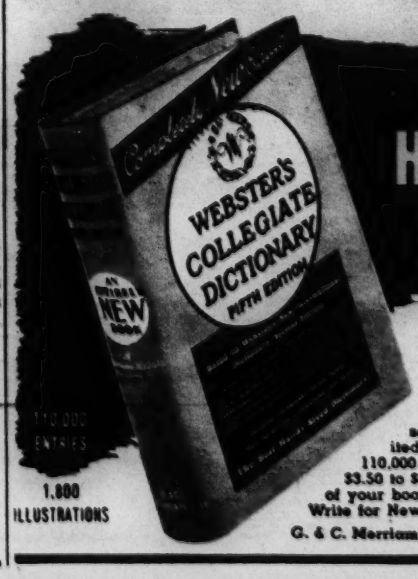

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HARPERS

Wings on His Feet

Ice skating is doing its share these days to help put winter sports in the class of big business. Stores are selling more skates than ever before, for people who have been watching the amateur and professional carnivals are now going in for practice in the thoroughgoing way that causes any hobby or pastime to yield its full possibilities in the way of diversion.

According to Roy Shipstad, now heading the second annual tour of "Ice Follies," much of the pleasure of the spectators arises from a feeling that those skillful ice maneuvers are expressive of the onlookers' yearnings to skate. That is why he keeps the accent on the note of showmanship, rather than trying to build an entertainment out of purely exhibition turns. Not too much is to be made of the difficult things, he says. That is, the spectators should not be specially conscious of the details of an expert performance. Those who know the niceties of ice skating will appreciate what is being done, but the general spectator is out to have a good time at a show that combines grace, skill and humor, in a setting that is handsome to the eye and has a well-handled musical background.

* * *

Mr. Shipstad's remark reminded the writer of Fred Stone's story of perfecting a one-arm handstand by means of four years' practice, and getting only a few scattered handclaps when he finally showed the stunt to an audience. The feat was so difficult that he had been obliged to accomplish it in a smooth way in order to do it at all. The finished product, for this reason, looked so easy that the spectators were mildly bored. Stone never did it again in public.

So Mr. Shipstad makes no special window dressing of stunts that the spectators cannot hope to master short of many years' apprenticeship — those switches from inside to outside edge spread-eagles, those adagio spins in which he swings Bess Ehrhardt with one arm, those Jackson-Hains spins with which he traverses the length of the arena in three movements.

* * *

He prefers the free style, because it adds to the pleasure of the majority of the spectators. "I don't mind even when there is a flaw in one of my figures, the sort of thing a judge would give you a demerit for in a competition," he says. "Having made a slip, I can do it over correctly, and perhaps some onlooker will be encouraged to try skating." Roy has the teacher's angle, having been coach for the Baltimore Skating Club. Before that, he was an instructor in his home town of St. Paul, Minn.

It was in St. Paul that Roy and his brother Eddie got their start as skaters when they were small boys helping to scrape and sweep the ice in the outdoor rinks. They have been together ever since, with Eddie chiefly following the comedy branch that is so helpful in building up a rounded entertainment. Eddie's specialties are done with Oscar Johnson. They have worked together for 16 years in their horse act, their Bowery dance characterizations, and other turns.

* * *

Roy has gone in for straight skating, the free style, in which, of course, he makes use of the school figures as foundation for all his numbers. He managed to pick up all these figures while making a living out of scratch exhibitions in the Northwest. One of his teachers was C. I. Christianson, a roller skate champion at 35 and an ice champion at 51. Christianson was a night telegrapher on the Northern Pacific, and used to go skating afternoons through the long winter in the Minnesota lake country, where they count on skating from Thanksgiving until April. Then there was Julian Nelson, who brought from Sweden the figures of the continental style. Nelson's four daughters are now doing a much-applauded mazurka in the "Ice Follies."

Fred Hess & Son

THE SHIPSTAD SMILE MAKES THIS LEAP SEEM EASY, BUT HAVE YOU EVER TRIED IT?

Skaters up St. Paul way thought Roy was tops in exhibitions, so they raised a fund to send him to the national championships at New Haven, one year. He arrived half an hour late, and hurried on to the ice in the sweater and trouser get-up that he had traveled in from St. Paul. For the first time he saw top-notch competitive skaters in the academic costumes, including tights. He had to put several of his figures together to catch up with his place on the program, but finally came out of the competition in third place among the 30 contestants, which he still feels was doing very well.

* * *

He was 17 then, and had been runner-up for the Northwest Championship when he was 15. To make a living out of skating, he then turned professional. One engagement, at the College Inn, Chicago, lasted for 16 months. It was there he skated with Miss Bess Ehrhardt on a 34-foot rink. From this long engagement and association with Edward A. Mahlke, Oscar Johnson, and his brother Eddie, grew the plans for the "Ice Follies" of last year. This year the tour is to last until April 7, winding up with a week's performance in the Chicago Stadium.

Roy Shipstad today is called the American professional figure skating champion, but he is as much interested as ever in persons who are just discovering the delights of skating. He encourages everyone to increase their knowledge of varied figures as a means of adding to their pleasure in skating. Too many are content to go round and round in one direction. As soon as they can skate left to right they should practice circling from right to left, so as to get the feel of all four edges. Back skating, in both directions, should follow, then figure 8's, with a resulting gain in freedom and length of line.

* * *

To Roy Shipstad, skating after 20 years is still fun. The smile with which he carries off his tango number is not put on for the occasion. For an hour it played across his face as he talked with the writer over a lunch table in Boston. He is all for expression in skating. It is expression, response to the spectators, that has made Bess Ehrhardt such a favorite, he says, and her ability to improvise, seemingly, with a cartwheel or some other unexpected bit of acrobatics to vary the effect of graceful straight work.

Then there are the possibilities of swing music, which he is experimenting with now, as a means of giving variety of rhythm to the figures. March tunes as well as waltzes are also used in the "Ice Follies." The possibilities of design in line maneuvers are being explored in the ensemble numbers. One coiling and uncoiling turn arouses some of the heartiest applause of the evening. There is nothing difficult about it, but it is enormously pleasing to the eye.

* * *

Roy remarked that skating favors a girl, when the effect of charm is sought, whereas a man must take care not to pause too long in a pose lest the men in the audience think him a bit sissy. He accepts all that as a part of his study of showmanship, as it applies to the modern ice carnival, and laughs it off.

E. C. Sherburne

Learned From the Wasp

Next time you discover a wasp busily at work building its nest, watch closely, for you will be observing the process that taught men how to make paper out of wood. That is, if it happens to be a social wasp that you observe, for this species builds papery nests, while the solitary wasp constructs cells of mud or sand.

In building its home, the social wasp likely as not will take a sliver of dry wood from a fence rail or some other handy object. This is carefully chewed into a pulp, moistened and, when worked into a paste, is spread out to dry.

* * *

Tirelessly continuing this process, the hymenopterous insect, as the naturalists classify it, eventually completes a fine new home, a cone actually made of pulpwood paper such as forms the basis of the $1,000,000,000 paper industry of the United States. The wasp fastens its abode to the overhanging bough of a tree with paper bands also of its own manufacture.

From the time, 2000 years ago, when the wisdom of the Chinese philosopher, Ts'ai Lun, was written on the bark of the mulberry tree, many different materials have been used for recording words—rags, seaweed, cabbage stalks, potatoes, asparagus, bananas, straw, and many others. But, less than a century ago, a machine was devised by a German which successfully ground wood into pulp, and marked the turning point for the paper industry.

* * *

In manufacturing newsprint today, chunks of wood from the forest are forced against a great grindstone, the resulting wood pulp, mixed with water, flowing into the gigantic paper-making machine that is perhaps 100 feet long. The water is squeezed out, the pulp dried and given the desired finish, and paper comes rolling from the machine at the unbelievable speed of 1000 feet a minute.

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Digging Up History

EXCAVATIONS, with their fascinating discoveries bearing on the civilization of thousands of years past, are constantly going forward in Asia, Mexico, Alaska—even in the United States.

Excavations for the purpose of learning new details of the lives of people with whom every student of modern American history is acquainted are relatively new. Yet the past year has seen brought to semi-completion several archaeological undertakings which relate to the ways of life of people of a few hundred years back.

The examination of the ruins of the Mannsfield mansion near Fredericksburg, Virginia, has to do with a period only a century and a half ago. That impressive dwelling, with its eight-room basement, was built in 1770 on the general plan of Mt. Airy on the Rappahannock River, a house still well preserved and still owned by the Tayloe family, whose ancestors planned and erected it. Mannsfield was destroyed well within the memory of contemporaries who can recall the days of the Civil War.

* * *

Boys from the Civilian Conservation Corps have done the spade work on these modern historical digs, with the probable result that many future archaeologists have had their enthusiasm kindled for a type of scientific work which might never have occurred to them without the practical experience thus gained. Exacting as the work is, often involving the use of hand trowels, whisk brooms and specially built hooks and scrapers, the boys have enjoyed their tasks.

Yorktown, Virginia, has been one of the scenes of activity and now on display for visitors to the National Park museum there are glass and chinaware used by the English colonials of the seventeenth century and those who came after. The sites of the old Reynolds house and of Swann Tavern, destroyed by explosives in 1862, during the Civil War, have yielded iridescent glass bottles, inkwells, china plates, pottery, stoneware.

One of the most valuable items is said to be a graybeard jug, fragments of which were found behind Swann Tavern. This salt-glazed stoneware has been identified as a product of Freschen, near Cologne, Germany, about 1700.

* * *

William Reynolds was a prosperous merchant of Yorktown, and the finds on Lot No. 31, the site of his home, have been studied in connection with a book of his letters published in the eighteenth century, in which he told of the articles he imported and sold. In addition to much glass and pottery, Lot No. 31 yielded officers' gilded shoulder straps, buttons from soldiers' uniforms—one bearing the figure "41," which identifies it as from a uniform of the Regiment of Soissonnais from France. Clay wig curlers were unearthed—small cylinders for wrapping and tying the tight curls. Many of these bore the makers' marks and some were in such excellent condition as to make it appear that a case of them in Reynolds's storehouse had never been sold or used.

Tableware, knives and forks with "pistol" handles, a silver spoon with a "rat-tail" handle, officers' brass spurs, tooled heel straps, were among the discoveries. Upon the silver spoon, in fact, was the maker's mark, indicating that it was probably made by John Brodnax, a little-known Virginia silversmith who worked in the early years of the eighteenth century.

A French battery under Rochambeau, as every school child knows, aided General George Washington's army in bottling up Cornwallis in Yorktown in 1781. The Government's archaeological work has now located the exact spots where the French trenches lay. Moreover, there have been recovered by diving operations thousands of historically important articles from British ships sunk in the York River during the siege of Yorktown. Among these are four 12-pound cannon, blocks from the ship's gear, a grindstone, salt pork barrels, pewter table ware. The divers have learned how the interiors of these frigates were constructed and a full-size reproduction has been built and furnished with recovered and duplicated objects.

The National Park Service

EXCAVATIONS IN VIRGINIA

This Foundation on Jamestown Island Was Uncovered by CCC Boys Under the Direction of Trained Archaeologists. A Valuable Find Is the German Graybeard Jug at the Right, Dated 1661, Found in Fragments Behind Swann Tavern, Yorktown

On Jamestown Island, the excavations have added tangible knowledge to the data in available historical records about what went on in this seventeenth-century settlement. Old boundary lines of original land grants and survey plats were located, then these were correlated with excavated property line ditches and brick foundations to identify the houses which once stood there. Thousands of fragments of glass, pottery, iron and other metals were found and studied. Building materials and various objects of semi-antiquity are now on display in the park museum.

Still another noteworthy bit of historical excavation has just been brought to the stage where announcements can be made concerning it. This involves the work in and around General George Washington's headquarters during the winter of 1779-80, in what is now Morristown National Park, New Jersey. George Washington was quartered in the Ford mansion, according to historical records, a building which has been preserved. The foundations of five buildings in the vicinity have been uncovered and identified.

Many artifacts have been found—handwrought hardware, buttons, handwrought nails, flints, and so on. Considered of great importance are the indications that the present elevation or terracing of the land is two feet higher than the original grade around the building.

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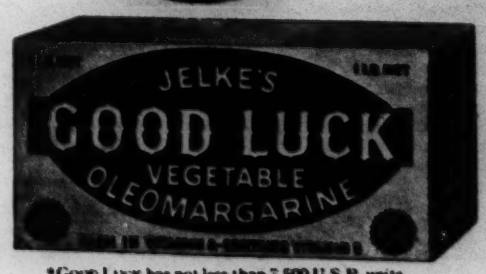

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Gardens Hang Like Balconies in Madeira

THE FIRST PORT of call from New York on one Mediterranean cruise is the Island of Madeira. Cruise passengers, embarking perhaps in a winter blizzard, usually are not prepared for the summer beauty of this Portuguese island which has won the descriptive title of "Flower Garden of the Atlantic."

As the visitor first sees the island from shipboard, he is impressed with the magnificence of the green clad mountains rising from the sea to a height of 6000 feet. The harbor city of Funchal is unusually attractive, as the houses spread inward from the coast up the sides of the hills which rise abruptly in the form of an amphitheater.

To one who has even the most casual interest in horticulture, Madeira presents a fascinating study. The island has few indigenous plants and trees. Most of the vegetation has been introduced and naturalized since the Portuguese colonization. Flowers and plants from nearly every country are to be found on the island. One might consider Madeira as a vast botanical garden which abounds with pines from Brazil, Australian eucalyptus, figs from India, coral-pines from the West Indies, camphor trees from Japan, giant tree-ferns from New Zealand, and mangoes, palms, mimosa and magnolias from Asia. Aside from the novelty of finding these unusual specimens growing in proximity, one's interest in them is considerably heightened by the picturesqueness of their shapes, which is the result of being storm-bent by strong trans-Atlantic winds.

* * *

In Madeira the gardens constantly remind one of delightful Czech embroideries. The rich volcanic soil is terra cotta, matching the red-tiled roofs of the pastel colored houses. The gardens have a peculiar charm, due to a great extent to the different levels of the terraces, which seem to hang like balconies one above the other. The general plan, which most Madeira gardens follow, is simple. Usually of rectangular shape, paved with small basaltic rocks, the gardens are enclosed by high walls except on the ledge of the terraces where they are replaced by balustrades. Brilliant flower beds lead from the gate to the villa entrance and the remainder of the space back of the wide borders is filled with fruit trees, ferns or sugar cane. Many of the gardens contain pergolas or trellises (called vine corridors by the natives) which support grapes or flowering vines. The separate flower beds are not confined to the cultivation of a single species, but contain many specimens which are grouped together in such a wealth of color that one is hardly aware of the lack of turf. Some of the larger gardens have intriguing stone-paved terraces and stairways, with effectively placed balustrades and parapets which afford a footing for colorful potted plants.

Publishers Photo Service
De Cou From Ewing Galloway

TERREIRA DA LUCTA

The Top of the Mountain, 3,000 Feet Above Funchal, Is Reached by a Cog Railway. Madeira Embroidery and Laces Are Displayed in Funchal's Narrow Streets (Top Right) and Tourists Ride About in Slow But Picturesque Ox Sleds

By Burton Holmes
From Ewing Galloway

"FLOWER GARDEN OF THE ATLANTIC"

Madeira Rises Abruptly From Its Lovely Harbor to Meet a Background of Lofty Hills, and the Terraced Streets and Gardens Have a Charm Peculiar to This Attractive Portuguese Isle

* * *

The height of bloom fortunately comes during the tourist season which lasts from January to April. Visitors always comment on the number of gorgeous hued vines or "flowering creepers," the favorites being the magenta and crimson bougainvillaea, the orange bignonia, the scarlet passion-flower, and the white and lavender wisteria, which form solid masses of color on the garden walls, balustrades and cliffs. Huge poinsettias, azaleas, the yellow daisy-like flowers of the Senecio, the deep blue spikes of the "Pride of Madeira," agapanthus, fuchsias, Belladonna lilies and countless other plants are commonly found in most gardens, and occasionally straying along the roadsides. Heliotrope, begonias, hydrangeas, rosemary, bouvardias, pelargoniums, plumbago and salvias grow to enormous size. Callas frequently bloom consecutively for eight months, while freesias, which grow in abundance, seed themselves. Clipped shrubs of various sorts, including box and an ornamental foliage plant called Wigandia, are used extensively for edgings. One of the handsomest trees is the Brazilian jacaranda, with its huge clusters of purplish-blue flowers and evergreen fern-like foliage, which is greatly admired by visitors and is found in profusion along the roadways as well as in many gardens.

There is a practical side to Madeira gardening. The chief agricultural products include grapes, sugar cane, bananas, coffee, pineapples, dates, figs and pomegranates. There are few large plantations on the island. Each tenant farmer allots certain portions of his land to the different crops which are often interplanted with flowers. There is no rainfall during the summer months and the farmers depend upon irrigation. The picturesque villa-strewn valleys are terraced to prevent erosion.

GARDEN OF BLUE JACARANDA

* * *

The natural beauty of Madeira scenery, even without the flowers is spectacular. Only in the highest altitudes are the trees deciduous, and regulations exist which oblige any person who cuts down a tree, to plant another one in its place. Numerous deep ravines are filled with ferns. The steeply terraced hillsides are covered with Scotch heather and whortleberry bushes, as throughout the island there is very little grass. Reeds and willows grow in profusion along the streams and furnish material for basket and furniture making.

A train on a cog railway slowly climbs the mountain for 3,000 feet above the city of Funchal. Children run along beside the cars tossing nosegays to the passengers. One has ample time to observe the gardens, the gorgeous views, and the many species of scarlet-flowered aloes, which cling to the sheer face of the cliffs. The trip down is made with great speed in sled cars with greased runners, and one is so busy holding on to the cart that the scenery is a blurred mass of color. When visitors reluctantly leave the island they fill their staterooms with flowers to remind them of those picturesque terraced gardens. F. H.

Unique Cargo

One of the most unusual cargoes ever to clear an American port sailed out of Boston Harbor early in the last century. Frederick Tudor, a Bay State youth with a vision, had startled the sailing master by asking him to carry a shipment of ice to Martinique, in the West Indies.

The captain protested vehemently, as old salts do, that the ice surely would melt and swamp his ship. He might as well carry a cargo of water, he insisted. But Tudor had the ice covered with sawdust and it melted very little on the journey.

Although no one in Martinique wanted to buy the ice, Tudor persisted in his venture, until one day a vessel sailed from Boston with 180 tons of ice for Calcutta, India. Eventually, ice became a regular item of export.

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(Serves 6)

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine*
¼ cup cold water
2 cups canned or fresh tomatoes, or tomato juice
½ bay-leaf (*if desired*)
½ teaspoon salt
Stalk celery
A little Cayenne or pepper
1 tablespoon mild vinegar or lemon juice
1 tablespoon onion juice

Mix tomatoes, bay-leaf, salt, celery and pepper and boil 10 minutes. Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top. Let soak 5 minutes. Add to hot mixture; stir until dissolved. Add vinegar and onion juice (extracted by grating onion). Strain. Turn into ring mold that has been rinsed in cold water; chill. When firm, unmold on lettuce. Fill with potato salad or cole slaw.

*Use pure unsweetened gelatine. Gelatine dessert powders won't do.

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

"This Interdependent World"..

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I wish to congratulate you on the publication in your Magazine Section of January 12 of Ramsay Muir's article, "This Interdependent World," and to commend its reading and the political and economic philosophy proclaimed therein, to all students and others seeking a solution of current world problems, including that of war.

In a few simple, lucid paragraphs, Professor Muir outlines the causes and the cure for a large part of the economic distress at present afflicting the world, and rightly emphasizes the maldistribution of wealth occasioned by national isolation policies and trade barriers as the principal causes.

Apropos of Professor Muir's suggestions, will the politicians and superpatriots never learn (what would seem to be so patent to all right-minded men) that the erection of trade barriers between nations serves only to promote and aggravate the international distrust, fear, jealousy and hatred which vex the world today and which so often lead to war; and that these non-social tendencies feeding upon each other, in turn foster still greater isolation, distrust and downright misery, until the misguided and bewildered nations resort to war as the only apparent solution of their problems? Or learning, will they have the courage to apply the obvious remedy?

Will statesmen and people never learn the elementary yet fundamental truth that the better acquainted nations become (made so in great measure by the demolition of trade barriers) the less likely they are to fight each other; that the more they are actuated by the spirit of "live and let live," which implies freedom of commercial intercourse, the more likely they are to be happy and prosperous?

DAVID A. OREBAUGH

Winter Park, Fla.

Correction . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

In the book review of the "Three Rossettis" in your Magazine Section of January 12, your critic named the author as Janet Camp Croxell. The correct name is Janet Camp Troxell.

ANNA LOCKE

Cambridge, Mass.

Today's Contributors . .

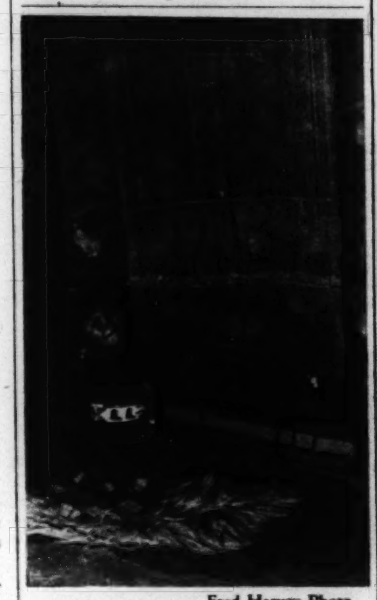
FROM POLITICAL theory to the practical business of cattle ranching represents the varied offering of this week's Magazine Section. DR. FRANZ BORKENAU starts the number with a discussion of the program of the Portuguese corporate state. He is a writer on Latin affairs whose name has appeared in the Magazine on several occasions.

This is the season when special thought is given to Abraham Lincoln and his contributions to world thought. MALCOLM BAYLEY, who is a member of the Monitor staff in Boston, knows the "Lincoln country" of Kentucky and Indiana very well, and he uses that knowledge as the basis for his article.

Colonial matters are prominent in any consideration of international relations. F. A. W. LUCAS, who presents a point of view on the subject, is an advocate of the Supreme Court of South Africa and one of His Majesty's Counsel there. He lives in Johannesburg. From 1925 to 1935 he was chairman of the Union Wage Board, in 1925 and 1926 he was a member of the Economic and Wage Commission, and in 1930 to 1932 he was a member of the Native Economic Commission.

A playwright himself, and a member of the London editorial staff of the Monitor, ERIC FORBES-BOYD writes with intimate knowledge of the sensations an author experiences as his play is made ready for theater audiences.

While interstate compacts on wages and other labor matters do not excite wide popular interest,



Fred Harvey Photo

NAVAJO GIRL, AND A BLANKET IN THE MAKING

they are extremly important. ETHEL M. JOHNSON, who writes on this topic, is a resident of Washington. Under Governor Winant of New Hampshire, she assisted some time ago in organizing the New Hampshire Commission on Interstate Compacts and served as a member and as secretary of the Commission. She represented the Governor at various conferences, and was chairman of the committee of the Interstate Conference on Labor Compacts which drafted the minimum wage section of the Compact approved by Congress last summer. She has studied interstate labor compacts at the International Labor Office in Geneva, and has written various articles of a specialized character on the subject.

The week's Magazine Editorial is by PEARL STRACHAN of the Boston staff of The Christian Science Monitor. CHARLES J. BELDEN is the owner of the Pitchfork ranch at Pitchfork, Wyoming, a devotee of the sort of flying he describes, and a photographer of skill.

Favorite Sports

What is the most popular sport in the United States, from the standpoint of the spectators? Box office receipts answer that query, and give the honors to basketball. About 80,000,000 tickets are sold in one year to basketball games, baseball coming next with 50,000,000 tickets. Football, boxing, horse racing, wrestling and hockey follow in that order.

Bridge of Ships

NEGOTIATIONS CONCLUDED early in 1938 by the United States Maritime Commission for the construction of 34 new merchant ships, at a cost of $110,000,000, not only gave the nation's reviving shipbuilding activities a decided thrust, but call attention to an important anniversary in world history that occurs next summer.

Something over 333,000 tons of ocean ships were under construction in American shipyards last November, and the 14 new craft to be laid down in 1938, in the new ship-subsidy program, will help tremendously in maintaining shipyard activities, which have come a long distance since the 1933 low point, when only 10,771 tons of merchant shipping went down the ways in this country.

Stimulating as the shipyard revival is after a long lull, it carries one back in memory to an eventful day 20 years ago—to the anniversary of United States Independence Day, July 4, 1918—when a spectacular chapter in the annals of American shipping was written.

* * *

In that year, scores of the world's proudest ships were resting at the bottom of the ocean, victims of persistent submarine warfare which had hastened the entry of the United States into the great conflict. Nations 3000 miles over the seas were calling upon the United States to save them from hunger, and there was equally urgent need to transport millions of soldiers to France. But the country did not have a merchant marine that could tackle the job, and the other nations had no ships to spare.

Sooner than the most hopeful expected, a bridge of ships was built over the Atlantic. American energy and inventive genius produced a new type of vessel, the pre-fabricated ship. The various parts were built in factories, sometimes hundreds of miles inland, transported to shipyards at the seacoast, and there assembled.

A great fleet thus was built and launched in an unprecedented space of time. The highlight of this spectacular shipbuilding race came when 90 ships slid down the ways at the same moment, on July 4, 1918, in shipyards in various parts of the country. That record will be difficult to surpass. The event was triumphantly celebrated throughout the United States, and was hailed by nations around the world as a good omen for the program of the Allies.

In carrying this ingenious manufacturing program to consummation, many of the vessels were constructed in two sections, at ports on the Great Lakes, almost 1000 miles from the Atlantic. They were loaded with cargo and sent through the canal locks in separate sections, into the St. Lawrence River. The two parts were joined when the craft reached tidewater.

* * *

As a result of that great maritime drive, more than 900 ships totaling in excess of 3,000,000 tons were turned out of American shipyards in 1918. The following year, more than 1000 were launched, aggregating more than 4,000,000 tons, and in 1920 another 500 went down the ways, totaling nearly 2,250,000 tons. That set a world record in shipbuilding, but in the succeeding years, American shipbuilding activity dwindled away to a mere fraction of these figures.

Hope for a merchant marine that will place the United States up in front with the maritime nations now rests largely with the new Maritime Commission, which has at last cleared its decks for action.

Building Construction

It is estimated that in normal times the volume of building and construction in the United States should average more than $12,000,000,000 annually, giving employment to more than 3,000,000 workers at the construction sites, and to another 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 engaged in producing and transporting the raw materials.

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